

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

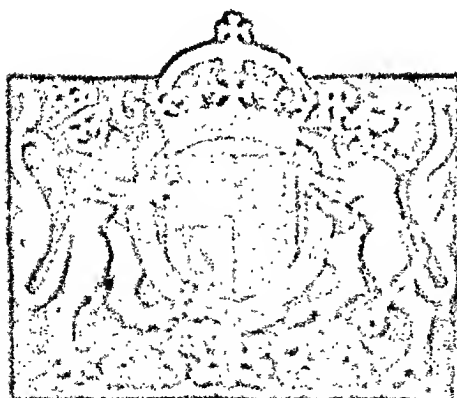
VOLUME II

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Part I—REPORT

Part II—TABLES

By
M. C. C. BONINGTON,
Superintendent of Census Operations.



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Part I
REPORT.

**TABLE VIII (APPENDIX).
LITERACY IN THE VERNACULARS.**

The figures for general literacy and literacy in English have been given in the prescribed form in Imperial Table VIII. The figures in this table show literacy in the Vernaculars and the arrangement of having sub-divisions of each Vernacular is peculiar to this Province. The sub-divisions under each Vernacular show the script employed by literates in that Vernacular. All the dialects used in the Province have been grouped into 3 main Vernaculars, namely Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. The column 'Others' under Urdu and Hindi shows persons using some script other than that specified in the table. These scripts are given below.—

	URDU			HINDI	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
Nagri	1 324	180	Gurmukhi	658	53
Lande	5,869	235	Gujrati	117	11
Gurmukhi	480	49	Bengali	181	3
Gujrati	96		Tankri	100	48
Bengali	47		Persian	140	8
Tankri	2	18	Roman		1
Roman	221	54			
Total	7,839	536	Total	1,196	124

The column 'Others' at the end of the Vernaculars shows figures for literates in Vernaculars of other Provinces and Countries. The details of these are noted below.—

	OTHERS			OTHERS	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
			Brought forward	3,210	406
Gujrati	325	137	Garhwali	5	
Bengali	743	118	Telugu	2	
Sindhi	17		Burmese	1	
Marathi	43	11	Chinese	1	
Arabic	119	75	Portuguese	6	
Pashto	26	1	Greek		1
Tamil	7	5	Canary	3	
Nepali	1,304	50	Tibetan	184	20
Bhoti	627	14	Unspecified	18	38
Total	3,210	406	Total	3,440	465

PUNJAB.

HINDI,

РЪКЪВА

OTHERS

[illegible]

at the disposal of the Superintendent of Census Operations for the preliminary and final enumeration to facilitate the visits of Census officials to the outlying villages scattered about the settlement and only petrol charges were paid out of the Census grant. The total cost of the Census of the Andamans and Nicobars amounted to Rs. 5,901-15-6 during 1930-31 as under.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. 1.—Pay of Officers	4,500	0	0
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment	578	12	0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria	490	6	0
A. 4.—Contingencies	135	0	6
Total A.—Superintendence	5,704	2	6
B. 1.—Allowances and Honoraria	68	0	0
B. 2.—Contingencies	129	13	0
Total B.—Enumeration	197	13	0

An amount of Rs. 11,710-0-0 has been provided for the Census work during the year 1931-32 as under.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. 1.—Pay of Officers	0,000	0	0
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment	1,070	0	0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria	700	0	0
A. 4.—Contingencies	200	0	0
Total A.—Superintendence	10,070	0	0
B. 1.—Pay of Establishment	343	0	0
B. 2.—Allowances and Honoraria	147	0	0
Total B.—Enumeration	490	0	0
E.—Printing and other stationery charges	250	0	0

An expenditure of Rs. 700 is anticipated during the year 1932-33 as under.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. 2.—Pay of Establishment	250	0	0
A. 3.—Allowances and Honoraria	100	0	0
A. 4.—Contingencies	100	0	0
Total A.—Superintendence	450	0	0
E.—Printing and other stationery charges	250	0	0

The Census of the Nicobars.

Census enumeration of Kar Nikobar was entirely done by the Assistant Commissioner with the help of several youths from the Mission School and the Census of the Central group was taken by the Tahsildar. The Census Superintendent visited the remaining islands and took the Census with the assistance of the Tahsildar, Nankauri, on a special 10 days' trip of the Station Steamer.

The Census of the aborigines was taken by the Superintendent on a special trip in the S. L. Akbar lasting about a fortnight. It was however not possible

BRITISH TERRITORY.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS				
Lande or Mahajani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahajani		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		OTHERS			Serial No		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
58,513	1,114	948	101	254,256	231,451	22,805	99,153	19,039	98,765	1,118	19,203	2,891	12,297	189	2,033	69	3,625	3,188	439	1		
450	86	10	5	2,915	1,897	1,218	1,092	1,036	425	60	120	113	44	8	16	3	50	28	22	2		
2,950	185	55	13	14,575	10,897	3,678	5,812	3,080	3,704	128	810	476	265	13	297	1	158	108	50	3		
5,878	222	71	11	23,901	20,055	3,846	8,940	3,145	8,438	192	1,599	440	783	29	297	31	407	337	70	4		
48,267	638	810	72	212,865	195,802	14,063	63,308	11,799	80,200	768	16,665	1,859	11,205	188	1,426	66	3,010	2,713	297	5		
52,720	1,012	599	80	142,647	132,259	10,388	25,229	7,032	75,637	888	18,484	2,278	12,086	187	843	25	2,365	2,155	210	6		
413	84	7	4	1,152	716	437	215	275	330	47	113	103	44	9	14	3	19	12	7	7		
2,606	158	67	13	7,023	5,819	1,704	1,262	1,132	2,857	102	775	457	260	16	165	1	84	74	20	8		
5,830	210	58	6	13,215	11,280	1,935	3,220	1,310	6,591	156	1,543	422	780	29	168	21	275	241	84	9		
44,371	560	497	57	121,258	114,944	6,312	21,532	4,310	65,859	564	16,063	1,298	11,022	136	498	3	1,977	1,828	149	10		
1,762	32	177	8	104,727	92,577	12,150	72,571	11,869	19,094	195	491	77	64	1	357	8	116	113	3	11		
7	1	..		1,731	937	774	867	759	82	13	6	8			2		1			12		
192	2	5		7,254	5,307	1,847	4,501	1,917	712	17	23	13	1		70		1			13		
160	4		2	10,181	8,835	1,346	6,642	1,808	1,591	29	30	19	16		54		7	6		14		
1,472	25	173	6	35,551	27,978	7,573	20,561	7,391	16,709	166	432	37	45	1	231	8	108	108	2	15		
3,486	56	125		1,724	1,660	64	53	14	1,382	20	152	27	69	1	4	2	20	18		16		
25	3			12	8	4	1	2	6		1	2								17		
206	4	9		112	102	10	3	3	80	2	16	5	1		2					18		
357	6	8		148	138	12	2	5	112	3	21	4	1				9	2		19		
2,998	43	108		1,452	1,414	38	47	4	1,184	15	114	16	67	1	2	2	17	16		20		
..	.			.					..		.			..		..	491	479	12	21
.	.			.				.			..	.					1	1		22
.	.			.				.									18	18		23		
.	.			.				.									47	47		24		
.	.			.				.									435	413	12	25		
1		4	1	4	4		4				.	.					239	178	11	26		
.	.	2						.			.						19	18	6	27		
.	.	2						.			.						23	9	14	28		
1	.	2	1	4	4		4				.						29	13	17	29		
532	13	22	..	4,855	4,737	118	1,099	64	2,651	39	90	4	77		820	19	248	173	75	31		
5		1		13	10	3	3	3	7								8	1	7	32		
15	1			187	153	14	31	5	55	7	5	1	3		58	1	21	6	15	33		
27	1			314	294	20	68	6	142	6	5	1	4		77	7	33	18	15	34		
465	11	21		4,361	4,280	81	939	50	2,447	19	80	2	70		684	10	186	148	38	35		
12	1	19	12	299	214	85	197	60	1	5	6	5	1		9	15	92	68	24	36		
		2	1	6	6		6										3	1	2	37		
		2		19	18	3	15	3									1		1	38		
	1	5	3	33	10	23	10	19		1							12	11	1	39		
10	..	10	8	241	184	59	186	28	1	4	6	5	1		8	12	76	58	20	40		
.	.					..		..									4	2	2	41
.	.																	..		42		
.	.																1			43		
.	.																3	2		44		
.	.																			45		

NATIVE STATES.

[illegible]

and Katchal as well as Chaura, Kar Nikobar, and Bompoka where coral formations are found at considerable heights. On Chaura, for instance, the hill at the end of the island (359) feet is covered with coral. At Kar Nikobar, within the memory of the people, part of the island rose and another subsided during an earthquake.

CHAPTER II.

Soil and Configuration.

The Andamans consist of a mass of hills enclosing very narrow valleys, the whole covered by dense tropical jungle. Throughout South and Middle Andaman there are two main ranges of steep hills of sandstone formation, from which spurs run in all directions. On the east the hills rise to considerable height, the chief being Mount Diavolo behind Cuthbert Bay, 1,678 feet, in Middle Andaman; in South Andaman, Koiob, 1,505 feet, Mount Harriet 1,193 feet and the Cholmuga Range 1,063 feet; in North Andaman, Saddle Peak 2,400 feet; in Rutland Island, Ford's Peak 1,422 feet. Intrusive rock of serpentine appears here and there throughout the group, especially at the Cinque Islands, Rutland Island and Saddle Peak in North Andaman. Between the chief mountain ranges, which follow the east and west coast lines, undulating ground is found which often consists of impermeable blue clay beds, indurated shales and conglomerates containing pebbles of quartz and jasper beds; sandstone hills and knolls crop up irregularly. Such areas are usually waterless in the dry season.

The geological formation of Ritchie's Archipelago is quite different from that of South Andaman. Havelock Island is surrounded for the most part by white clayey limestone cliffs up to 510 feet high (Mt. Yoto). These surround a basin in the centre of the island, which is drained by the Golugma Creek. This basin is undulating and the underlying rock is a fine grained calcareous sandstone. Peel and Wilson Islands are nearly all gently undulating or flat. The latter has a hill 708 feet in the west corner. On the two last named islands, the geological formation is similar to that of Havelock.

There is about a square mile of level ground at the north end of Havelock of coral and sand formation particularly suitable for a coconut plantation, which on this soil would come into bearing after five or six years.

Several square miles of level ground suitable for wet cultivation are found in the Betapur valley in Middle Andaman.

CHAPTER III.

The Forests.

All the islands are densely wooded except perhaps a few of the higher peaks, parts of the Cinque Islands and 50 square miles or thereabouts which have been cleared in what is now the settlement of Port Blair. The forests are divided into two main types, i.e., evergreen and deciduous, the type depending entirely on the underlying soil and rock formation, which determines the presence or absence of water near the surface during the dry weather, and this is probably the real factor governing the distribution of the two types of forests.

In the deciduous forests, which exist mainly on the lower and more gentle slopes of the hills, the principal tree is *Pterocarpus dalbergioides* (Padank) and associated with it are *Canarium euphyllum* (Dhup), *Stereulia campanulata* (Papita), *Albizia lebbek* (Koko), *Bombax insignis* (Dudu), *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca* (Pyinny), *Terminalia Manii* (Black Chuglam), *Terminalia bialata* (White Chuglam), and *Terminalia procera* (Badaam), which are the principal timber trees. Besides these there are many other species of minor importance from a timber or revenue-producing point of view.

**EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES.**

LITERATE IN VERNAOCULAR

[illegible]

necessary and both of these are difficult to organize under Government agency for various reasons as experience has proved. These problems are recognised and are receiving attention. It might prove satisfactory to lease out the forest to private enterprise.

The Timber Stand of the Forests.

Of the 2,508 square miles forming the total land area of the Andamans about 1,500 square miles are estimated to contain forests other than mangrove. Recent enumeration of all species shows that the stand of mature timber of all species varies from 8 to 30 tons per acre, and averages 15 tons to the acre. It is therefore roughly estimated that the forests contain some 14 to 15 million tons of mature timber ripe for the axe. All these timbers however cannot be sold at present because there is no market demand for them, moreover only about two-thirds of the whole forest area is accessible for working, the remainder being either exposed to long stretches of a weather-beaten open coasts or effectively occupied by savage tribes. Eliminating such areas the estimated stand of the principal species for which there is a demand is as follows:—the first column giving the total amount of mature timber available and the second column the exploitable amount per annum accepting a felling rotation of 30 years in the first instance:—

	Tons.	Tons.
Padank	5,00,000	16,666
Dhup	5,00,000	16,666
Papita	5,00,000	16,666
Gurjan	6,00,000	20,000
White Chuglam.	1,50,000	5,000
Baslam	4,00,000	13,333
Koko	50,000	1,666
Didu	80,000	2,666
Taungpeing	50,000	1,666
	<hr/> 28,30,000	<hr/> 91,329

The estimate though rough is conservative and it may safely be taken that about a hundred thousand tons per annum can be removed and can probably be marketed. This is only a little more than twice the amount which has been taken out in recent years. Besides there are other species for which a market is sure to be found in the near future, especially soft wood packing case timber which could not be dealt with in the local mills because the plant is not suitable for it. If the Government obtain a royalty on an average of seven lakhs of rupees annually, four lakhs of rupees may be counted on as net return after allowing for maintenance of establishment and silvicultural works. This is an estimate of the revenue obtainable if the forests are leased to a private firm. The forests are therefore a valuable asset of the Andamans.

CHAPTER IV.

History.

The history of the Andamans has been described in detail by both Sir R. Temple and Mr. R. P. Lewis, but a short summary follows of the history of the settlement to make the report self-contained.

(a) *Early History.*—Owing to their central position along the trade routes of India, Burma and the Far East, many mentions of the islands are found in ancient history. Their excellent harbours served both as a refuge in the monsoons as well as a place to replenish water supply. Like the Nicobars the islands are mentioned by Claudius Ptolemy (2nd Century) as

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																			
HINDI.				PUNJABI												OTHERS			
Lands or Mahayana:		Others		Total			Gurmukhi:		Lands or Mahayana:		Nagri:		Tamil:		Persian:				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
4	1																		
1	1																		
3																			
4,218	122	414	54	861	830	34	819	16	5	1	4	17			2		766	650	116
31	6	6	4	1	1		1										18	4	9
227	15	20	3	2	2		2										50	35	15
474	23	28	7	55	52		52										89	75	14
2,528	76	362	35	808	775	31	784	18	5	1	4	17			2		614	586	78
3,443	93	310	45	54	33	21	29	2		1	4	17					512	424	88
18	7	3	3	1	1		1										10	8	7
177	12	12	8	1	1		1										47	34	18
389	20	17	4	3	1	2	1	2									60	49	11
2,859	54	278	80	49	30	19	26	1		1	4	17					395	388	57
1	"	5		810	797	13	790	13	5						2		98	98	18
				1	1		1										1	1	17
1	"	5		52	51	1	51	1									6	6	18
				757	745	12	738	12	5						2		91	91	20
771	29	65															13	11	21
3	1																		22
46	3	6																	23
81	3	4															3	2	124
639	22	55															10	9	125
31		15															68	68	26
2		1																	27
4																	8	8	28
25		14															60	60	30
2		19	9														40	28	1231
		2	1														1		132
		2															1		133
		5	3														9	9	34
2		10	6														29	19	1035
7,431	40	76	2	121	97	24	67	23			10	1					27	18	936
40	3																2		237
315	1	7		3	1	2	1	2									1		1

Attacks by the Andamanese were frequent and of a serious nature, and culminated in the Battle of Aberdeen on the 14th May 1859. Fortunately the settlement had been warned by an escaped convict Dudh Nath Tewari who had for several years been living with the aborigines, and the authorities were able to make preparations for the impending attack or the consequences might have been serious. Dudh Nath was among the Aka-Bea-da and not the Jarawa as stated in von Eickstedt's publication. He was granted his release for his timely services.

Colonel J. C. Haughton (October 1859).—Captain J. C. Haughton of the Moulinein Commission succeeded Dr. Walker. He adopted a more humane method of treatment of convicts and much endeared himself to them. He managed to establish friendly relations with the Andamanese, who began to visit the settlement. In 1861 the administration of the islands was transferred from the control of the Government of India to that of the Chief Commissioner of Burma. Mr. Haughton is still known to the local-born population as Jan Haton.

Colonel Tytler (1862).—Colonel Tytler continued Colonel Haughton's humane methods. At this period some 149 acres had been cleared and cultivated.

Lord Napier of Magdala visited the islands in 1863, and wrote a memorandum suggesting certain reforms. He also secured a grant from Government for the formation of the Andaman Home. There were some 3,000 convicts in the settlement by 1864.

During Colonel Ford's tenure (1864), the number of convicts in the settlement increased from 3,294 to 6,965. The area under cultivation increased from 149 to 353 acres while a further 724 acres were cleared.

In 1863 General Man, who had been deputed ten years earlier to annex the settlement, assumed charge. Having previously occupied important positions in the Straits Settlement, he decided to introduce the penal system current there, which was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823. In 1869 a branch penal settlement was established in the Nicobars which continued till 1888. The number of convicts increased to 8,873, and 3,000 acres of land had been cleared and 876 been brought under cultivation. The health of the settlement improved, showing a reduction of the death rate from 10·16 per cent. to 1·2 per cent. In 1869 the settlement was re-transferred to the control of the Government of India.

General Stewart (1871) (Afterwards Field Marshal Sir D. Stewart).—The Viceroy of India, Lord Mayo, who took a keen personal interest in the settlement, drew up a scheme of reforms for General Stewart to carry out. "He directed that special attention be paid to cultivation, produce of the self-supporters, cattle-raising, timber, and produce from the Andamanese, as well as the codifying of General Man's rules into regulations". (Sir Richard Temple, Census Report, 1901, page 360.) On the 8th February 1872 Lord Mayo was murdered by a convict at Hope Town while on a visit to the Andamans. In 1872 the administration was raised to the rank of a Chief Commissionership. The Andaman Regulation of 1874 was drafted, placing the settlement judicially under the Government of India, instead of under the High Court of Calcutta, and life-term convicts could be released after 20—25 years of penal servitude, provided it had been accompanied by good conduct.

During General A. C. Barwell's tenure (1875) the Andaman and Nicobar Regulation III of 1876 came into force.

Colonel T. Cadell, V. C. (1879).—Colonel Cadell held the appointment for thirteen years which are marked by great economical developments of the settlement and its resources. In 1883 the Forest Department was established. In 1891 the Lyall-Lethbridge Commission included the proposal of separate confinements for a short period for convicts, and further confinement in an associated jail for a period of three years. The Cellular Jail was built as a result of these proposals but the Associated Jail was not built because it was found that it would be difficult to find sufficient intramural work for the convicts; moreover, the incarceration of a large number of convicts would demand

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No.
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
3,255	95	178	2	7,487	7,171	316	4,238	236	1,760	7	971	58			204	15	72	70	2	1	
15	2			20	15	5	9	4	5			1			1					2	
108	14	8		220	188	24	120	14	38		18	9			22					3	
284	11	8		624	569	55	378	39	90	1	64	12			37	3	9	8	1	4	
2,848	66	187	2	6,623	6,361	232	3,729	178	1,629	6	889	36			144	12	69	62	1	5	
3,049	87	2		3,517	3,421	96	832	36	1,523	5	946	55			120		47	47		6	
12	2			8	7	1	1	2	5			1			1					7	
96	14			100	89	11	28	3	83		16	9			12					8	
963	10			250	235	15	68	3	84	1	64	11			19		6	6		9	
2,675	61	2		3,159	3,080	69	787	31	1,401	4	864	34			68		41	41		10	
36	4	121	2	3,696	3,490	206	3,320	200	116		22	2			32	4	1	1		11	
				13	8	4	8	4												12	
		5		114	101	13	94	13							7					13	
2	1			353	316	37	308	38				1			10					14	
34	3	116	2	3,217	3,065	152	2,912	147	116		22	1			15	4	1	2		15	
139	4	54		98	95	3			93	2		1			2					16	
3																				17	
9	3			3	3				3											18	
18	3			5	5				5											19	
109	4	48		90	87	3			85	2		1			2					20	
26	1			147	145	2	71		28		3				43	2	7	7		21	
				3	3															22	
				12	12		3		1						3		1	1		23	
28	1			132	130	2	68		27		3				32	2	6	6		24	
5				29	20	9	13								7	9	15	14		25	
1				4	1	3	1													26	
4				25	19	6	12								7	6	14	13		27	
1		13	1	566	524	42	144	15	41		4		329	26	6	1	152	146	6	31	
				14	10	4	2						8	4			1			32	
				46	44	2	8		8				30	2			1	1		33	
		1		102	92	10	21	3	17				53	6	1		9	7		34	
4		12	1	404	378	26	113	12	18		4		238	14	5	1	141	139		35	
4				416	383	33	23	7	38				322	26			118	118		36	
				12	8	4							8	4						37	
				42	40	2	5		6				29	2						38	
				83	77	6	8		16				53	6			6	6		39	
4				279	258	21	10	7	16				232	14			119	119		40	
		6		131	123	8	119	8			1				3		16	13	3	41	
				2	2		2													42	
				3	3		3													43	
				17	14	3	13	3							1		1			44	
		6		109	104	5	101	5			1				2		15	13		45	
				10	9	1	1				1				3	1	1	1		46	
				1	1															47	
				1	1															48	
				6	8			1			1				3					49	
																				50	
				1	1			1									9	7		51	
																	1			52	
				1	1															53	
																	8	7		54	
																				55	
23		52	8	19,322	18,702	620	815	63	355	12	7,347	419	10,180	125	5	1	699	615	54	56	
1		1		105	87	18	2			4	54	10	31	4			2	2		57	
1		11	1	590	507	83	11	8	7	4	303	85	186	8			22	21		58	
20		40	7	1,384	1,273	91	38	10	38		624	71	574	10	1		55	53		59	
				17,233	16,535	428	784	47	312	4	6,386	278	9,388	103	4	1	620	569	51	60	
20		51	4	19,027	18,439	588	626	35	347	12	7,342	416	10,121	125	3		199	163	36	61	
1		1		103	85	18				4	54	10	31	4						62	
1		1		580	502	78	2	2	7	4	303	84	184	8			5	4		63	
1		11	1	1,347	1,281	86	27	5	36		633	71	574	10	1		7	7		64	
16		39	3	18,897	18,591	406	590	28	304	4	6,363	271	9,332	103	2		167	152	35	65	

has been started, co-operative societies organized and other social movements have received an impetus. Some of the more conspicuous public works have been the new deep water jetty at Chatham, connected with the main land by a causeway wide enough to take two motor lorries abreast, also Ross Island has received an up-to-date electric power plant. The most outstanding of all has been the filling of almost all the important malarial swamps round the harbour by dredgers of which special mention is made elsewhere. These changes have been mentioned here in some detail as they shed light on the changes that have occurred in the population, of which the chief points are the increase in the proportion that the free population bears to the convict, and the great increase in women and children. An interesting fact which shows what the outside world thinks of prospects in the Andamans is the building and equipping of a match factory by private enterprise at a cost of three and a half lakhs of rupees. This commercial venture, it is expected, will lead to others.

CHAPTER V.

The Aborigines.

The Negrito race is surmised to have been the earliest people to inhabit the continent of South Eastern Asia and of this race the Andamanese and the Semangs of the Malay Peninsula represent to-day perhaps the purest type. In the Philippines the Aetas are of the same origin but less pure in type, while traces of their race inbred with other tribes are represented in Malaya and are perhaps to be found in Assam and in the hills of Southern India. The chief characteristic of these peoples, a characteristic which is the key-note of Andamanese life, is, that they are naturally, "collectors of food, and not cultivators. . . . The social unit is the family, and they move in family groups, where game, fish and wild yams are easiest to obtain." The many anthropological similarities of customs, religion, weapons, treatment of the dead, etc., point clearly to the definite relationship of the Andamanese to the aboriginal race inhabiting South Eastern Asia which is mentioned in Hindu Mythology.

It is only owing to their unique position and complete isolation from the rest of the continent that their survival can be accounted for.

The Andamanese are of two types:—(a) The coast tribes of South Andaman and all the tribes of Middle and North Andaman. (b) The Onges of Little Andaman, including the Jarawas of South Andaman and the Sentinelese of North Sentinel Island.

The difference between these two types is distinct, both in features, mode of dress, structure of bows, and language. Sir R. Temple in his Census Report, 1901, divided the first group into two sections. The Yerowa or northern section containing the Chariar, Kora, Taho, Yero, and Kedo tribes. The southern or Bojigziji section containing the Juwai, Kol, Bea, Balawa, and Bojigwab tribes. This first group is however no longer an actuality.* Its members have lost all cohesion since some of the clans have entirely died out, while the remaining individuals marry irrespective of tribe, with however no contact with the Onge-Jarawa group, who keep to themselves.

Fortunately valuable historical, anthropological and ethnological data of this group have been recorded by Man, Temple, Portman and Brown, so no further mention need be made of them.

The Southern group or Onge-Jarawa group is the only one which is still intact. These inhabit the whole of South Andaman, Rutland, Little Andaman and North Sentinel. In addition there was a fourth clan of Jarawas on Rutland of which nothing has been seen since 1907. In that year a boy of the clan was reported to be staying with the Onges, but he escaped before he was seen by the authorities. A small communal hut belonging to these people however was seen. The hut was of the same type as that built by the Onges but quite different to the Jarawa communal huts; nevertheless the Onges

*See Chapter V (c). The Andaman Races.

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Lande or Mahajani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahajani		Nagri		Tankri		Pernan						
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
			1	2	210	187	23	177	23	1			8								
					2	2		2													
					5	2		3													
					15	10		5													
		1	2		188	173	15	183	15	1			8								
	2				51	50	1	7	1	1		3	38		1		4	3	1		
					8	2	1		1				2								
	2				2	2		1			1	2					1				
					48	48		8		1			86		1		3	3			
409	14	78	3	15,848	14,748	1,100	8,505	635	2,557	57	3,413	400	175	6	99	2	69	36	38		
2	2	1		125	77	48	48	19	17	8	12	26					4	1	8		
9		5		890	547	143	318	61	87	5	148	76	1		13	1	12	2	10		
27	3	11		1,119	958	168	575	89	182	6	228	69	4	2	16		7	8	4		
371	9	61	3	13,915	13,172	748	7,564	488	2,841	43	3,027	229	170	4	70	1	46	80	16		
398	12	58	2	10,251	9,606	645	3,674	213	2,348	50	3,349	376	175	6	60						
2	2	1		74	39	35	14	7	14	3	12	35									
9		5		425	881	94	128	15	54	5	148	74	1		7	...					
27	2	11		719	634	95	255	26	182	5	220	62	4	2	18	..					
360	8	41	2	9,083	8,812	481	3,268	165	2,148	37	2,971	215	170	4	40	..	..	..
3	2	20	1	5,247	4,806	438	4,663	415	69	3	49	20			28	...					
				48	34	12	34	11	..	8		1									
				244	197	47	186	45			2	2			6						
	1	..		386	317	89	809	82			6	7			2						
3	1	20	1	4,571	4,261	310	4,134	297	66	3	41	10			20						
				124	117	7			108	4	9	3									
				3	3				3												
				10	10				10												
				1		1				1											
				110	104	8			95	3	9	3									
8				219	212	7	184	5	32		5		..		11	2	69	36	38		
				2	1	1	1	1									4	1	3		
				11	9	2	9	1									12	2	10		
				13	12	1	11	1									7	3	4		
..	8			198	190	8	148	2	82		5				10	1	46	80	16		
..				8	5	3	4	2			1	1									
				8	5	3	4	2			1	1									
146	5	2		11,238	10,345	893	6,869	497	2,571	34	843	361	2		60	1	38	27	11		
1				55	42	13	29	9	7		6	4									
21	1			487	859	126	230	45	89	8	29	77			11	..	2	1	1		
24				1,038	868	172	567	74	174	6	115	92	1		6		3	1	2		
100	4	2		9,681	9,081	580	6,043	389	2,301	23	698	188	1		48	1	88	25	8		
117	3	2		5,381	4,871	510	1,763	135	2,272	28	817	347	1		16		10	7	3		
..				23	18	4	7	1	5		6	3									
19				285	171	94	57	15	85	5	27	74			2						
21				517	402	115	128	33	158	5	114	87	1		3						
77	3	2		4,577	4,280	297	1,573	98	2,028	18	670	183			11		10	7	2		
5				5,495	5,130	365	4,955	355	143	2	17	8	1		14						
				31	22	9	22	8				1									
				208	178	30	171	29			2	1			6						
1				480	437	58	430	49	5	1		8			2						
4				4,768	4,493	273	4,339	269	138	1	15	8	1		7						
19	2			103	96	7			91	2	5	5									
				2	2				2												
1	1			3	2	1			2			1									
2				13	11	2			10		1	2									
16	1			85	81	4			77	2	4	2									
5				240	232	8	124	4	65	2	3	1			30	1	27	19	8		
1																					
1				11	8	3	2	1	2	1		1			4		2	1	1		
				14	13	1	9	1	3						1		3	1	2		
3				215	211	4	123	2	80	1	3				25	1	22	17	5		

Arrows.—The Onges and Sentinelese use multiple-headed arrows for shooting fish and birds. In the case of the Sentinelese, they use arrows barbed with small splinters of pigeon-bone. Specimens taken at North Sentinel showed they had been mainly used in shooting pigeon as they had a large number of small feathers adhering to the prongs. Perhaps part of their diet consists of such meat, for the number of pig so small an island must be limited. On a visit to the island a few pig were however seen.

Marriage.—The Onges marry while young, the girls being ten or eleven years old and not even developed. This is not to be wondered at for Ouge children seem to know all about sex matters which is perhaps due to their living together in communal huts as well as to the actions exhibited in their dances. With the Onges there seems to be no elaborate ceremony as with other Andamanese. Men on a casual visit from distant villages are very often given a young girl* by an elder merely placing the man's hand on the girl's wrist, no word being spoken. The girl is quite docile and goes along but should the man let go, she will escape into the jungle and he has to go home without her. Nothing is known about the Jarawas.

Greeting.—The Onges unlike the Andamanese are completely silent when they meet. The residents of a village when meeting friends sit on the sand and the visitors sit on their laps; thus they embrace each other for several minutes without saying a word and pass on from one person to the next until all have been embraced, both men and women. Nothing is known about the Jarawas or Sentinelese.

From general observation of the customs of the clans of the outer group, the Onges of Little Andaman and the Jarawas of South Andaman may be classed as closely related. They are known to understand each other, whereas none of the friendly Great Andaman tribes understand either the Onges or the Jarawas.

The Jarawas of South Andaman and the Sentinelese are apparently very closely allied; possibly the latter are Jarawas, who while crossing Macpherson Straits on a raft were drifted out to sea by the tide and landed on North Sentinel Island.

Partman also mentions the existence of an *eremtaga* clan of Onges on Little Andaman. This information was derived from some Andamanese who were left on Little Andaman for a short time. They had told him of men coming from the south who had larger bows than the Onges, and of similar length to the Jarawa bow. A considerable portion of Little Andaman both in the Northern and Southern parts of the island has been surveyed by the writer, but no indication of a separate *eremtaga* clan was found. Its existence is therefore doubtful. Possibly the people belonged to a neighbouring sept, which had larger bows, for it happens that particular septs make larger bows when they are at enmity with another sept. On the other hand the island has not been completely explored, and the existence of an inland sept may still be found.

Conclusion.—Von Eickstedt, a German anthropologist who recently visited the Andamans, was also of the opinion that the Ouge-Jarawas and the remaining Andamanese represented two different layers of the primitive Negroite race. He further mentioned that he noticed among the Onges of Little Andaman somatic influences of Arab and other alien origin, whereas the Great Andamanese possessed a considerable mixture of Burmese and other elements. These elements he opined were due to shipwrecks. Von Eickstedt's views and opinions require confirmation. It is however of interest to note that Partman found hereditary syphilis to be present among the race. Dr. Hutton suggests that Partman mistook yaws for syphilis, but the writer has not noticed among the Onges the distinctive features of this disease which is frequent in the Nicobars. Further investigation is necessary to confirm either view.

Of these Great Andamanese that the German anthropologist saw, a very considerable number must have been half-breeds who differ from the pure-blooded Negroite both in facial features and in stature. The most

*It is pointed out that the marriage here has been arranged on parental basis.

11

11-11-11

In 1864 Colonel Ford succeeded Colonel Tytler and disagreed with Mr. Corbyn in his policy of administration of the Andaman Home. Mr. Corbyn resigned, and Mr. J. N. Homfray assumed charge of the Home.

Mr. Homfray was in charge of the Andaman Home for some ten years and during the course of his charge brought many of the outlying tribes into contact with the settlement, relations extending as far north as Interview Island. Attacks were becoming unknown. The Home was now transferred from Ross to the mainland, where it became more popular as there was no longer a feeling of restraint; as many as 100 Andamanese would be in residence together. In 1867 Homfray placed the number of Andamanese of Great Andaman at 3,000. He considered that the race was becoming extinct, as Dr. Mouat in 1838 had computed the number at 5,000. Conditions at the Home also appeared to be unnatural, for though 2 births were recorded per mensem, all the children died within a week of birth. The Andamanese proved to be of great use to the settlement in capturing runaways. They also realised profits for the extra expenditure incurred by the Home by working in boats, looking after gardens which they rented from Government, tending cattle, rearing pigs and poultry and selling forest produce.

Their employment as boatmen they did not however relish as it necessitated considerable restraint, numbers deserting as a consequence.

In 1874 Mr. Tuson succeeded Mr. Homfray and a system was developed of establishing homes for the Andamanese at various strategic points around the settlement, under the care of convicts, which allowed for the maintenance of friendly relations with the outlying Andamanese as well as controlling the movements of runaways. In 1875 Mr. Man succeeded Mr. Tuson in the charge of the Home for a period of some four years. It was then noticed for the first time that the Andamanese were suffering from syphilis owing to their intimacy with convicts, the petty officer in charge of the Home being the chief offender. During the course of his charge Mr. Man visited and for the first time persuaded the inhabitants of North Andaman to come to the settlement. In 1877 however a severe outbreak of measles occurred in the Homes, to which many Andamanese succumbed. The epidemic spread to the North and Middle Andaman tribes. This together with syphilis caused great ravages among the aborigines; indeed by the latter disease scarcely a household on Great Andaman was uninfected.

In 1879 M. V. Portman assumed charge over the Home. He was much struck by the decrease in the numbers of the Andamanese and the ravages caused by syphilis on North Andaman; some 134 cases of syphilis were admitted into hospital during the year, and it was noticed that hereditary syphilis was beginning to appear.

With the exception of a break of a few years Mr. Portman was in charge of the Home till 1900. He took a great interest in the Andamanese and was always in touch with them as he established a home for them in his compound, employing them as his own boatmen and servants in his house, which was much appreciated by the Andamanese.

In 1863 an orphanage was founded by the Rev. Mr. Corbyn for young Andamanese, who were to be educated and later employed as servants. A convict was placed in charge of them and their school education consisted of "English reading and writing, Urdu translation and elementary arithmetic".

That the young Andamanese resented the conditions of restraint under which they were put, can be vouched for by the fact the orphanage was continually empty as its inmates had run away.

To quote the Rev. Mr. Chard's report "Little success attends the projects of cultivating in Andamanese boys in the orphanage a taste for settled life, or for a livelihood gained by farming, cultivation or domestic services", etc.. As a result of the complete lack of success the orphanage was finally closed down in 1884.

In 1882 the sick and death rate being very high, the Home was transferred to Haddo. A hospital was later attached to all other Homes, proving of a great help to the inmates. In 1885 Portman wrote "It is sad to see the ravages which syphilis is working among them, and their numbers are becoming

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					Serial No
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS.			
Lands or Mahajani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajani		Nagri		Tamil		Persian		Persons.	Males	Females.		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
1,714	363	2		13,246	11,872	1,374	6,493	927	4,839	155	430	284	3	8	77	20	105	62	43		
52	54			110	63	47	31	25	39	1	3	21					13	11	2		
139	70	2		775	592	183	380	84	187	33	45	58					9	5	3		
128	108			1,611	1,266	345	710	232	502	37	52	48	1	2	1	20	18	10	6		
1,397	133			10,750	9,951	799	5,382	576	4,161	84	330	139	2		78		85	36	29		
1,645	363			6,450	5,380	1,070	1,233	641	3,650	137	405	284	3	8	59	20					
52	54			86	47	39	9	17	35	1	3	21									
98	70			385	244	151	71	87	129	26	44	58									
123	106			932	644	288	192	177	399	35	52	48	1	2		20					
1,372	133			5,037	4,445	582	981	380	3,087	73	308	139	2		59						
43				5,976	5,716	250	5,099	256	604	4	13										
				21	13	8	12	6	1												
40				354	330	24	307	24	23												
				604	558	48	511	48	45												
3				4,997	4,817	180	4,289	178	535	4	13										
13				123	123		7		116									7	7		
				6	6		2		4												
1				15	15				15												
12				102	102		5		97									7	7		
13				649	623	26	91	15	499	11	12				18						
				3	3				3												
1				18	12	6	1	1	11	5	1										
2				53	50	3	6	1	43	2					1						
10				575	558	17	88	13	442	4	11				17						
				44	26	18	28	15		3								1	1		
				2		2		2													
				7	7	8	1	0													
				35	25	10	25	7		3								1	1		
161		3		15,119	13,401	1,718	9,358	1,588	3,549	86	426	38	1		67	6	30	20	10		
2				289	173	118	128	111	42	4	3	1					2	1			
12				1,063	835	228	653	212	181	12	11	4			10		2				
13				1,614	1,413	201	972	173	414	18	26	8			1	2					
134		3		12,153	10,980	1,173	7,805	1,082	2,932	52	388	23	1		58	4	26	19	7		
77		3		5,354	4,899	465	1,808	373	2,715	60	363	32			3		1				
1				63	45	18	18	15	29	2		1									
3				268	208	58	84	47	117	7	7	4									
8				596	529	87	165	48	341	11	23	8									
65		3		4,428	4,107	322	1,543	268	2,228	40	333	19			3		1				
67				8,988	7,787	1,219	7,379	1,197	318	21	37	1	1		32						
1				232	150	96	111	34	13	2	2										
8				783	597	186	585	161	29	5	1				2						
4				960	834	128	787	121	35	5	2										
54				7,041	6,210	831	5,908	821	241	9	32	1	1		30						
1				228	213	15	23	9	171	2	19	4									
				3	1	2		2			1										
1				15	12	3		3	11		1										
				20	16	4		3	15	1	1										
				190	184	6	23	1	145	1	16	4									
16				522	514	8	131	2	345	3	6				32	3	3	3			
				1	1		1														
				18	18		4		4		2				8						
				37	34	3	10		23	1					1	2					
15				468	461	5	116	2	318	2	4				23	1	3	3			
				29	18	11	17	7		1	1						2	1			
				1		1		1													
				1		1		1													
				27	18	9	17	5		1	1						3	1			
340	10		12	7,334	6,719	615	3,092	414	1,710	20	1,048	170	336	6	530	5	1,356	1,308	50		
3				77	58	19	17	14	10	3	18	3			13		9	9			
7				444	339	105	114	67	54	3	64	32	4	1	103		34	32			
17				635	538	87	191	55	99	3	143	36	24	1	81	2	182	165			
312	8		11	6,178	5,784	384	2,770	278	1,547	8	823	100	311	4	383	8	1,733	1,102			

is high, an average of one dying every month so far, but those who succumbed had been in poor health for many years and with one or two exceptions those who remain are fairly healthy.

It must be borne in mind that the Andaman Home was established with the object of maintaining a place within the settlement where the Andamanese could be kept separate from the convict population and at the same time Government could establish close contact with them so as to befriend and conciliate them. This would have been impossible without some such institution as the Home, as is only too apparent in the case of the Ōnges who, with the exception of one or two septes of the North East coast of the Little Andaman who regularly visit Port Blair, could not really be trusted even at the present day were shipwrecked mariners to land on their coast, although they may be quite friendly when officials visit them to leave presents. To protect shipwrecked mariners against massacre by the aborigines was one of the main objects of establishing the settlement. Yet the only places on the Andaman coast where they would be given any assistance even to-day are those parts inhabited by the friendly tribes of Great Andaman while more than half of the west coast of Great Andaman, inhabited by Jarawas, and the coast of North Sentinel are probably as unsafe to-day as they were 100 years ago, and every unarmed stranger would be killed. Only recently a shipwrecked crew landed on the Andamans, fortunately on a part of the coast inhabited by friendly Andamanese and they were eventually, after several months' great hardship, brought to Port Blair.

It is difficult but necessary to place a just value on the successful efforts of our predecessors towards establishing friendly relations with the Andamanese through the Home, in order to meet the criticism published by von Eickstedt that the Andaman Home was the door of death to the Andamanese race. There can be no doubt that had our predecessors had the experience which has been now gained, a different policy would have been pursued but it must be borne in mind that in order to befriend a savage, contact with civilization must be established and once this is done the dying out of a primitive race like the Negrito is apt to follow in due course as local history and general experience elsewhere only too clearly shows. It seems to be unavoidable that individuals should get infected by diseases such as syphilis, measles, influenza, etc., and once infection starts it overruns the whole tribe because those infected cannot be segregated or brought in for treatment owing to their nomadic habits, natural dislike of any civilized treatment and disregard for those seriously ill, who are usually left exposed outside their crude shelters.

Well-meaning officials made attempts to civilize the Andamanese; if they had succeeded, which I have already pointed out to be contrary to experience, the race might have been preserved longer, because it would have experienced the benefits of civilization in the form of medical treatment; this is evident in the case of a few Andamanese who were taken on as domestic servants. The main obstacles were that very few people take the necessary personal interest in and patience with a savage race to train them, and the Andamanese themselves were difficult to wean from their nomadic habits.

At the time of writing there is one half-bred Andamanese girl in the Bishop's Home in Rangoon reading in the eighth standard. It is her desire to become a Hospital nurse. There is also a Jarawa boy at the Roman Catholic Mission school in Ranchi. This boy was found by Captain West's party. He was for some years under the care of the medical authorities and was sent to Ranchi with some Oraons in order to keep him away from the influence of convicts. He has always shown an antipathy towards the coast Andamanese. The boy is now about 7 years of age and quite strong and healthy. He is very reserved with the missionaries but happy in the Oraon family with which he lives. Sometimes he shows a violent temperament and in these fits he eats earth. He insists on getting meat and fish daily. He is now attending school and is reported to be progressing well. It is hoped that some day he will return to the Andamans as a forester.

LITERATE IN VERNAOULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Land or Mahajani		Other		Total			Gurmukhi		Land or Mahajani		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
337	9		12	4,826	4,481	345	1,308	152	1,649	20	1,026	166	332	6	166	1	1,358	1,303	50	1	
3				48	41	7	4	2	8	3	17	2	2		12		9	9	2	2	
7	2		1	286	228	60	10	2	52	5	81	31	4	1	69		34	32	2	3	
17				443	383	60	65	21	99	3	142	35	24	1	53		182	165	17	4	
310	7		11	4,049	3,831	218	1,199	100	1,490	9	806	98	304	4	32	1	1,128	1,097	31	5	
3	1			2,070	1,806	264	1,728	260	32		15	4	1		35					6	
				28	18	12	13	12	1		1				1					7	
				128	81	45	72	44			1	1			8					8	
				161	126	35	123	34			1	1			2					9	
3	1			1,755	1,583	172	1,515	170	31		12	2		1	34					10	
				496	404	2	43		23		7		2		329	2	5	5		11	
				1	1				1											12	
				32	32		2		2		2				26					13	
				30	26	2	2								26	2				14	
				343	343		39		20		5		2		277		5	5		15	
				20	18	2	18	2												16	
				1	1		1													17	
				10	17	2	17	2												18	
532	11	10	4	7,504	6,742	322	2,942	769	3,550	37	245	16	4		1		7	5		19	
11				62	20	42	18	40	1		2	1								20	
13			3	318	181	137	107	128	63	3	11	6								21	
32	2			523	378	145	160	131	192	12	26	2								22	
526	9	10	1	6,661	6,168	496	2,657	470	3,295	21	206	7	4		1		7	6		23	
419	9	6	3	4,122	3,737	385	743	338	2,933	32	156	15	4		1					24	
10				21	10	11	9	10			1	1								25	
10			3	129	59	70	14	62	40	2	5	5								26	
21	1			259	190	69	43	56	182	11	15	2								27	
378	8	6		3,713	3,478	235	677	208	2,661	19	135	7	4		1					28	
18		2	1	3,097	2,667	430	2,180	427	469	3	18									29	
				40	10	30	9	29	1		1									30	
				168	103	65	92	65	11											31	
				233	169	74	117	74	41		1									32	
17		2	1	2,850	2,399	281	1,962	259	417	2	16									33	
134	2			263	259	4	2	2	189	1	69	1								34	
1																				35	
3				17	15	2			9	1	6	1								36	
9	1			37	26	1		1	16		10									37	
121	1			219	218	1	2	1	166		53									38	
11		2		82	79	3	17	2	60	1	2									39	
				1	1	1		1												40	
				4	4		1		3											41	
				4	3	1			3	1										42	
10		2		73	72	1	16	1	54		2									43	
																				44	
																				45	
																				46	
																				47	
																				48	
																				49	
																				50	
494	21			10,522	9,207	1,315	3,697	1,227	5,350	69	148	19	12							51	
				152	64	86	46	80	15	7	8	1								52	
28	15			603	418	245	233	236	173	3	11	6	1							53	
42				995	772	228	344	303	413	14	14	2	1							54	
423	6			8,709	7,953	756	3,074	702	4,749	45	120	9	10							55	
309	19			5,385	4,790	645	1,108	577	3,486	51	128	17								56	
				85	33	52	18	45	12	6	3	1								57	
13	15			329	193	126	78	129	105	1	10	6								58	
30				582	411	191	125	105	273	18	14	3								59	
268	4			4,418	4,083	338	887	298	3,097	31	99	7								60	
154	2			4,712	4,046	666	2,552	649	1,490	16	74	1								61	
				62	29	36	27	35	2											62	
				311	202	108	154	107	48	2										63	
13				449	345	104	318	103	327	1										64	
128	2			3,887	3,470	417	2,153	404	1,303	12	14	1								65	

In 1929, a forest camp at Bajalunta in the Middle Andaman was attacked. Fortunately convict Bush Police were present and the Jarawa were shot on this occasion. The forest camps were removed to Baratang, an island separated from the mainland by Homfray and Middle Straits, which could be protected by boat patrols. The Jarawa have lived on the island for several months in the dry season, in close proximity to the camps but no raids have taken place during the last two years, probably because the Jarawa have found the men in the vicinity to be invariably armed, whereas it is their present custom to attack only unarmed parties.

CHAPTER V (c).

History of our Relations with the Ōnges.

The early history of relations with the Ōnges of Little Andaman presents a series of fruitless attempts at conciliation. For many years the Ōnges proved a source of much worry to the Settlement, owing to the precarious position in which any visiting or shipwrecked crews were placed in landing on Little Andaman.

In 1867, the Captain and seven of the crew of the ship *Assam Valley* who went ashore to cut a spar, were never seen again. The *Kwantung* under Mr. Homfray was sent out to discover the whereabouts of the missing men, but failed in its quest owing to the hostile attacks of the Ōnges and the very heavy surf. The I. G. S. *Aracan* was next fitted out as a punitive expedition and discovered the remains of the Europeans who had obviously been murdered. The party were often attacked by the Ōnges and owing to their ammunition getting wet, and the difficulties of landing and taking off in an extremely heavy surf, were placed in a dangerous position. However the great bravery of several individuals resulted in the party being safely extricated, five men receiving the Victoria Cross for their brave actions. It was further estimated that some seventy Ōnges were killed.

In 1873 General Stewart visited the island, the Ōnges keeping out of sight, having no doubt profited by the experience gained in their former lesson. On his return to Port Blair however General Stewart discovered that five of the crew of the junk *Quangoon* trading between Moulemein and the Straits had been attacked and murdered while searching for water. A party sent out as a punitive expedition discovered their remains, and being attacked drove the Ōnges off with great loss to them. They also burnt down a few communal huts, several canoes being found hanging up, in one, one particularly large one. One Ōnge was captured and taken to Port Blair but he died soon after without his language being found out or understood.

An attempt of the Chief Commissioner to land in 1874, met with the same ill success. In 1878 it was found that the Ōnges visited Macpherson Straits and the Cinque islands, canoes being seen in Portman Bay. In 1880 while on a trip to the Nicobars, Colonel Cadell and Portman visited Jackson Creek, Little Andaman, to be attacked by a great number of Ōnges. On the return trip however, a few showed signs of friendship in fact they embraced the Andamanese sent ashore. This was the first demonstration of friendship on the part of the Ōnges, and numerous presents were left behind to still further encourage the peaceful intentions already shown. However another group of Ōnges seen still further up the coast attacked the party sent to meet them forcing them to take to the sea.

The objective of the settlement was now if possible to capture a few Ōnges and by humane treatment conciliate them, loading them with presents on their release and return to the tribe.

In 1885 occurred an event on South Cinque which led to the conciliation and subsequent friendliness of these aborigines. An old Ōnge, who was taken to be a Jarawa, was captured. Finding traces of a large party there, an expedition was fitted out for their capture. 8 men, 6 women and 10 children were subsequently taken. Of these some eleven individuals were

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No	
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tunhi		Persian		Persons	Males	Females			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
				174	173	1	6	1	153	.	2		12							1		
				1	1		1													2		
				15	16				12		1		1							3		
				14	12	1		1	12				1							4		
				144	144		4		120		1		10							5		
31				265	263	2	26		231	1	6	1								6		
				1	1				1											7		
				8	8				8											8		
31				252	251	2	25		220	1	6	1								9		
				6	5	1	5			1										10		
				0	5	1	5			1										11		
																				12		
																				13		
																				14		
																				15		
188	20			8,486	7,558	928	5,134	813	2,285	71	51	44	33		55					16		
1	1			143	91	62	62	46	8	1		5	1							17		
14	2			557	404	153	351	126	47	15	1	12	3		2					18		
8	3			712	574	138	454	111	118	14		13	1		1					19		
165	14			7,074	6,489	585	4,247	530	2,112	41	50	14	26		52					20		
161	8			2,621	2,288	333	750	224	1,433	68	45	41	33		27					21		
				23	11	12	5	6	5	1		5	1							22		
12	2			134	71	63	37	37	30	14	1	12	3							23		
5	1			192	127	65	50	38	70	14		13	1							24		
144	8			2,272	2,079	193	658	143	1,322	38	44	11	28		27					25		
18	11			5,818	5,226	592	4,378	537	842	3	5	2			1					26		
1	1			120	80	40	77	40	3											27		
2	1			421	332	89	314	83	17	1					1					28		
3	2			518	446	73	404	73	42											29		
12	8			4,768	4,368	390	3,568	388	780	2	5	2								30		
9				45	44	1	6	1	10		1				27					31		
				2	1	1		1							1					32		
				1	1										1					33		
9				42	42		6		10		1				26					34		
																				35		
																				36		
																				37		
																				38		
																				39		
																				40		
166	2			14,472	12,321	2,151	3,990	2,034	7,054	65	279	37	831	14	167	1	1			41		
3				188	89	87	70	76	26	6	1	3	3							42		
1				1,113	733	390	343	373	308	3	14	9	26		29					43		
10	2			1,583	1,187	401	432	336	631	7	23	6	95	2	17					44		
163				11,665	10,312	1,373	3,150	1,196	6,091	44	243	20	708	12	181	1	1			45		
129	2			8,534	7,601	933	1,165	894	5,315	42	268	34	783	13	70					46		
1				67	31	36	15	31	13	4	1	1	2							47		
				560	356	202	69	189	233	6	14	5	25		17					48		
9	2			952	763	189	144	189	499	2	23	6	76	2	13					49		
113				7,006	6,456	548	937	486	4,570	30	231	19	680	11	41					50		
26				5,601	4,434	1,167	2,801	1,140	1,566	23	9	3	17	1	39					51		
				119	68	51	55	48	13	2		1								52		
1				545	367	193	277	185	72	2		1	1		7					53		
				627	425	202	277	197	127	5			16		5					54		
25				4,310	3,684	726	2,192	710	1,356	14	9	1		1	27					55		
				233	233		22		171		2		31		57					56		
				7	7		2		1						4					57		
				9	9		1		5											58		
				267	267		19		165						53					59		
																				60		
				4	3	1	2								1	1	1			61		
				1	1										1					62		
				3	2	1	2													63		
																				64		
																				65		

Cultural Anthropology.—Little is really known about the cultural anthropology of the Ônges, no doubt on account of their comparative isolation and natural timidity. The few superficial cultural differences have already been remarked on, but a vast field of research awaits the anthropologist of the future*. Portman was able to collate a vocabulary of some hundred words of their language, but their psychology, morals, superstitions, religious beliefs, or mythology have not yet been discovered and as a result are excluded from the following resumé of their cultural developments.

Government and Tribal Communities.—Little Andaman is divided between various septs, the names of which are found under the heading "Tribal Distribution". Each sept possesses a stretch of territory or hunting ground which has definitely recognized boundaries. Any intrusion on to this hunting ground is regarded as a sufficient occasion for the outbreak of inter-sept warfare, even though the different septs may be related by marriage.

Habitation.—Each sept occupies a large circular communal hut which is generally built on the sea-shore, but it is not unusual, when the coast is exposed to the full force of the monsoon or in the season for collecting fruit and honey for all its occupants to take to the jungle. These huts are ingeniously made, with a frame of circular cane-work rising to a point. Over this thatching is neatly bound. Around the hut are a series of small raised cane platforms used for sleeping purposes. Trophies of the chase by way of ornament are suspended from the roof of the hut. Buckets made of logs and sometimes of giant bamboo are found suspended in the huts as well as nets and baskets. The bamboos are collected on the shore, having drifted there from Burma.

Tribal Government.—There is a nominal chief, but to use Man's words while describing the Andamanese system of internal government "Communism modified by authority" holds sway; a feature common to most primitive tribes. The elders of the sept undoubtedly possess an authority almost equal to that of the chief.

Marriage.—Marriage is usually oxogamous, sometimes the wife goes and lives with the sept of the husband and at other times the husband joins the sept of the wife. One or two cases are on record where man and wife are both of the same sept. The Ônges marry quite young being perhaps only ten or eleven years old and not fully developed. The writer has on several occasions witnessed a marriage. The ceremony was very simple and consisted in an elder of the sept taking the wrist of his daughter and place it in the hands of the young man of the visiting sept. The girl then became his wife and he was free to take her away provided the girl did not release herself and runaway into the interior, in which case she was free to go back to her sept. This actually happened in the writer's presence, much to the annoyance of the would-be husband. Consummation of the marriage and pregnancy likewise appear to take place before the bride attains maturity, and a woman may be a grandmother when she is 30 years old or younger. The average age attained by the healthy is perhaps not much more than 40 years, and persons known to the writer 30 years ago as children have within his knowledge declined and died when they were about 40 years old.

Divorce.—To leave a wife appears to be a breach of tribal morality. The writer came across a case where a man deserted his wife and went to live with another sept. On his return to his own sept to live with his former wife he was much scolded by an old woman of the sept and was told to go away again.

Death and Burial.—Nothing is known about the burial ceremony. They preserve the jaw-bones of deceased relatives which is not unlike the Great Andamanese custom.

Ornaments and Attire.—The Ônges possess no broad tasselled belts as common among friendly tribes of Great Andamanese, and their women-folk wear a tassel of yellow fibre in front in the place of the leaf worn by the women of the Great Andaman coastal tribes. The yellow dried skin of a dendrobium orchid is used for decorative purposes, while white clay is smeared by both sexes on their faces and body sometimes in ornamental patterns.

* Provided, that is, that the Ônge survives long enough.

from extermination for a period long enough to enable it to adapt itself to the change in its contacts and environment, the period of decline seems to give way again to one of increase. The Tasmanian is extinct but the Maori is at last reviving. In the case of the Andamanese the period required for adaptation is likely to be abnormally prolonged on account of the exceedingly long period during which these islanders have been isolated in a peculiar environment of their own to which they have become specially adapted. They appear incidentally unable to survive if without the shelter of the forest to which they have become accustomed (*vide* Portman, *History of our Relations with the Andamanese*, page 875).

J. H. H.

CHAPTER V (d).

Points of affinity between the Semangs and the Andamanese.

It has been mentioned at the beginning of this chapter that the Semangs of the Malay Peninsula are the nearest in type to the Andamanese. Sir R. Temple, in his Census Report of 1901, has laid down certain points of affinity between the Andamanese and the Semangs; the publication recently of a book entitled *Among the Forest Dwarfs of Malaya* by Paul Schebesta has drawn the link still closer, as being the latest original research on the subject.

The "Orang-Utan", or Forest men of Malaya, inhabit the dense forests in the Kedah, Patani, Perak, Kelantan, and Pahang districts of the Malay Peninsula. Like the Andamanese, they lead a typically nomadic life, ever in search of food and game, and may be classed as being relics of the so-called "Bamboo-age". As a type the Semang seems to be more akin to the Ōngo-Jarawa group of Andamanese than to the Northern group. A comparison of illustrations in Schebesta's book with photographs taken of Ōnges exhibits a similarity of general physical features, stature, physiognomy, and expression, which lead one to believe that both groups are very closely related and undoubtedly identical in origin. A similarity is recorded in customs, habits and primitive cultural implements, which fully substantiates this premise.

Cultural Affinities.—Habitations. Huts are of the ordinary lean-to type as found among the northern groups of Andamanese, and are thatched with palm leaves fastened together by means of rattan strips. There is no habitation of any kind resembling the Ōngo-Jarawa communal hut; but the Semangs erect raised cane-work beds such as are found among the Ōnges and not among the northern group of Andamanese. There appears to be among the Semang no such segregation of sexes as is common among the Andamanese.

Weapons.—The bow used by the Semangs is identical with that used by the Ōnges, with no special markings on it. Of recent years however, owing to alien influences, the bow is becoming obsolete among the Semangs, and has been superseded by the blowpipe borrowed from the Pile and Jahai tribes.

Burial Customs.—Nothing is known of Ōnge burial customs, but the Semangs, like the Andamanese of the northern group, bury their dead. Both races place food on the grave so that the spirit may be nourished, and make aggressive demonstrations to frighten away the evil spirits of the dead. Like the Andamanese, the Semangs immediately desert the spot, but return after a fixed period of mourning to celebrate a feast for the dead person. If there is any disinterment of bones later, as among the Andamanese, Schebesta makes no mention of it.

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					Serial No
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS.			
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tamil		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
10				132	132		6		126								..				
1				5	5				5												
				7	7		1		6												
9				120	120		5		115												

CHAPTER V (c).

Distribution and Movement of the Aboriginal Population.

Of the aboriginal population only the friendly Great Andaman tribes were counted, while the Onges, Jarawas and Sentinelese were estimated.

The following table gives the figures for the various friendly Andamanese tribes of Great Andaman as they stood at the beginning of 1931:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Yero	9	20	4	1
Half Bred	2	2	6	2
Kora	6	12	2	4
Kedo . . . . .	..	1	..	..
Half Bred	1	..	..	..
Chariar	4	4	..	..
Half Bred . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Balawa . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Half Bred	1	..	1	..
Bojigyal	1	..	..	..
Tabo	1	5	..	..
Total Pure Bred	21	42	6	5=74
Half Bred	4	2	7	3=16
	25	44	13	8=60

The total is only 90 against 209 in 1921 or a decrease of 57 per cent. During the preceding decade the decrease amounted to 54 per cent. The causes for the decrease have already been explained in the chapter on the Andaman Home. It is certain that very few pure blooded Andamanese of the friendly Great Andaman tribes will survive another decade. Most of these Andamanese have lost tribal cohesion but they nevertheless often cling in some extent to their territory. For instance the writer failed to persuade a solitary couple at Port Cornwallis to join the remaining friendly tribes at Havelock in order to be able to give them some medical attention while a few Chariars from Landfall island could only be persuaded to live at Havelock during the monsoon on the promise that they would be taken to Landfall after the monsoon. It was desirable to bring them away from Landfall as some suffered from diseases which required medical treatment.

Table showing the estimated population of Onges, Jarawas, and Sentinelese:—

	1921.	1931.
1. Onges	346	250
2. Jarawas	114	70
3. Sentinelese	117	50

The Onges.—The Onges were estimated in 1921 at 346 persons. In the present Census they were estimated at 250 persons only. There has been a considerable decrease in this population mainly from deaths due to influenza and malaria which caused several deaths on the south and west coast almost to disappear while most of the children at Jackson creek were found to suffer from enlarged spleens so badly that they could only walk with difficulty. The present estimate may however be on the low side and it is hoped to verify it in the coming cold weather.

The Sentinelese.—Very little is known of the number of aborigines which inhabit Sentinel Islands. Like the Jarawas they are entirely hostile. The present estimate at 50 persons is made on conclusions arrived at from several visits during the last decade and after counting the number of huts found

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																							Serial No
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS					
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37				
52	-			7,231	6,655	639	4,997	626	1,612	13	45				1					1			
119	-			119	31	85	73	35	2											2			
1	-			908	524	84	444	33	78	1	3				1					3			
5	-			824	748	86	583	84	185	2										4			
46				5,788	5,302	434	3,892	424	1,308	10	42									5			
13				162	161	1	61	1	88		6				6					6			
1				9	9		1		5											7			
				5	5		3		2											8			
12				151	150	1	57	1	81		6				9					9			
																				10			
																				11			
																				12			
																				13			
																				14			
																				15			
629	8			13,903	13,139	784	1,801	640	10,886	109	277	14	172	1	1					16			
1				68	53	23	36	31	23	8		1	2	1						17			
24				688	572	114	188	107	355	5	17	2	12							18			
56	2			1,392	1,245	147	155	138	1,059	7	24	1	10							19			
545	6			11,737	11,283	474	1,422	373	9,452	81	239	10	152		1					20			
553	7			10,253	9,692	563	1,038	455	8,218	96	276	14	180	1						21			
1				60	37	23	23	16	15	5		1	1	1						22			
31				520	423	81	103	34	297	5	17	2	12							23			
55	2			1,055	944	111	80	105	881	5	24	1	9							24			
476	5			8,223	3,222	341	833	250	7,075	31	235	10	133							25			
67	1			3,292	3,096	196	763	184	2,319	12	1		13							26			
3				28	23	6	14	5	8	1										27			
4				162	133	23	35	23	54											28			
80	1			318	232	36	75	34	208	2			1							29			
9				2,784	2,653	131	589	122	2,051	9	1		13							30			
				353	351	2		1	349	1			1		1					31			
				4	4				4											32			
				19	19				19											33			
9				330	328	2		1	329	1			1		1					34			
																				35			
10,437	66			10,770	10,234	436	1,852	421	7,854	51	507	12	67		4	2	52	31	21	36			
99	1			82	60	22	27	20	32				1				1			37			
582	7			512	448	86	128	58	314	5	5	5	1				3	5		38			
923	11			930	352	78	188	88	930	8	20	2	6				4			39			
3,323	50			3,246	3,326	320	1,503	277	2,373	35	432	5	53		4		33	28	12	40			
9,014	65			7,348	7,088	260	751	217	5,792	29	437	12	53			2	3	3		41			
88	1			40	34	6	9	4	24				1			2				42			
560	7			352	313	27	77	28	233	4	5	5	1							43			
330	11			319	562	48	63	42	474	4	20	2	6							44			
3,373	46			6,329	6,170	188	597	143	5,081	21	432	5	50				3	3		45			
381				3,341	3,125	215	1,090	291	2,002	15	20		9		4					46			
1				41	26	15	18	15	3											47			
12				158	130	28	49	28	31											48			
35				303	281	28	127	26	154	2										49			
323				2,823	2,682	145	898	132	1,759	13	20		9		4					50			
67	3			81	71	10	11	3	60	7							1	1		51			
2				1		1		1									1			52			
3				5	3	2	1		2											53			
62	3			74	63	6	10	2	53	4										54			
																	2	2		55			
																				56			
																				57			
																				58			
																	2	2		59			
																				60			
																				61			
	21			12,484	12,093	371	355	220	11,432	29	306	122					5	2	3	62			
				104	84	20	4	8	79	3	1	11								63			
				823	595	58	19	23	527	1	19	23								64			
				1,136	1,077	59	38	35	1,023	12	15	12								65			
	15			10,601	10,367	234	299	151	9,800	13	271	70					5	2	3	66			

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
	21			11,803	11,491	312	252	174	10,937	24	302	114					.	.	.	1	
	3			90	75	15	1	5	74	2		8					.	.	.	2	
	3			582	533	49	11	20	509	1	18	23					.	.	.	3	
	3			1,070	1,022	48	28	28	981	10	15	12					.	.	.	4	
	15			10,061	9,881	200	214	123	9,370	11	271	68					.	.	.	5	
				561	505	56	100	48	401	3	4	7					.	.	.	6	
				14	9	5	3	1	5	1	1	3					.	.	.	7	
				40	31	9	8	8	20		3	1					.	.	.	8	
				60	49	11	9	9	40	2							.	.	.	9	
				447	418	31	80	28	386			3					.	.	.	10	
				98	98	2	2		94	2							1	1		11	
				1	1				1											12	
				6	6		1		5											13	
				91	89	2	1		88	2							1	1		14	
																				15	
6,059	75			1,522	1,487	35	32	27	1,439	6	18						.	.	.	16	
36	5			3	1	2	1	1	1	1							.	.	.	17	
284	12			63	55	8	2	7	53	1							.	.	.	18	
507	12			159	154	5	2	4	150	1	2						.	.	.	19	
5,232	48			1,297	1,277	20	27	15	1,236	5	14						.	.	.	20	
5,953	74			1,486	1,456	30	13	22	1,427	8	16						.	.	.	21	
32	5			2		2	1	1	1	1							.	.	.	22	
279	12			60	53	7	1	6	52	1							.	.	.	23	
489	12			154	150	4	1	3	147	1	2						.	.	.	24	
5,148	45			1,270	1,253	17	11	12	1,238	5	14						.	.	.	25	
38	1			27	22	6	18	5	4								.	.	.	26	
1				1	1		1										.	.	.	27	
3				3	2	1	1	1	1								.	.	.	28	
5				5	4	1	1	1	3								.	.	.	29	
29	1			18	15	3	15	4									.	.	.	30	
64				9	9		1		8								.	.	.	31	
2																	.	.	.	32	
2																	.	.	.	33	
3																	.	.	.	34	
56				9	9		1		8								.	.	.	35	
64																	.	.	.	36	
8																	.	.	.	37	
56																	.	.	.	38	
64																	.	.	.	39	
8																	.	.	.	40	
56																	.	.	.	41	
64																	.	.	.	42	
8																	.	.	.	43	
56																	.	.	.	44	
156	2																.	.	.	45	
1																	.	.	.	46	
14																	.	.	.	47	
20																	.	.	.	48	
181	2																.	.	.	49	
156	2																.	.	.	50	
1																	.	.	.	51	
14																	.	.	.	52	
20																	.	.	.	53	
181	2																.	.	.	54	
156	2																.	.	.	55	
1																	.	.	.	56	
14																	.	.	.	57	
20																	.	.	.	58	
181	2																.	.	.	59	

CHAPTER VI.

(a) The Penal Settlement.

The Penal Settlement was formed in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny as a solution to the difficulty of segregating the large number of mutineers, and also as a further attempt to establish a civilized population in the Andamans with the object of preventing the murder of mariners when sailing ships were wrecked, as they not infrequently were on the coasts inhabited by the aborigines, or put in to obtain water.

The system of treating prisoners was adopted from the original colony in the Straits Settlement, where convicts were divided into four classes and promoted from one class to another after definite periods of good behaviour or reduced to a lower class for any lapse of good conduct, the best behaved being selected as "sirdars" or "tindals" with a certain amount of authority over their fellow-convicts.

The penal system was revised from time to time according to the conclusions of the various committees appointed to investigate existing conditions. At one time conditions were too severe, perhaps unavoidably so, owing to the fact that a number of desperadoes of the mutiny had to be guarded extramurally without the prospect of ever returning to their homes. Later the policy was to ameliorate the conditions, and later again to make them more severe and deterrent because the Andamans became too attractive. The object, however, was always to reform the criminal by gradual relaxation of discipline over a decade, while holding out the prospect of a semi-free self-supporting existence during the latter half of his sentence.

Finally in 1921 the Jails Commission recommended the total abolition of the Andamans as a Penal Settlement. At that time the Settlement was administered by the Chief Commissioner assisted by 8 officers of the Andamans Commission and a subordinate overseer to every thousand convicts. No convict could be punished without a quasi-judicial inquiry held by an Assistant Commissioner, however trivial the offence might have been. The time of the overseers was fully taken up in posting convicts to various works supervising the issue and cooking of rations, preparing ration accounts, issuing clothing, inspecting convict stations and inquiring into complaints and offences. Consequently the enforcement of discipline rested to a great extent with the convict petty officers.

A convict on arrival was kept in the Cellular Jail for six months under strict discipline. During the day he had to complete a given task, such as pounding coir, or extracting coconut oil, at night he was kept in solitary confinement in a cell. After six months, provided he behaved well he was promoted to the 3rd class in which hard labour was still exacted from him but under less rigid discipline.

He was released from the Jail and posted to a gang working free from confinement except in a barrack at night. Under these conditions he had to pass four and a half years before being eligible for promotion as a petty officer or for domestic service. He still received convict rations and was not eligible for gratuity. He remained a further five years in 2nd class during which he received dry rations as well as a gratuity of 12 annas per mensem. Throughout these ten years he wore distinctive convict clothing according to the nature of his crime, an iron neck band and a wooden ticket indicating his number, the nature of his crime and the date of his conviction. Promotion to the first class made him eligible for a self-supporter's ticket, i.e., he was allowed to earn his own living, to possess property, to send for his wife from India or contemplate the possibility of obtaining a woman to marry from the limited number of eligible women confined in the local female jail.

Fanatics and desperate criminals were kept in the Jail, habitual criminals and those convicted locally of serious offences were kept in separate gangs under different conditions and wearing distinctive clothing.

Female convicts were kept in a walled enclosure, slept in dormitories and were given suitable work. After five years they were allowed to enter

[illegible]

The most satisfactory result of the revised system is however the improved moral standard of the community. Many families from India and Burma have joined their respective husbands so that there are now 1,004 married convicts' wives with 1,447 children.

The most homogeneous communities in the Andamans are the Bhandus, Mappillas, Karens and Burmans. The Bhandus are a criminal tribe from the United Provinces. Most of the men are convicts with life sentences. They have been allowed to settle in the Andamans on the land with their families. Their children are being educated in their village school while as they grow up they find work in the local match factory, saw mills, etc. The total population of Bhandus in the Andaman is 285.

Male Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Female Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43

Had the families remained in India they would have been brought up to the hereditary criminal calling of their tribe. A note on the Bhandus is given in the Appendix.

The Mappillas were transported to the Andamans after the Malabar rebellion. A considerable number brought their families and settled on the land or set up as petty shopkeepers. Some of those have been released but have elected to remain in the Andamans because they find life easier than in their original home. As some point out, they have only to pay the Government tax whereas in India they had to pay their landlords two-thirds of their crops. Nevertheless it is reported that most of them will go as soon as all the Mappilla convicts are released. There are 1,885 Mappillas, of whom 714 are females, 365 of them being married. The Mappillas have separate villages with schools for their children.

The Karens form a separate free colony in the Middle Andaman near Stewart Sound. They migrated from Bassala in the year 1925 on the promise of a grant of land and employment in the Forest Department. All are Christians of the Baptist sect. At the time of the Census there were 133 males and 130 females. So long as the men can find forest employment in the Andamans they are likely to be permanent settlers.

Burmese.—During the last 5 years a considerable number of Burmans have brought their families to the Andamans and there are 400 Burmese females out of which 212 are married. Like the Bhandus, Mappillas and Karens they have separate schools for their children, and they have a Pongyi-chaung for religious worship.

As a result of the present policy it is therefore apparent that a free colony is in process of formation. The young generation will have their roots in the Andamans and as they grow up they will want to find work and thus replace the convict. Until then however some years must elapse during which the convicts must carry on the work of the Settlement. The Andamans seem to be ideal for the accidental type of prisoner who has committed a single capital offence in a brawl or owing to some dispute over his land in a fit of passion or perhaps owing to a vendetta forced on him by his tribal laws or as in the case of so many young Burmans has committed a single larceny in a spirit of youthful exuberance. None of these men are real criminals, and it is just and fitting that such persons, instead of being compelled to spend their lives in intramural confinement surrounded by all types of habitual criminals, should be able to lead a normal life with their families. In exile it is true, but in not unpleasant surroundings where they have every chance of working out their own salvation and obliterating any stigma that may have marred their past career.

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Negri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
418	4			87	86	1	3	1	83								205	189	16	1	
3																	5	4	1	2	
4																	2	2		3	
23																	14	18	1	4	
389	4			87	86	1	3	1	83								384	170	14	5	
418	4			84	84		1		83								185	104	1	6	
3																	3	3		7	
4																	2	2		8	
23																	12	11	1	9	
389	4			84	84		1		83								88	88		10	
																				11	
																				12	
																				13	
																				14	
																				15	
				82	80	2	15	2			2		63							16	
				4	3	1	1	1					2							17	
				5	5		1						4							18	
				73	72	1	14	1			2		57							19	
				71	70	1	7	1					63							20	
				4	3	1	1	1					2							21	
				5	5		1						4							22	
				62	62		5						57							23	
																				24	
																				25	
																				26	
																				27	
																				28	
																				29	
																				30	
				753	735	21	2	2	733	18		1								31	
				38	37	1		1	37											32	
				58	57	1			57	1										33	
				680	641	19	2	1	689	17		1								34	
				753	734	19	1		733	18		1								35	
				37	37				37											36	
				58	57	1			57	1										37	
				658	640	18	1		639	17		1								38	
197	3	5		573	568	5	183	1	3		53		315	4						39	
3				17	18	1	8						17	1						40	
13		1		39	37	2	11	1			5		31	1						41	
178	3	4		517	515	2	149		3		49		313	2						42	
197	3	5		550	551	5	113	1	3		53		318	4						43	
8				19	15	1	5						10	1						44	
13		1		38	38	2	10	1			5		21	1						45	
178	3	4		502	500	2	134		3		48		315	2						46	
				2	2		2													47	
																				48	
				2	2		2													49	
				782	741	21	110	6	143		333	15	73		14					50	
				29	29		7		2		14		2		4					51	
				61	55	6	12	1	3		23	5	4							52	
				672	657	15	121	5	140		324	10	73		10					53	
				698	679	17	83	2	142		353	15	71		14					54	
				22	22				2		14		2		4					55	
				59	59	8	7	1	3		28	5	4		10					56	
				618	697	11	92	1	137		323	10	65							57	

Admissions and death rate per 1,000 in various diseases.

Diseases for which treated.

Year.	Malaria.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Pneumonia.				Diarrhoea.				Influenza.				Other Diseases.				Total.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
1902	129	14	1,079	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	6	81.5	2	404	15	1,792	41.4	439	13.5	1,476.6	30.3	41.4	..	..
1903	133	7	1,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	3.9	82.5	2	439	13.5	1,476.6	30.3	439	13.5	1,476.6	30.3	41.4	..	..
1904	162	7.9	1,176	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	4	66	3.5	422	14	1,906	31.4	422	14	1,906	31.4	31.4	..	..
1905	191	13	1,231	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	55	..	378	14	1,895.5	26.3	378	14	1,895.5	26.3	26.3	..	..
1906	161	4.9	1,431	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	..	33	..	394	4.7	2,028	24.1	394	4.7	2,028	24.1	24.1	..	..
1907	169.8	3.1	1,320	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	..	33	..	394	4.7	2,028	24.1	394	4.7	2,028	24.1	24.1	..	..
1908	111.1	3.2	854.1	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	..	23.5	..	408	11.6	1,901.6	21.7	408	11.6	1,901.6	21.7	21.7	..	..
1909	149.6	1.8	1,077.1	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	408.9	13.2	1,442.5	23.37	408.9	13.2	1,442.5	23.37	23.37	..	..
1910	94.5	7.1	927.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6	..	56.6	..	343	10.5	1,741.08	39	343	10.5	1,741.08	39	39	..	..
1911	81.6	3.7	881.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	7.9	..	353	9.8	1,856.3	36.7	353	9.8	1,856.3	36.7	36.7	..	..
1912	92.0	8.0	921.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	..	74.1	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1913	77.2	2.9	842.2	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	..	17.9	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1914	43.7	3.2	839.4	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	..	70.4	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1915	59.1	3.8	1,341.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	..	10.1	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1916	65.4	5.0	924.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	..	8.2	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1917	67.3	5.05	1,018.8	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	..	7.3	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1918	91.1	6.1	1,058.6	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	..	6.6	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1919	131.0	10.0	1,208.7	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	..	56.4	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1920	67.3	4.3	870.6	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	..	63.6	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1921	11.1	1.2	502.4	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	57.5	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1922	37.0	1.2	273.9	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	43.2	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1923	71.4	7.5	330.6	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	..	43.2	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1924	54.3	6.0	377.1	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	27.9	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1925	54.3	6.1	270.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	..	25.6	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1926	22.1	1.9	208.2	2.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	8.9	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1927	19.1	1.1	123.5	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	32.4	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91	..	..
1928	13.4	1.1	122.59	1.28	2.61	..	35.59	..	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	353.3	7.4	1,851.0	28.91	28.91

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
DISTRICTS AND STATES—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS.				
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		OTHERS.			Serial No		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
42				4,428	4,093	335	2,531	278	1,219	7	319	50			24	2	5	4	1	1		
				54	38	21	25	20	5		8	1								2		
5				289	232	47	198	34	70	2	21	11			2					3		
37				373	327	48	180	34	98	2	42	10			9					4		
				3,732	3,511	221	2,197	188	1,048	8	253	28			12	2	5	4	1	5		
37				2,303	2,160	143	750	88	1,074	6	316	47			20	2	1	1		6		
				21	12	9	4	8	5		3	1								7		
5				129	104	25	18	14	62	1	21	10			2					8		
32				200	180	20	48	9	84	2	42	3			5					9		
				1,953	1,864	89	678	57	923	8	250	27			13	2	1	1		10		
3				2,009	1,819	190	1,738	187	80	1	1	2					...			11		
				33	20	12	20	12									...			12		
				185	114	31	107	20	7	1							...			13		
				158	132	26	125	25	7			1					...			14		
8				1,684	1,552	131	1,486	180	68		1	1					...			15		
				71	71		43		23		1				4		3	3		16		
				1	1		1										...			17		
				4	4		8		1								...			18		
				12	12		6		2						4		...			19		
				54	54		33		30		1						...	3	3	20		
325	11			1,558	1,495	63	788	30	533	13	151	20			23					21		
4				7	6	1	8	1	1		2									22		
6	1			73	68	5	45	3	15		7	2			1					23		
38	3			147	137	10	72	4	61	2	3	4			1					24		
287	7			1,331	1,284	47	688	25	456	11	139	14			21					25		
206	6			816	777	39	248	16	371	8	144	15			16		...			26		
4				8	3				1		2						...			27		
3	1			37	33	4	11	3	14		7	2			1		...			28		
18	2			82	74	8	24	4	47		3	4					...			29		
183	3			684	667	27	211	10	309	8	132	9			15					30		
				574	558	16	521	13	35	3	2									31		
				4	3	1	3	1	1											32		
				34	33	1	32	1	1											33		
				47	48	1	45	1	1	1										34		
				489	476	13	441	11	33	2	2									35		
118	5			112	103	6	2	1	101	1	3	4								36		
3				1	1		1													37		
12	1			10	9	1			9	1										38		
103	4			101	98	6	1	1	82		3	4								39		
1				56	54	2	19		28	1	2	1			7					40		
				1	1		1													41		
				8	8		8		4						1					42		
1				47	45	2	15		32	1	2	1			6					43		
440				3,163	3,128	37	1,774	36	1,198		152	1			7		7	7		44		
17				2	1	1	1	1									...			45		
70				104	102	2	48	2	49		5						...			46		
353				312	303	9	145	9	148		10						...	1	1	47		
412				2,745	2,720	25	1,580	24	996		137	1			7		6	6		48		
17				1,549	1,533	16	370	15	1,013		147	1			3					49		
62				1	1	1	1	1												50		
333				66	64	2	15	4	45		4						...			51		
				172	170	2	38	2	122		9						...			52		
				1,310	1,288	11	317	10	845		134	1			3					53		
7				1,472	1,451	21	1,361	21	82		4				4					54		
				1	1		1													55		
				38	36		33		2		1									56		
3				120	113	7	102	7	11											57		
4				1,315	1,301	14	1,235	14	69		3				4					58		
17				92	92		2		39		1						7	7		59		
				2	2				2											60		
4				16	16		1		14		1									61		
13				74	74		1		73								1	1		62		

Rs. 50,000 lower than the best offer from outside the Andamans. Shares in this property can now be held only by members of the local-born community, and as it promises to provide a steady income it will benefit many of the members and their descendants.

Occupation.—There are 695 earners among the local-born community and of these 270 persons are in Government employ in various capacities, 278 persons earn their livelihood by agriculture and 125 follow various other callings as shown in the table below. The problem of the future is to find occupation for the increasing numbers of this community. The number of Government servants will diminish as the convict element becomes less in the Andamans. Suitable land for agriculture is limited, and it is very doubtful whether agricultural produce other than coconuts can ever be exported from the Andamans to compete in the Indian market. Land suitable for coconut cultivation is also limited. If the population of the Andamans is to be self-supporting it is essential that they should produce something for export to balance the cost of necessary imports. Any development of industry requires capital, and as has been shown above, the accumulation of capital has been seriously interfered with in the past. The only other important product of the Andamans is timber, the exploitation of which has always been more or less a Government monopoly. The Forest Department has recognized the needs of the local community and gives them a small share in the exploitation of timber for export. Further development in this direction will help the population to maintain themselves on an economic basis.

Occupations of Local-Born Population returned at the Census of 1931.

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Agricultural Field-men and agricultural Inspectors	4	4	..
Cultivating Owners	150	141	6
Cultivating Tenants	119	112	7
Cultivating Labourers	9	9	..
Clerks, Forest Department	33	33	..
Clerks, in other offices	67	67	..
Forest Department Labourers	57	57	..
Foresters	9	9	..
Forest Rangers	4	4	..
Gunners	4	4	..
Chaudhari	8	8	..
Motor Drivers	11	11	..
Motor Owner	1	1	..
Engine Drivers (coolies, lascars, and other employees on boats)	41	41	..
Sweepers	3	3	..
Goldsmiths	4	4	..
Mason	1	1	..
Tailors	4	2	2
Blacksmith	1	1	..
Carpenter	1	1	..
Wadlerman	1	1	..
Fishermen	5	5	..
Grazers	2	2	..
Sawyers	10	10	..
Plantation clerk	1	1	..
Planters	5	5	..
Post and Telegraph service	5	5	..
Overseer	1	1	..
Timber Contractor	1	1	..

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					Serial No
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS			
Lande or Mahdjani		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lande or Mahdjani		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
4				50	50		41		9												
1				4	4		4														
3				48	48		37		9												
96				1,241	1,221	20	59	18	6		13		1,143	7							
1				37	37		1						36								
95				98	92	4	4						62								
				1,188	1,122	16	58	9	6		13		1,045	7							
96				1,189	1,175	14	40	7	6		13		1,116	7							
1				37	37		1						36								
95				63	61	2	2						61								
				1,089	1,077	12	39	5	6		13		1,018	7							
				23	23								23								
				1	1								1								
				22	22								22								
1,358	5	28		31,043	29,656	1,387	12,227	611	14,137	69	2,846	363	38		408	11	42	33	9		
15				173	123	50	83	38	25	3	12	8	1		9				2		
89				1,125	987	138	384	79	475	10	104	48	2		42	3	3	3	23		
147	1			2,945	2,722	223	689	143	1,501	12	261	62	7		54	5	3	3	234		
1,107	4	28		26,800	25,824	978	10,881	661	12,186	44	2,469	241	28		310	10	34	27	726		
1,211	5	28		17,634	17,101	533	1,746	131	12,511	63	2,711	339	37		96		26	21	526		
14				58	44	15	7	6	24	1	12	8	1		18				27		
74				678	608	68	51	15	436	10	101	43	2		18		3	3	28		
115	1			1,982	1,831	101	167	22	1,366	12	256	67	6		14		4	3	238		
1,008	4	28		14,367	14,618	849	1,521	86	10,662	40	2,343	221	28		64		19	16	330		
54				12,240	11,418	822	10,239	805	960	5	162	11	1		116	1			31</		

The year 1927 saw the beginning of the Agricultural department with an Agricultural Officer and a staff of a clerk, a fieldman and a labour gang of 10 men. The department has slowly developed during the last four years and now a staff of 2 Inspectors, 2 fieldmen and a labour gang of 95 men are employed in carrying out its activities in the 2 agricultural stations, 1 coconut plantation, 1 coffee garden and 16 village demonstration plots. The work of the Department consists of experimenting at the agricultural stations with all crops of local importance and in demonstrating the proved results of these experiments on the cultivators' own plots selected in villages centrally situated. One of the objects is to improve the local method of paddy cultivation and the varieties cultivated. Seeds of some of the best varieties cultivated in India and Burma have been imported and grown in comparison with the best of the local varieties and the seeds which prove best in yield and quality are distributed to cultivators.

To show the advantages of careful cultivation and economic transplanting of seedlings, demonstration plots on the cultivator's own lands have been started. There the cultivators themselves do all the work under expert advice, and it is hoped that this arrangement will influence other cultivators in the neighbourhood. The department also devotes its attention to experiments with coconuts, sugarcane, cotton, arhar, jowar, ragi and tapioca as well as to the introduction of improved implements and manures and the organization of an annual agricultural exhibition and a ploughing competition.

Development of agriculture is essential for the food production of the islands but as has been found elsewhere the cultivator is conservative in his own methods and some years must elapse before the benefits of improved agriculture can be brought home to the ryot.

The total area under cultivation as furnished by the Revenue Assistant Commissioner is as follows :—

	Acres.
Paddy	4,123
Sugarcane	97
Turmeric	14
Maize	4
Pulses	118
Melons and Water Melons	21
Vegetables and other fruits	367
Coffee	95
Tea	163
Coconut	3,786
Rubber	276
Total	9,664
Grazing grounds	10,630
Total cleared area	19,694

Of the above, the rubber plantations have been closed since last year, because the cost of production of rubber exceeded the market value while the tea gardens have for the most part fallen into disuse for some years past. Further, land under cultivation is decreasing mainly because Mappilla convicts who had taken up agricultural tenures have returned to their provinces on release.

There was an over-production of paddy last year and many of the cultivators have been left with their surplus stock, owing to the fact that rice can be imported at a considerably lower rate from Burma than it can be produced

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)
DISTRICTS AND STATES—concluded.

[illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

Distribution and Movement of the population of the Colony.

The total convict population in 1921 was 11,512 whereas the 1931 census shows 7,552. In order to illustrate the movement of the population and the effect on the formation of a free colony, the residents of the islands, excluding aborigines who are dealt with separately, may conveniently be classified under different heads as follows:—

	1921.	1931.	Increase.
1. Wives of Convicts	230	1,004	774
2. Forest Department labour	1,581	1,897	316
3. Match industry . . . . .	..	103	103
4. Children aged 0—15	1,427	4,075	2,648
5. Females over 15 years excluding wives of convicts	1,080	1,842	760
6. Ships' crews . . . . .	..	320	320
Total	4,324	9,241	4,917

The following is the explanation of the differences:—

1. Wives of Convicts. The increase is due to many convicts having brought their families from India during the last decade.
- 2 and 3. Increase accounted for by labour brought from India since last census.
4. Increase of 2,648 children under 15 years of age is due mainly to children born of free women immigrants, mostly wives of convicts, who have come to the Andamans during the 10 years.
5. Increase mainly due to females who have come from India since last census.
6. This only includes crew of vessels temporarily in the Andamans.

The total free population, excluding convicts and aborigines, was 5,473 in 1921 whereas it is now 11,211. The free population has therefore increased by 5,738. An increase of 4,917 has been accounted for above, and the remainder, that is 821 in number, may be accounted for by assuming that they are ex-convicts and free immigrant labourers. There has been a decrease of 231 in the garrison, which in 1921 was 978 against 747 in 1931, but other free immigrants have also replaced that loss making a total of 1,052 in addition to the increase of 4,917 accounted for under 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. These 1,052 may be assumed to have taken employment in the Andamans. Public Works Department works of construction which were formerly done by convict labour are now mainly carried out by free labour. Further about 2,000 acres of coconut plantations which were formerly worked by convict labour are now worked by free labour, while most of the men now employed by private individuals are free whereas formerly self-supporting convicts were employed.

The fertility tables of the local-born community, i.e., those born of convict fathers and of convict mothers are given below:—

1.—Sex of First Born.

Natural Excess.	Number of females first born.	Percentage of such families where female child born predominant.	Number of males first born.	Percentage of such families where male predominates.	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born.	Number of males per 1,000 females.
Andamans	246	49.1%	259	49%	814	603

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).

CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS				Serial No
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
1,600	83	414	54	847	816	31	805	13	5	1	4	17			2		783	850	118	1		
11	5	6	4	1	1		1										13	4	9	2		
83	18	20	8	2	2		2										50	35	16	3		
191	17	26	7	58	51	2	51	2									89	75	14	4		
1,815	48	862	35	781	762	23	751	11	5	1	4	17			2		614	538	78	5		
1,360	62	310	45	50	29	21	25	3		1	4	17					512	424	88	6		
11	5	8	3	1	1		1										10	8	7	7		
73	11	12	8	1	1		1										47	34	13	8		
167	17	17	4	3	1	2	1	2									60	49	11	9		
1,110	29	278	30	45	26	19	22	1		1	4	17					395	328	57	10		
		5		787	787	10	780	10	5						2		93	98		11		
				1	1		1										1	1		12		
				50	50		50										6	6		13		
		5		746	736	10	729	10	5						2		91	91		14		
238	21	65																				
11	2	6																		15		
23	4	4																		16		
204	19	55																		17		
2		15																		18		
1		1																		19		
1		14																		20		
		19	9																	21		
		2	1																	22		
		5	3																	23		
		10	5																	24		
																				25		
1,640	362	2		4,561	3,589	972	2,945	587	423	126	258	231	1	8	56	20	104	61	43	31		
52	53			65	32	33	8	15	21		8	18					18	11	232			
139	70	2		478	339	150	348	69	44	32	42	49					9	5	433			
125	106			364	591	278	438	169	115	32	43	44					17	9	834			
1,324	183			3,163	2,637	516	2,161	334	249	62	170	120	1	8	56	20	65	36	29	35		
1,581	362			2,078	1,152	924	425	549	419	116	257	231	1	8	56	20				36		
52	53			64	31	33	8	15	20		8	18								37		
98	70			285	128	137	43	61	44	27	42	48								38		
123	106			540	276	262	123	160	113	30	43	44								39		
1,308	183			1,207	715	493	253	313	242	59	169	130	1	8	56	20				40		
40				2,425	2,400	25	2,400	25												41		
40				207	200	7	200	7												42		
				318	310	8	310	8												43		
				1,900	1,890	10	1,890	10												44		
																				45		
13				5	5		5													46		
				1	1		1													47		
1																				48		
12				4	4		4													49		
																				50		
6				44	23	21	6	11	10	10	1				6					51		
				1	1		1		1											52		
1				6	3	3	1	1	2	2										53		
1				81	19	12	5	9	7	3	1				6					54		
4																				55		
				7	5	2	5	2												56		
																				57		
				7	5	2	5	2												58		
																				59		
																				60		
43				4,959	4,171	788	2,697	718	1,394	68	80	4					26	17	9	61		
1				113	81	32	53	28	27	4	1						2	1	1	62		
8				380	314	68	211	55	101	11	3						2			63		
8				610	531	79	373	86	256	12	2	1								64		
81				3,856	3,245	611	2,160	567	1,010	41	75	3					22	16	6	65		

CHAPTER X.

Birth-Place.

The statistics of birth-place by provinces are contained in Imperial Table VI. Statistics were also taken of birth-place by districts and these are given below. Out of 504 districts of India and Burma 347 are represented in the Andamans which of course is mainly due to the fact that convicts come to the Andamans from most provinces.

The following are the provinces of birth which are represented by over 150 individuals:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Andamans	4,244	2,269	1,975
Burma	2,953	2,439	514
Madras	2,754	1,897	857
United Provinces	2,431	2,007	424
Punjab	1,983	1,598	385
Bengal	940	707	152
Bihar and Orissa	619	564	55
Bombay	495	435	60
Central India	426	366	60
Assam	152	134	18

The figures of the female immigrants are of considerable interest because the females, excepting 141 convicts, are voluntary immigrants, while 50 per cent. of the male population are convicts who cannot leave the Andamans at will. Of the females born outside the Andamans, Madras heads the list with 857. Of these 714 are Mappillas, 75 per cent. of whom will probably return to Malabar on the release of their husbands in the near future. Burma and the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal come next with 514, 424, 385 and 152 female residents. These figures give an indication of the proportion of the various races of which the future population will probably be composed. It is also apparent that the Burmese population is increasing to a considerable extent. Immigration of Burmese women is being encouraged for Burmans make the most suitable form of forest labour and forestry is the main industry of the islands. Judging by the influx of Burmese women in recent years it is probable that the Burmans will preponderate in the near future.

Table showing the number of persons born in districts of India and Burma and enumerated in the Andamans and Nicobars.

Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Ajmer-Merwara</i>	24	21	..	<i>Bengal.</i>			
<i>Assam.</i>				Bakerganj	91	78	16
Balpara Frontier Tract	4	4	..	Banbura	6	6	..
Cachar	1	1	..	Birbhum	9	2	7
Goalpara	7	2	..	Bogra	11	8	3
Kamrup	7	7	..	Bardwan	18	16	2
Khasi States	1	1	..	Chattagram	154	124	30
Lakhimpur	26	26	8	Dacca	82	61	21
Manipur State	33	30	3	Darjeeling	12	4	8
Naga Hills	2	2	..	Dumkpur	6	6	..
Norong	3	3	..	Faridpur	37	26	11
Sailya Frontier Tract	1	1	..	Hugly	18	16	2
Sibsagar	8	7	1	Howrah	11	10	1
Sylhet	51	44	7	Jalpatari	5	3	2
<i>Bihar and Orissa.</i>				Jamun	11	10	1
Kalet State	1	1	..	Kalga	27	20	7
Quetta Pabla	2	2	..	Madnapore	31	27	4
Sit	1	1	..	Mirshat	9	7	2
Unpopulated	14	16	..	Mirzapur	20	24	2
				Nada	1	1	..
				Sikkim	141	132	2

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE).
CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR

HINDI.				PUNJABI														OTHERS			Serial No
Lands or Mahajans.		Others		Total			Gurmukhi.		Lands or Mahajans.		Nagri.		Taeli.		Persian.		Persons	Males	Females		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
42				2,225	1,939	280	726	239	1,161	46	52	1					1		1	1	
1				45	35	10	11	8	24	2									2	2	
3				172	178	39	51	32	82	7									3	3	
7				386	327	39	88	32	237	6	2	1							4	4	
31				1,642	1,444	198	578	167	818	31	50						1		5	5	
				2,631	2,189	492	1,940	473	185	19	14								6	6	
				87	45	22	42	20	8	2									7	7	
				202	175	27	180	23	14	4	1								8	8	
				241	203	38	186	38	18	5									9	9	
				2,121	1,716	406	1,553	397	150	8	13								10	10	
				80	76	4	19		44	2	13	2							11	11	
				1	1						1								12	12	
				5	5				4		1								13	13	
				1		1				1									14	14	
				73	70	3	19		40	1	11	2							15	15	
1				20	17	3	12	2	4	1	1						1	1	16	16	
				1	1				1										17	17	
1				1	1				1										18	18	
				18	15	3	12	2	2	1	1						1	1	19	19	
				3		3		2				1							20	20	
				1		1		1											21	21	
				2		2		1				1							22	22	
3,785	52			1,906	1,695	211	955	209	205		473		58		4	2	49	29	21	28	
65	1			28	14	14	17	12					1			2	1		127	127	
278	5			78	54	24	48	24	4		1		1				8	5	325	325	
394	10			154	124	30	95	30	8		15		6				4		428	428	
3,050	36			1,646	1,508	143	799	143	193		457		50		4		36	23	1380	1380	
3,645	50			1,174	1,043	131	315	129	198		472		58			212			31	31	
62	1			10	5	5	4	8					1			2			32	32	
262	5			48	33	15	27	15	4		1		1						33	33	
377	10			82	58	24	30	24	7		15		6						34	34	
2,944	34			1,034	947	87	254	87	187		456		50						35	35	
				718	641	77	634	77	2		1								36	36	
				17	9	8	9	8											37	37	
				30	21	9	21	9											38	38	
				71	65	6	65	6											39	39	
				800	546	54	539	54	2		7				4				40	40	
				14	11	3	6	3	5								1	1	41	41	
				1		1		1									1	1	42	42	
				1	1				1										43	43	
14	1			12	10	2	6	2	4										44	44	
																	2	2	45	45	
																			46	46	
																			47	47	
																	2	2	48	48	
																			49	49	
																			50	50	
48	3			3,606	2,323	1,283	1,780	1,257	378	7	74	18	91	1			136	96	4011	4011	
				168	89	97	60	35	5	1	8	1	1				1		152	152	
				413	202	211	172	205	15	1	9	5					11	4	758	758	
				547	322	325	249	221	60	2	7	2	6				12	8	454	454	
				2,480	1,730	750	1,293	736	298	3	55	10	84	1			112	84	2855	2855	
				1,792	1,192	600	856	586	226	2	51	12	59				97	70	2756	2756	
				68	27	41	18	39	5	1	3	1	1						27	27	
				150	57	92	45	89	8		4	4					8	4	456	456	
				252	138	114	85	113	47		1	1	5				11	7	458	458	
				1,322	970	352	708	345	186	1	43	6	52				78	59	1980	1980	
				1,628	963	667	912	663	43	2			8						61	61	
				98	43	58	42	56											62	62	
				248	133	110	133	116											63	63	
				276	169	107	163	103	5	2			1						64	64	
				1,005	619	355	574	386	33				7						65	65	

Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Birth Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Coorg.</i>				<i>United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.</i>			
Coorg	7	7	..	Agra	61	64	17
<i>Madras.</i>				Aligarh	87	69	16
Anantapur	16	16	2	Allahabad	49	38	11
Arcoot	34	24	10	Almora	7	5	2
Bellary	21	19	2	Azamgarh	23	19	4
Chingleput	16	10	6	Bahraich	57	54	13
Chittoor	12	9	3	Balha	20	17	3
Coimbatore	73	62	11	Banda	15	12	4
Cuddapah	24	15	9	Bara Banki	54	49	15
Ganjam	41	35	5	Barilly	145	120	26
Golavari	67	52	15	Basti	27	21	5
Guntur	11	6	5	Benares	27	12	15
Kanara, South	24	20	4	Bijnor	45	33	13
Kistna	13	11	2	Bidoun	54	43	15
Kurnool	24	22	2	Bulandshar	35	33	2
Madras	239	172	127	Cawnpore	95	71	24
Malabar	1,731	1,145	585	Dehra Dun	4	2	2
Madura	33	29	4	Etah	113	74	39
Nellore	12	6	4	Erawah	25	22	3
The Nilgiris	5	4	1	Farrukhabad	55	48	5
Ramnad	18	18	..	Fatehpur	29	25	4
Salem	23	21	2	Fyzabad	62	55	6
Tanjore	41	33	8	Garhwal	4	4	..
Tinnevely	51	52	9	Gharipur	20	12	6
Trichinopoly	25	15	9	Gonda	24	21	3
Vizagapatam	65	50	15	Gorakhpur	55	50	5
Bangalore	24	17	7	Hamirpur	1	1	..
Cochin State	15	9	6	Hardoi	51	51	10
Travancore State	12	8	4	Jalaun	9	9	..
				Jaunpur	5	9	..
				Jhansi	14	13	1
<i>North-West Frontier Province.</i>				Kheri	75	52	23
Danna	74	61	13	Lucknow	53	45	7
Dera Ismail Khan	19	15	3	Mainpuri	39	30	8
Hazara	60	41	9	Meerut	82	63	19
Kohat	27	31	9	Mirzapur	20	14	6
Peshawar	100	153	27	Moradabad	125	108	15
Poonah	2	1	..	Muttra	20	19	1
Unspecified	37	32	9	Muzaffarnagar	24	17	7
				Naini Tal	19	13	6
				Parsa Bazar	18	18	2
				Pilibhit	17	17	..
				Rae Bareilly	15	16	1
				Rampur State	15	17	1
				Saharanpur	5	3	2
				Shahjahanpur	72	67	5
				Sitapur	171	136	35
				Sultanpur	15	13	2
				Unao	37	31	3
				Unspecified	257	257	..
<i>Punjab and Punjab States Agency.</i>				<i>Central India Agency.</i>			
Ambala	83	73	15	Ajmer State	1	1	..
Amritsar	200	151	39	Alpura	4	4	..
Attock	62	63	19	Alwar	3	3	..
Dera Gazi Khan	40	40	..	Barwani	5	5	..
Ferozepore	3	3	..	Bhopal	1	1	..
Gujranwala	151	114	37	Dhar	3	2	..
Gujrat	41	33	8	Indore	19	12	7
Gurdaspur	21	15	9	Jacra	1	..	1
Gurgaon	14	13	1	Kakhi	1	1	..
Huwar	15	13	2	Karwal	1	1	..
Hoshiarpur	91	80	11	Narsinghgarh State	1	..	1
Jhang	25	29	5	Oreha State	1	1	..
Jhelum	129	102	18	Rajgarh	1	1	..
Jubbah State	1	1	..	Rewa	4	3	1
Jullundur	24	23	9	Satanan	1	1	..
Kangra	92	87	5	Sikawal	3	1	2
Kapurthala State	3	1	2	Nagod	5	2	3
Karnal	9	6	1				
Kothari State	1	1	..	<i>Rajputana Agency.</i>			
Lahore	151	139	31	Alwar State	1	1	..
Lahore	41	34	7	Bharatpur	13	12	1
Lyallpur	37	33	4	Bikaner	1	1	..
Maharaja State	4	4	..	Bundi	2	2	..
Maler Kotla State	2	2	..	Dholpur	11	10	1
Mannali	42	39	19	Dungarpur	1	1	..
Montgomery	25	14	8	Jaipur	13	12	3
Multan	22	14	4	Jodhpur	3	3	..
Muzaffargarh	8	8	..	Karauli	1	1	..
Nalwa State	4	2	2	Kotah	4	3	1
Patana State	42	34	8	Lawa Pata	8	6	3
Rawalpindi	200	153	33	Marswar State	1	1	..
Rail Tak	39	33	7				
Sargodha State	1	1	..				
Sialkot	75	54	19				
Sikharpur	27	71	8				
Sikharpur	24	45	12				
Sule	6	4	3				
Unspecified	39	19	20				

EDUCATION (BY RELIGION AND AGE)
CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS—continued.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																						
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS				Serial No
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tantri		Persian		Persons	Males	Females			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				35	36		37
	11			166	156	10			109	3	23	6	24	1								
	5			14	13	2			7	1	5	1	"									
	6			15	14	1			8		6	1										
				137	180	7			94	2	12	4	24	1								
				5		5		5		"												
				2		2		2														
				3		3		3														
				15	12	3	12	3									3	2				
				2	1	1	1	1									1	1				
				13	11	2	11	2									2	1				
1,091	81	11		1,259	1,223	36	1,313	36	1		1				8		23	23				
7	1			3	3		3															
43	11			28	27	2	27	2														
109	6			123	125	2	124	3									3	3				
932	63	11		1,099	1,068	31	1,059	31	1		1				1		20	20				
961	74			94	87	7	86	7	1								19	19				
4	1			1	1		1															
37	11			12	11	1	11	1														
82	6			8	8		8										3	3				
828	56			73	67	6	68	6	1								16	16				
10	3	11		1,148	1,119	29	1,118	29							1		1	1				
				2	2		2															
				17	16	1	16	1														
2				118	115	3	115	3														
8	3	11		1,011	989	25	985	25							1		1	1				
93	4			2	2										2							
3																						
6																						
14																						
70	4			2	2										2							
23				11	11		6				1				4		2	2				
				1	1										1							
23				10	10		6				1				3		2	2				
4				4	4		3								1		1	1				
1				1	1		1															
3				2	3		2								1		1	1				
118	2			2,087	1,772	315	1,930	105	557	8	185	202					21	14				
1				19	18	1	8	1	4		6											
14				136	72	64	18	10	44	4	10	50										
24				355	277	78	120	19	84	1	78	59					1					
79	2			1,577	1,406	172	884	76	425	3	96	93					20	14				
93	2			996	761	235	85	30	503	6	173	199					8	6				
				8	8				2		6											
18				116	58	58	7	4	43	4	8	50										
21				325	164	81	14	3	78		72	59										
59	2			647	531	116	64	24	380	2	87	20					8	6				
				1,030	952	78	942	75	1	1	9	2										
				9	8	1	8	1														
				19	13	6	11	6			2											
1				123	106	17	105	16	1	1												
3				879	825	54	816	52			7	2										
3				12	12		3		8		1						12	7				
1																						
				1	1		1										1					
2				11	11		2		8		1						11	7				

far as the free population is concerned and the Andamans do not now seem to be looked upon as being unfit for respectable families as was formerly the case. The percentage of free families, it is true, is not nearly normal but this is due to the large proportion that the Garrison and Military Police bear to the rest of the population as well as the large number of crews employed in vessels and immigrant labour of the Forest Department whose families do not come to the Andamans because they are settled on the land elsewhere.

The figures for adults are arrived at as follows :—

Children aged 0—15	4,075
Free wives of Convicts married locally	856
Free females over 15 years excluding wives of Convicts	1,842
Crews of vessels (Free)	320
Adult males over 15 years excluding crews (Free)	4,118
Convict males	7,404
Convict females	148
Aborigines	460
Total Population of Andamans	19,223

The following are the actual number of persons and percentages of various religions as represented by different colours in the map :—

(i) GREAT ANDAMAN—Total Population	18,923	
Andamanese	160	0·85%
Hindus	7,603	40·12%
Muslims	6,434	34·00%
Buddhists	2,002	15·34%
Christians	1,123	5·93%
Sikhs	649	3·53%
Others	52	0·27%

Under " Others " the following religions are included :—

Confucian	37
Tribal	14
Zoroastrian	1

(ii) SENTINEL ISLAND—Total Population	50
Andamanese	50 100%
(iii) LITTLE ANDAMAN—Total Population	250
Andamanese	250 100%

Although the colours have been shown against the whole of Great Andaman, 90 per cent. of the Indian population is confined to the Settlement of Port Blair, an area of about 473 square miles. Another map of the Andamans (page 22 above) gives the distribution of the various surviving Negrito tribes. Some 10 per cent. of the Indian population lives in camps and Forest settlements outside Port Blair.

The following are the principal mother-tongues of the population of the Andamans :—

Language.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total population.
Hindustani	4,618	24·02
Burmese	2,745	14·27
Urdu	2,311	12·02
Punjabi	2,228	11·58
Malayalam	2,073	10·78
Bengali	1,171	6·09
Others	4,077	21·20

Under ' Others ' most Indian, including the Andamanese tongues, and 7 Western languages are represented and these are shown in Imperial Table XV. The common vernacular used in the Andamans is however a colloquial form of Hindustani which every one acquires after a few months' stay in the islands.

LITERATE IN VERNACULAR																					
HINDI				PUNJABI														OTHERS.			
Lands or Mahajans		Others		Total			Gurmukhi		Lands or Mahajans		Nagri		Tankra		Persian		OTHERS.				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
				1	1												1	1			
				1	1												1	1			
137	2			1,592	1,251	311	997	307	133	3	131	1					7	5	2		
1				29	8	21	7	21			1								6		
3				97	40	57	31	56	3		6	1							7		
9	1			115	65	50	43	50	7		12								8		
124	1			1,331	1,133	163	913	180	123	3	102						7	5	2		
1				322	184	138	88	135	42	3	56								11		
				7	2	5	1	5			1								12		
				25		25		25											13		
				23	10	13	7	13	1		3								14		
1				263	172	90	73	87	41	3	53								15		
				1,124	953	171	910	171	43										16		
				22	6	16	6	16											17		
				62	31	31	31	31											18		
				76	45	31	39	31	3										19		
				934	871	93	834	93	37										20		
133	2			116	114	2	1	1	48		65	1							21		
1																			22		
3				10	9	1			3		6	1							23		
9	1			11	10			1			10								24		
120	1			95	95		1		45		49								25		
3																			26		
																			27		
3																			28		
																			29		
																			30		
229	9			1,601	1,183	413	884	403	295	3	9	3		1			11	9	2		
2				100	12	88	11	87			1	1							36		
13	1			171	54	117	29	116	15		1			1					37		
21	1			132	116	66	76	64	39	2	1						1		38		
134	7			1,143	1,006	142	753	133	241	1	7	2					10	9	1		
203	5			486	414	72	132	67	277	3	5	1		1					41		
2				7	5	2															

APPENDIX TO IMPERIAL TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS.

1. This table has been prepared according to Census Commissioner's instructions contained in his Nos. 1227 and 1255, dated the 25th August 1911, and 29th August 1911, respectively, and shows for certain districts, the castes of Aryas, Brahmos and the followers of Dev Dharm, together with the extent of literacy in each (*vide* para. 4, Title page of Imperial Table IX).

2. The districts selected are those where the followers of these sects are found in considerable strength

3. Only 40 Sikhs have returned themselves as Aryas and 22 as Brahmos in these districts. They have not, therefore, been included in the figures shown in this table.

4. Castes returning less than 10 persons have been grouped under "others."

distinct affinity with the Dhapu mentioned by Baldeo Sahai, who refers to it as one of the 'Puckas' of the five *gots* which claim their descent from Bidhu, one of the three persons whom legend ascribes to have been born in the west at a place called Garwar.

The Kanjar is more of a hunter than a criminal, but Kanjars have been known to work with Bhanus as the local adherents of a raiding party. It is probable that owing to the continual adoption of aliases, confusion has arisen as to the identity of the *gots* as well as that of the various criminal tribes as a whole.

The names of the *gots* ascertained are as follows, a description following later in a tabulated form of the essential differences between the more important :—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Sade. | 12. Marwarie. |
| 2. Dhapa. | 13. Dhanke. |
| 3. Chareli. | 14. Rorke. |
| 4. Chanduwale. | 15. Pophat. |
| 5. Gadhia. | 16. Mataike. |
| 6. Mahet. | 17. Ghasive. |
| 7. Gehla. | 18. Dholive (High). |
| 8. Bhanswale. | 19. Dholive (Low). |
| 9. Chhede. | 20. Mire. |
| 10. Koran. | 21. Range. |
| 11. Timachi. | 22. Gange. |

General Appearance.—The Bhanus are experts in all kinds of dacoity and robbery, and are skilled in the use of fire-arms. They are of good physique and are reputed to be good runners. The women are strong and handsome and are gifted with exceptionally strong voices. They are clever and intelligent and are well able to take care of themselves and their families when the men of the clan are away on raiding expeditions.

Dress.—They wear the "lenga" or pleated skirt. This consists of some twenty to forty yards of material. The two ends are sewn up and a hole is made at one edge through which a cord is threaded. When the cord is drawn tight the skirt is "kilted". An edging of contrasting material is sewn on the bottom edge to make it hang properly. Women who are not suckling children wear coloured "armlets"; a skirt made similar to a man's and of any kind of cloth is worn loosely and hangs down over the *lenga*, a white or coloured cloth completing the dress. Girls wear clothes on the same lines. The men and boys have no distinctive dress. Jewellery is also freely worn by the women, and the men invariably wear some small gold earrings, and occasionally a small necklace of gold ear-rings. On the whole the women are far more distinctive as a type than the men, both in their dress and physical appearance; they are completely different to other Indian women, a stout Bhanuni is not usually met with, while the men would pass easily for ordinary villagers. The women however are very "glasy" in appearance and aroidity and untidy in their habits owing no doubt to the fact, that they lead a nomadic life, and are always on the move leaving their filth behind. They also tattoo each other with an ink of burnt *akana* leaves in oil. The Bhanus possess no particular physical quality peculiar to themselves and the fact that they never oil their hair, a custom which is a direct contrast to that throughout India, is no doubt due to the fact that they are wanderers and unable to carry oil about or resort to the barber, but there is no special tabu on the use of hair oil except in case of children in certain circumstances (See paragraph on *Child birth*).

Internal Administration.—The Bhanus lead their nomadic life in gangs consisting of a dozen families, keeping as far as possible away from villages when they camp; men from different gangs would however combine in the event of a raiding expedition. The system of internal administration of the clan is communal, all disputes being dealt with by the Panchayat or council of elders. In theory this may be composed of any five members of the tribe called together to settle any particular dispute, but in practice certain persons by reason of their knowledge of tribal laws, etc., come to be regarded as the Panchayat of any particular gang. Age has little to do in deciding who shall sit on the Panchayat. On a dispute arising, the parties concerned appear before the Panchayat, each party having its own advocate to state its case and wrangle for it. The whole however has the appearance of a debate more than anything else, for others (including women and children whatever the nature of the enquiry may be) attend, and most have something to say in the matter. Generally speaking the Panchayat aims at reconciling parties rather than punishing them. They have however considerable powers to inflict punishment, usually in the shape of pecuniary fines, some of the fines becoming the Panchayat's perquisite. Besides disputes, all manner of offences against tribal customs such as incest (marriage within a *got* is so regarded), divorce, adultery, etc., are dealt with by the Panchayat, not to speak of trials by ordeal, settlement of marriage-prices, and questions of general importance affecting tribal life; for their services they may also charge from ten to fifteen rupees.

Crime.—As has already been said, the Bhanus prior to being confined to settlements lived entirely by crime. A few were ostensibly engaged in agriculture but this only covered up their real activities. Their nefarious practices found most scope in dacoity or robbery by violence but being a community organized for crime, nothing came amiss to them.

CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS.

ARYA—continued

Serial No.	CASTE	LOCALITY	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
			Total			Literate			Illiterate			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	CHAMAR	TOTAL	311	154	157	6	6		305	148	157	1	1	
2		Hissar	82	18	18	4	4		28	12	16			
3		Kangra	231	113	118				221	113	118			
4		Hoshiarpur	21	8	12	1	1		20	8	12			
5		Lahore	6	4	2				6	4	2			
6		Amritsar	7	4	3	1	1		6	3	3	1	1	
7		Sialkot	11	5	6				11	5	6			
8		Gujrat	8	3					3	6				
9	OHRIWA	TOTAL	68	42	26	10	9	1	58	33	25	3	3	
10		Hissar	1	1		1	1							
11		Kangra	21	10	11	1	1		20	6	11	1	1	
12		Hoshiarpur	12	9	3	5	5		7	4	3	1	1	
13		Jullundur	16	9	7	3	2	1	13	7	6	1	1	
14		Lahore	8	5	3				8	5	3			
15		Amritsar	5	3	2				5	3	2			
16		Gurdaspur	5	5					5	5				
17	DAGI AND KOLI	TOTAL	67	32	35	1	1		66	31	36			
18		Delhi	9	6	3				6	6	6			
19		Kangra	58	26	32	1	1		57	25	32			
20	DHOBI	TOTAL	33	28	5				33	28	5			
21		Jelhi	15	14	1				15	14	1			
22		Karnal	1	1					1	1				
23		Jullundur	17	13	4				17	13	4			
24	DUMNA	Kangra	94	50	44				64	50	44			
25	GADARIA	Delhi	30	19	11	1	1		29	18	11	1	1	
26	GHIRATH	TOTAL	41	30	11	11	10	1	30	20	10	5	5	
27		Kangra	23	15	8	4	4		19	11	8	3	3	
28		Hoshiarpur	18	15	3	7	6	1	11	9	2	2	2	
29	GUJJAR	TOTAL	69	39	30				69	39	30			
30		Hissar	2	2					2	2				
31		Delhi	42	25	17				42	25	17			
32		Karnal	18	6	9				18	6	9			
33		Kangra	6	2	4				6	2	4			
34		Gujrat	1	1					1	1				
35	JAT	TOTAL	9,208	5,057	4,148	305	292	13	8,903	4,765	4,133	35	35	
36		Hissar	2,403	1,345	1,058	97	93	4	2,305	1,252	1,058	8	8	
37		Delhi	2,274	1,208	1,066	68	68		2,238	1,171	1,066	4	4	
38		Karnal	2,110	1,147	963	16	13		2,097	1,134	963	1	1	
39		Kangra	4	6	1	2	2		2	1	1	2	2	
40		Hoshiarpur	78	49	29	21	17	4	57	32	25	10	10	
41		Jullundur	9	6	3	1	1		8	5	3			
42		Lahore	207	150	57	11	11		196	139	57	3	3	
43		Amritsar	15	9	6	9	7	2	6	9	4	1	1	
44		Gurdaspur	819	190	123	16	12	1	800	178	122	1	1	
45		Sialkot	1,588	823	765	64	62	2	1,524	761	763	3	3	
46		Gujranwala	187	116	74	34	34		156	76	74	2	2	
47		Gujrat	16	13	3	2	2		14	11	3			
48	JHINWAR	TOTAL	471	282	189	65	62	3	406	220	186	9	9	
49		Delhi	24	13	6	4	4		20	14	6			
50		Hoshiarpur	28	11	17	3	6		25	6	17			
51		Jullundur	22	8	14	2	2		20	6	14			
52		Lahore	25	16	12	6	6		19	7	12	3	3	
53		Amritsar	35	23	12	11	10	1	24	16	11	3	3	
54		Gurdaspur	130	82	48	11	11		116	71	45			
55		Sialkot	118	67	51	23	20	2	98	47	49	2	2	
56		Gujranwala	60	34	16	1	1		46	23	16	1	1	
57		Gujrat	36	23	13	2	2		34	21	13			
58	JOGI	TOTAL	21	21		1	1		20	20				
59		Hissar	2	2		1	1		1	1				
60		Gurdaspur	11	11					11	11				
61		Gujranwala	8	8					6	6				
62	JULAH	TOTAL	625	354	271	8	8		617	346	271	2	2	
63		Delhi	8	3					3	3				
64		Kangra	176	84	92				176	84	92			
65		Hoshiarpur	226	145	61	6	6		220	139	81	2	2	
66		Gujrat	220	122	68	2	2		218	120	68			

Formerly the age of marriage for both a man and a woman was from 20-23, but latterly, prior to the Sarda Act, young children could be married at the age of ten with consummation on puberty. Much depended on circumstances and the ability to pay the money demanded. In the Sade Got the parents of the boy send male friends to the parents of a suitable girl. If the prospects are favourable the Panchayats and the father of the boy call on the girl's parents and in their presence two pigs are killed. The spilling of some liquor on the ground seals the engagement (*mangni*). These preliminary arrangements are called the *bailhak*. Two or three days later the price to be paid is settled at the *bol* when one or two more pigs are given. The price generally accepted is according to *got* and this varies considerably. The terms are settled by the Panchayats and vary according to circumstances. For instance Behrias have paid as much as Rs. 1,500 for a Bhanu girl, whilst the lowest price is paid in the Timachi Got, viz., Rs. 250. This price may be lowered for any or all of the following reasons, (viz.):—

	Rs.
Lamentas	140
Squint	140
Broken teeth	25
Unchastity	60

These items may cost more or less according to *got*. If the girl has not had small-pox and dies before giving birth to two children, the parents will refund the money paid for the girl. Should she die from small-pox after giving birth to two children nothing can be claimed from the parents. Questions are also asked as to whether the performance of any acts of worship have been promised in the name of the girl.

A few days later, the third and last of the preliminaries known as *molhen* is settled. A pig is killed and prior to killing it, the following recited:—

"*Ai Maharej Sri Thakur Ji, Karan kisi ka nam pahile tere nam. Hamare Pir Purke ke nam, joise bap dafonki jat men kote aya hai ham waise hi karle. Tumhari teriki ham shadi karle hain. Achehhi terah se rehna, Donon taraf achehhi terah rokna*". "O Maharaja Sri Thakur Ji (or any other Deity named) no matter in whose name we do this, thy name is taken first. In the name of our ancestors and as our fore fathers have done in our tribes before us, so do we. This is your girl. We are arranging her marriage. Be kind to her and to both parties in this contract".

The pig is then killed by a pointed stake being inserted behind the shoulder piercing the heart. On the day of the *Khatrai Shadi*, the boy is dressed in clean clothes and is decked out in borrowed jewellery. The women paint round both his eyes with black and white, and when all is ready escort him to the house of the bride singing songs and abusing any relations of the bridegroom they may meet on the way. A coloured shawl or *Chadar* is held over the bridegroom's head by two women who lead the procession.

On arrival at the house of the bride, the boy enters, but is stopped by two females who hold up a curtain and demand money before he can see his bride. When this has been given he is permitted to push under the bottom edge of the curtain a small bowl containing a mixture of water and gur. The girl touches this with her lips. Meanwhile the mother of the bride having smeared her right hand with *haldi* alaps the bridegroom on the back, leaving the impression of her hand on his clothes. She also stamps a grain of rice (steeped in *haldi*) on his forehead. Presents are given, the curtain is taken down and the bridegroom is free to take his bride home. The next morning, the near male relations of the bride meet at the bride's house and are given liquor. A basket or bowl is put under a *chadar* placed in the centre of the circle of squatting men and as the liquor is passed round a present of money or jewellery is placed in the bowl by the men and is afterwards given to the married couple. This is termed *piyalu chelli*. The Panchayat also receive their fee at this gathering.

It is a custom for portion of a sum demanded for a bride to remain owing. This is called the *bagaya*. Should the girl be given trouble or be ill-treated payment of the *bagaya* is demanded. Until this sum is paid, the parents of the girl have a right to interfere in the affairs of their daughter. "*Maje ne mal mol liya hai, tere ko iya?*" "I have bought this property; mind your own business", is the answer of a husband to any interference when the *bagaya* has been paid. Exchange weddings are very popular as the expense is much less. A brother and sister from one family will marry a brother and sister from another family. Should however one girl be ill-treated by her husband, her brother, will promptly give his wife trouble although, otherwise, he may have no cause to do so. As a rule the eldest son in a family is married first, but should he be in jail or becoming when a suitable girl is available she may be married by proxy to another brother, who may with the elder brother's sanction take her to his house. On the return of the elder brother he may either take his wife or marry someone else. Should, however, the elder brother claim his wife, any children born while living with the younger brother remain with the younger.

Divorce—Divorce is permitted by the clan, but not looked upon with favour. The Panchayat deals with the matter and decides how much of the original purchase price shall be refunded by the family of the girl. No particular ceremony is performed. A divorced woman may remarry, but a reduction is made in her original price of Rs. 60-80 according to *got*. If at the time of her husband's death a woman has a grown up family, she may please herself whether

CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS, FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS—continued.

ARYA—continued

Serial No	CASTE	LOCALITY	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
			Total.			Literate			Illiterate			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	NAI	TOTAL	98	58	40	12	10	2	86	48	38	3	3	
2		Hissar	9	4	5	1	1		8	3	5			
3		Delhi	18	6	7				13	6	7			
4		Karnal	2	2		1	1		1	1				
5		Kangra	14	8	6	1	1		13	7	6			
6		Hoshiarpur	26	21	7	6	5	1	23	18	6	3	3	
7		Jullundur	16	9	7	9	1	1	14	8	6			
8		Gurdaspur	16	8	8	1	1		15	7	8			
9	OD	TOTAL	5,102	2,778	2,324	542	339	203	4,560	2,439	2,121	46	43	3
10		Shahpur	174	90	84	53	31	22	121	59	62	2	2	
11		Lyallpur	409	238	171	88	49	39	321	189	132	4	3	1
12		Multan	8,289	4,338	3,951	317	198	119	7,972	4,140	3,832	34	32	2
13		Muzaffargarh	1,230	612	618	84	61	23	1,146	551	595	6	6	
14	RAJ	TOTAL	13	9	4	5	3	2	8	6	2	1	1	
15		Jullundur	12	8	4	5	3	2	7	5	2	1	1	
16		Karnal	1	1					1	1				
17	RAJPUT	TOTAL	2,403	1,458	945	421	373	48	1,982	1,085	897	120	118	2
18		Hissar	237	105	132	19	17	2	218	88	130	1	1	
19		Delhi	552	249	303	43	43	1	509	307	202	15	15	
20		Karnal	114	66	48	4	4		110	62	48	1	1	
21		Kangra	134	79	55	38	34	4	96	45	51	16	16	
22		Hoshiarpur	201	120	81	109	88	23	92	54	38	44	43	2
23		Jullundur	287	154	133	52	37	15	235	117	118			
24		Lahore	227	108	59	11	11		216	107	109	4	4	
25		Amritsar	101	58	43	24	24		77	34	43	7	7	
26		Gurdaspur	448	264	184	103	100	3	345	194	151	24	24	
27		Gujranwala	90	57	33	15	15		75	42	33	6	6	
28		Gujrat	12	8	4	3	3		9	5	4	2	2	
29	RATHI	Kangra	589	278	311	3	2	1	586	276	310			
30	ROUR	Karnal	246	144	102	3	3		243	141	102	2	2	
31	SAINI	TOTAL	301	185	116	67	57	10	234	128	106	23	23	
32		Delhi	86	42	44	8	8		77	33	44	2	2	
33		Kangra	6	4	2	4	4		2	2	2	2	2	
34		Hoshiarpur	208	138	70	54	44	10	154	94	60	18	18	
35		Jullundur	1	1					1	1				
36	SUD	TOTAL	308	189	117	111	78	33	196	111	84	20	20	
37		Delhi	3	3		1	1		2	2		1	1	
38		Kangra	26	18	8	20	16	4	6	2	4	9	6	
39		Hoshiarpur	30	21	9	14	11	3	16	10	6	5	5	
40		Jullundur	197	108	89	61	35	26	136	74	62	3	3	
41		Amritsar	60	38	22	15	15		35	23	12	2	2	
42	SUNAR	TOTAL	1,009	575	434	184	143	33	825	432	392	25	25	
43		Hissar	24	12	12	4	4		20	8	12			
44		Delhi	64	30	34	2	2		62	28	34			
45		Karnal	16	8	7				15	8	7			
46		Hoshiarpur	206	129	77	50	25	25	156	104	52	6	6	
47		Jullundur	28	16	12	5	5		23	11	12			
48		Lahore	60	31	29	20	17	3	40	14	26	3	3	
49		Amritsar	141	77	64	17	17		124	60	64	1	1	
50		Gurdaspur	145	72	73	25	22	3	120	51	69	1	1	
51		Sialkot	93	50	43	20	16	4	73	34	39	2	2	
52		Gujranwala	208	131	77	39	28	1	179	103	76	1	1	
53		Gujrat	36	18	18	12	12		24	6	18	11	11	
54	TARKHAN	TOTAL	553	311	242	44	39	3	511	272	239	7	7	
55		Hissar	2	2					2	2				
56		Delhi	28	17	11	4	4		24	13	11			
57		Karnal	6	5	1	1	1		5	4	1			
58		Kangra	20	11	9	2	1	1	18	10	8	1	1	
59		Hoshiarpur	21	16	5	4	4		17	12	5	2	2	
60		Jullundur	60	34	26	6	6		44	28	16			
61		Lahore	16	7	9	2	2		13	5	8	1	1	
62		Amritsar	3	1	2	1	1		2	1	1			
63		Gurdaspur	271	153	118	15	15		256	138	118	1	1	
64		Sialkot	88	42	46	4	4		84	38	46			
65		Gujranwala	41	18	23	1	1	1	40	18	22			
66		Gujrat	8	8		2	2		6	6		2	2	

After squatting on the ground, the *bhajat* fills his *huqqa* and enquires as to the symptoms. When these have been described he sits smoking a while, then putting aside his *huqqa*, he commences the peculiar oscillations which appear necessary for him to get in communication with the spirits. The practice varies a little with individuals but it may generally be described as a rhythmical shaking of the head accompanied by forceful ejaculations of "Hu" "Hai" which gradually work up to a necessary frenzy. After a little while the sick one who sits in front of the *bhajat* with clasped hands will say to him "Ai Maharaj, main ne kya karr liya ki mijh ko estate hai?" "Oh Maharaj, what is my fault that you are troubling me?" The Bhantus are not very clear whom they address, although while using a term which to them indicates God, they address themselves to the spirit of the departed but first take the God's name. The *bhajat* then replies in somewhat the following manner. "Main Deta hun tu' ne hamare puja gabul kiye aur abhi tak tu' ne na'in liya" "I am a godling. You promised to perform a sacrifice for me, and you have not yet done so", to which the sick one replies "Main fulana din zarur karunga" "I will certainly perform it on such and such a date" and receives the assurance that "Ab main tujhe chhor deta hun, meghe ainde men mat bhulna". When the message has been delivered, the *bhajat* stops abruptly and the *bhajat* takes to the *huqqa*. He does not take any payment for his services but when the *puja* is celebrated, he receives a goodly portion of the food and drink! Many reasons are ascribed for a person taking ill, chief among them being the failure to perform the yearly *puja* to Nagarkot Deri or to do a *Puja* to Pareedi Deri as thanks giving for the safe delivery of a child. The *bhajat* however is supposed always to be able to trace the cause of sickness.

Feasts of the Dead.—There are three feasts required for the dead, they are—

1. *Khuts*—given to those who attend the funeral.
2. *Triya*—given to the tribe.
3. *Jagha*—a set quantity of provisions divided among those who attend the feast.

The Triya Feast. When the party has assembled, the pig (which has been fastened up since the previous evening) is brought to the gathering. Taking up heavy sticks one of the male members of the party fractures the right hind leg of the pig with a heavy blow. The blood drawn as a result of the fracture of the skin, is smeared over the utensils used in the feast. If blood is not drawn the *puja* is abandoned and performed at some other time. The pig is next laid on the ground and following declaration is made:—

"Ai Maharaj Sri Thakar Ji Tere nam ahile, jaise bap dadon men hole hai unise hi karte, Yih apna manzur kare. Mari ki roti ham karte hain; hamare ghar par tollif na dena, bal bachhon par mehrban ho, ek roti rahgoyi hai woh bhi ham karenga, aur isko jat bitardori men jane do". "Oh Maharaj, thy name shall ever be first. As our ancestors have done so do we. Accept this. We are giving the feast for the dead so do not give any trouble to our householders. Be kind to our children. One feast remains that also will be given. Allow the departed one to enter his brotherhood". The pig is then killed, and the four men who bore the carcass at the funeral, make a *chappati* and break it up in *larna* oil at the fire-place. Each then takes a little and puts it on the ground, the following declaration being made by the tapnewale: "Ai Maharaj, is le rote karte hain. Khandan par mehrban ho, aur jo Jagha rahgoyi hai woh phir karenga. Ise chhor do. Jat bitardori meo jane do". "Oh Maharaj, we are giving the death feast of the deceased. Be kind to our families. We shall also provide the feast that remains. Let him go. Allow him to join the brotherhood". Four *pindi* or balls consisting of rice, wheat and gur are then given to the four men who partly eat it and throw the remainder into a hole which has been dug in the ground. The tapnewale gives *chappaties* to five women who dip them in gravy and throw them untouched into the hole. A large *wand* earthen pot is then filled with food. First a layer of rice is laid in the bottom of the *wand*, then follow successive layers of lentils, coconut, sugar, pork and sweetmeats. The process is repeated seven times. On the top of this the broken leg, the heart, kidneys and liver of the pig are placed. A small quantity of dried earth is sieved on to the ground and is covered over with a wooden bowl. The spirit is said to leave a mark on the dust under the bowl if the feast is acceptable to him. The food is distributed and when all has been consumed the earthen vessels are broken, thrown into the fire-place, and the whole party walk round the debris seven times. The broken leg, etc., are not eaten but are left in the empty *wand* for the dogs. The provisions for the feast consist of wheaten flour, ghee, sugar, and one pig, rice, etc.

The "Jagha" feast.—*Chappaties* are baked and then mixed with ghee and gur. The pig (which is) is then killed, a similar declaration being made as in the "Triya". After the hair has been singed off the pig, a small portion of ground is cleared of grass and on this a small mound of earth is built. The right side of the carcass is then skinned, the head is cut off and after being wrapped in the skin is placed on the top of the mound together with a *pindi* of food. A small piece of skin is chopped up fine and scattered on the ground in front of the head and over it wine is poured. At this time the head of the family says "Ai Maharaj, tumhare Jagha ham karte hain aur hamare upar kuch kaggi nahi mile, ab welo chhor do kate" "O Maharaj, we are providing the *Jagha* feast so there is now no further responsibility upon us. Let him go and enter the brotherhood. Be kind to our families". One member of the party who has been fasting since the night before (the "Sina") is then given some wine, meat and other food, and when he has finished it the rest of the party eat the remainder of the food. The men only are given a portion of the food which was wrapped round the pig's head. The mound is broken down and the head eaten by the men. Finally the whole party walk round the fire-place seven times and disperse.

CASTES IN CERTAIN SECTS. FOR SELECTED DISTRICTS—concluded

3. DEV DHARM

Serial No	CASTE	LOCALITY.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
			Total			Literate			Illiterate			Persons	Males	Females
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	TOTAL		2317	1321	996	426	323	103	1891	998	898	69	62	6
2	ARORA	TOTAL	337	186	151	163	123	42	169	60	109	26	23	3
3		Ferozepore	237	128	109	132	84	36	105	34	71	17	15	2
4		Lyallpur	100	58	42	31	39	6	64	26	38	9	8	1
5	BANIÁ (AGARWÁL)	TOTAL	53	17	36	21	9	12	32	8	24	4	2	2
6		Delhi	2		2				2		2			
7		Hoshiarpur	2		2				2		2			
8		Ferozepore	49	17	32	21	9	12	28	8	20	4	2	2
9	BRÁHMAN ...	TOTAL	142	80	62	58	42	16	84	38	46	5	5	
10		Simla	18	18		8	8		7	7				
11		Hoshiarpur	84	33	51	7	5	2	27	18	9	1	1	
12		Ferozepore	65	25	40	28	19	9	27	6	21	2	2	
13		Lyallpur	40	19	21	17	12	5	23	7	16	2	2	
14	CHAMAR	TOTAL	670	401	269	4	4		666	397	269			
15		Simla	2		2				2		2			
16		Hoshiarpur	578	344	234	4	4		574	340	234			
17		Kapurthala State	90	57	33				90	57	33			
18	DÁGI AND KOLI	Simla	87	19	68				47	19	28			
19		Simla	15	12	3				15	12	3			
20	JAT	TOTAL	269	150	119	23	20	3	246	130	116	5	5	
21		Hoshiarpur	119	68	51	4	3	1	115	65	50			
22		Ferozepore	4	3	1	1	1		3	2	1			
23		Lyallpur	50	28	22	14	12	2	36	16	20	5	5	
24		Kapurthala State	96	51	45	4	4		92	47	45			
25	KANET	Simla	36	18	18	6	4	2	30	14	16			
26	KHATRI	TOTAL	209	117	92	104	83	21	105	34	71	18	17	1
27		Delhi	10	3	7	5	2	3	5		5	2	2	
28		Ferozepore	141	78	63	67	53	14	74	26	48	18	19	1
29		Lyallpur	58	37	21	32	28	4	26	9	17	3	3	
30	KUMHAR	TOTAL	34	19	15	2		2	32	19	13			
31		Simla	9	5	4	2		2	7	5	2			
32		Hoshiarpur	25	14	11				25	14	11			
33	LOHAR	TOTAL	20	14	6				20	14	6			
34		Simla	6	6					6	6				
35		Hoshiarpur	14	8	6				14	8	6			
36	MIRASI	TOTAL	17	10	7				17	10	7			
37		Simla	4		4				4		4			
38		Hoshiarpur	13	10	3				13	10	3			
39	NAI	Hoshiarpur	14	7	7				14	7	7			
40	NAIK	Delhi	858	191	667	3	3		850	188	662			
41	RÁJPUT	TOTAL	23	20	3	9	8	1	14	12	2	4	4	
42		Delhi	1		1				1		1			
43		Simla	17	17		6	6		11	11		4	4	
44		Hoshiarpur	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	2			
45	SUNAR	TOTAL	22	13	9				23	13	9			
46		Hoshiarpur	6	2	4				5	2	3			
47		Kapurthala State	17	11	6				17	11	6			
48	TARKHAN	TOTAL	37	25	12	25	21	4	12	4	8	6	6	
49		Hoshiarpur	2	2		1	1		1	1				
50		Ferozepore	35	23	12	24	20	4	11	3	8	6	6	
51	OTHERS	TOTAL	29	22	7	3	3		26	19	7			
52		Delhi	4	4					4	4				
53		Simla	13	12	1	2	2		16	10	6			
54		Hoshiarpur	7	6	1	1	1		6	5	1			

* Detail of Others—Báht male 1, Barágn male 1, Bhát males 3, Chánál females 2, Ghurath males 2, Jaiswár males 6, Jhínwar male 1, female 1, Juláhá male 1, females 4, Kurmi males 2, Mochí males 3, Sarerá males 2

small stick from him the man rushes back to the tank and, jumping into the water, lifts up the accused from the bottom of the tank. If the accused is able to remain under water until lifted out, he is proved innocent.

It is to be noticed that the pipal tree, the leaves of which are used in the fire test has a peculiar significance. It is regarded as a sacred tree and an oath sworn while touching it, is regarded as binding. An oath may be taken with reference to either past or future conduct. One is supposed to make a true statement when touching either pipal or the okau tree. In cases of suspected theft the head of a cock is cut off and some of the blood, with salt and liquor are mixed in an empty coconut shell. A representative from each family dips his or her finger in the mixture and swears the following "*Agar main ya hamare khandan ke odmission ne yih kam to jaise yih murga waise ho hamare chandar*".

Should the leaves of the pipal not be large enough at the time of the fire test, okau leaves are resorted to.

Disposal of the Dead.—As has been said, the Bhantus burn or bury their dead according to got. A description follows of both methods as used by the Dhapo and Dholiya got's respectively. *Dhapo Got-Cremation.*—If it is seen that a person is about to die a *kande* is lit and kept burning until the pyre is fired. The body is lifted from the bed and laid on an old blanket or reza spread on the ground. Knives are stuck in the earth at the head and feet and removed later when the body is taken away. The following articles are then procured to clothe the body:—Two and a half yards of white cloth, cloth for a shirt and pagri and also a little thread. When the body has been clothed and while still on the ground a pipe and a needle are placed on the mouth and a *pindi* of wheaten flour in the right hand. The right side of the bed is partly chopped through and is then broken by the relations with a blow from a heavy stick. The cot is immediately turned over and the broken side quickly repaired with rope. Having placed the body on the inverted bed four men carry it to the burial ghat. As this is neared, the *pindi* is taken from the hand of the corpse, is placed under a bush and is covered with a piece of cloth torn from the shroud. On arrival at the ghat the body is placed on a wooden pyre, which is lighted after the chief mourner has circled it three times with a small torch of burning grass lighted at the *khundi*. Some got's in the meanwhile break the skull. When the burning is finished the party walk round the spot seven times and then go to bathe in the nearest stream or pond. The chief woman stands in the water and makes the following declaration.

"*Ai Maharaj, jo kuch us ke upar bandha tha aur gubula tha agar woh zinda sahla to ham puja dete, ab woh margayis ishiye uke sang chale jao*". "Oh Maharaj, whatever puja or sacrifice has been promised in the name of the deceased would have been given if he had lived. Now he is dead, all these promises go with him". A little water is then thrown forward seven times. On the return of the party to the village, the relations and others gather in front of the house, and a small piece of unbaked chapatti, wrapped in *akus* leaf is given to each. This is bitten and spat out on the ground. After partaking of food the party is sprinkled with water and disperses.

Dholiya Got Burial.—After death the body is laid on the ground. Knives are stuck in the ground at the head and the feet and the body is dressed in dhotti, shirt, and pagri. A pipe is put in the mouth but the needle in this case is put in the cloth and not in the mouth, as in the Dhapo got. Nothing is put in the hand. The bed side is broken (this must be broken at one blow otherwise an extra pig will have to be sacrificed), the bed turned over, repaired and the body placed on it. On leaving the house an earthen pot full of water is dashed to the ground. Three times during the journey to the burial place, the bed is put on the ground and a pipe and cowrie are placed in a small hole in the ground and covered up. If the family are able to afford it, money is thrown in front of the party while the body is carried along. The grave is made after the arrival of the party and is usually about 5 feet deep, and when possible the sides and bottom are boarded. The body having been lowered into the grave (no women attend) the men take a little earth and throw it into the grave saying as they do so "*Aj tumhara nam gaya khuda ke pas*", "To-day your name has gone to God". The grave is then filled and a latih left lying along side it. All bath and a similar declaration is made as in the Dhapo cremation. On arrival at the village they are sprinkled with water three times, the party lifting up their hands while this is being done. Assembling in front of the house, thin chapatties are cooked, wheat meal being boiled in water and served in different portions for men, women and children. A bottle of liquor is split on the ground while the head of the house says "*Ai Maharaj, rish tadaran ne laya, toko mano am hamara pir purkhe mille pijave*". "Oh Maharaj, the relations have purchased this, accept it and drink it with our ancestors". On the third day a young pig is purchased and swung round three times by one leg in the room where the death took place. After being killed, a portion of the right flank is cut off and finely chopped up and scattered on the ground while the following is repeated:—"*Sri Thakur Maharaj tum lena, phir pir purkhe am hamare lap deko ikale*". "Sri Thakur Maharaj, take this and eat it with our ancestors". The rest of the pig and other food is then consumed by the party.

Tobas—Bhantus abstain from fish, beef, fox and duck but usually eat pig, goat, porcupine, guil and jungle cat. The Bhantus are got however, which is regarded as the lowest got, and inter-marry within their own clan, eat anything.

Dialect—The Bhantus have a dialect which is peculiar to their tribe. *Tapi* is the term used for this dialect, which is not understood by the other criminal tribes such as Demas, Kanasas, and Maharas, except when they come in contact with them in the settlements. There is an apparent relationship to Hindustani, which can be noticed from the list of words given below with the corresponding vernacular terms. Apart, however, from the actual changing of the words, they further mutilate their Hindustani by speaking somewhat in this way:—for *Kidhar*

APPENDIX TO IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

1. This table has been prepared under the orders of the Punjab Government for the following 15 castes —

Aggarwál, Ahir, Awán, Biloch, Brahman, Chuhra, Faqir, Ját, Khatri, Lohár, Máchhi, Mussalí (including Kutáná), Rájput, Sheikh and Sunár

2 The total strength of each caste, with detail by religion, has been given at the beginning

3 The letter immediately following the name of each Sub-caste denotes the religion, thus —

H=Hindu, S=Sikh, J=Jain, B=Buddhist, M=Mohammadan

4 The following signs have been used for indicating the locality in which the Sub-castes are met with in considerable numbers —

P=Punjab, B=British Territory, S=Native States, D=Delhi Division, J=Jullundur Division, L=Lahore Division, R=Rawalpindi Division, M=Multan Division

1 = Hissar District	19 = Shahpur District	36 = Bashahr State
2 = Rohtak "	20 = Jhalum "	37 = Keonthal "
3 = Gurgaon "	21 = Rawalpindi "	38 = Baghal "
4 = Delhi "	22 = Attock "	39 = Bilaspur "
5 = Karnal "	23 = Mianwali "	40 = Nalagarh "
6 = Ambala "	24 = Montgomery "	41 = Simla Minor Hill States
7 = Simla "	25 = Lyallpur "	42 = Mandi State.
8 = Kangra "	26 = Jhang "	43 = Suket "
9 = Hoshiarpur "	27 = Multan "	44 = Kapurthala "
10 = Jullundur "	28 = Muzaffargarh "	45 = Maler Kotla "
11 = Ludhiana "	29 = Dera Gham Khan "	46 = Faridkot "
12 = Ferozepore "	30 = Loharu State	47 = Ohamba "
13 = Lahore "	31 = Dujana "	48 = Patwala "
14 = Amritsar "	32 = Patandi "	49 = Jind "
15 = Gurdaspur "	33 = Kalsia "	50 = Nabha "
16 = Sialkot "	34 = Nahan "	51 = Bahawalpur "
17 = Gujranwala "	35 = Jubbah "	
18 = Gujrat "		

5. Sub-castes returning not more than 10 persons have been grouped together under the head "Minor" with a footnote giving the detail of such sub-castes with the strength of each. To economise space, the locality has not been noted in case of the "Minor" and "Unspecified" sub-castes

6 The compilation of this table has been one of extreme difficulty owing to the obscurity of an immense proportion of the terms used. The names of sub-castes were carelessly written by the Enumerators, some of whom did not know how to spell the words. The copyists cared equally little about the accuracy of the spelling. The sorting was the third stage at which the names were read anyhow and put down according to the opinion of the operator. Tabulation was the first operation at which a rational rendering of the entries was undertaken. Such mistakes as were detected owing to the personal knowledge of the staff from myself down to the compilers were corrected after reference to slips, or where necessary, to the Enumeration books. Lists of all doubtful sub-caste entries were then sent to the Tahsils of Enumeration and the correct spellings obtained from the Tahsildars in triple character (Roman, Persian and Nagri). Nevertheless considering the enormous number of the sub-castes and the low paid clerks through whose hands the record has passed repeatedly, numerous meaningless entries must have escaped notice. I have corrected the names where I could be certain of an error but have not attempted more for fear of erring on the opposite side. I contemplated circulating the complete lists of sub-castes to Districts for criticism, but have had to give up the idea as it would have caused inordinate delay. I therefore prefix the Table with my apologies for such mistakes of spelling as may have crept in.

English.	Hindustani.	Dialect.
Hand	Hath	Khot.
Head	Sir	Nhir.
Eyes	Ankhen	Konke.
Ears	Kan	Ran.
Fingers	Ungli	Kongre.
Feet	Pair	Gons.
Spear	Ballam	Kallam.
Firo	Goli chalas	Nahr.
Stop them	Unko rokho	Kirpal.
They will run away	Waho bhasg jaenge	We sab hinte jagre.
Severely wounded	Gehra gahow ho gaya	Rahra rahow ho gaya.
I have been caught, come	Pakra hus ajso	Mujh ko nurai lepo.
Take no heed	Fiqr mat karo	Bogan da.
Jewellery	Zewar	Newar.
Speak	Kahna	Kogma.
Shut up	Chup chap baitho	Thonko jao.

Note I—

Gots.—There are supposed to be some thirty-six *gots* but only the names of twenty-two have been ascertained.

1. Sade. Marry into other *gots*. Burn dead. Feast of either *Roti* or Sweetmeats. Second day after death collect bones and bury in earthen pot. Marriage Rs. 500.

2. Dhapo. Burn dead. Leave bones unburied until relative do a "Puja". If the bones are also consumed in the fire, the ashes and earth from the "Ghat" are buried. Marriage Rs. 500.

3. Chareli. Burn dead. At the funeral feast *Roti* is only part baked and is afterwards taken by the members, baked again and eaten. Marriage Rs. 500.

4. Chandu-wale. Bury dead. Cloth male corpse in shirt, a female in *Lenga*. Prepare boiled rice for the feast.

5. Gadho. Bury dead in Pyjamas and bind up the head. Feast as in *Sadi Got* except that when possible the body is kept overnight and a live pig is fastened near the house. In the morning the principal woman takes a heavy stick and stretching one of the pig's legs over a stone, recites the following:—"Siri Thakurji, tera nam ke satiki jaija. Ae Maharaj iske ham kajiriye karte hain. Ae Maharaj, iske jatmen shomil karde, hamare balbachhe Lhasala rakho."

The legs of the pig is then broken by a heavy blow of the stick, and the pig is immediately killed to be eaten at the feast. Marriage Rs. 500.

6. Mahes. Burn dead. When fines are inflicted by the Panchayat for any reason, any member of this *got* who may be present is asked to purify the money by touching it. When fire is thrown on offenders in a purification ceremony, the first to throw are members of this *got*. Marriage Rs. 500.

7. Gehla. Similar to Sade *Got*.

8. Bhanawale. Burn dead. Eat beef and jackal's flesh. Use rice in funeral feast. Can marry in own *got*. Marriage Rs. 600.

9 and 10. Chhele and Koran. Similar to Gadho.

Others. 11. Timaichi, 12. Marware, 13. Dhaneke, 14. Rorke, 15. Pophat, 16. Matalke, 17. Ghasive, 18. Dholive (high and low), 19. Mire, 20. Rango, 21. Gange.

Note III—Bibliography—

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4. *Criminal Tribes of the United Provinces*.—S. T. Hollins.

5. *Report on the Farrukganj colony for the year 1929*.—E. Sherrill.

6. Mr. Sherrill's reply to a questionnaire on the cultural anthropology and ethnology of the Bhanuas.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES

AHIR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Ahir 208,594 { H 205,631 S 336 M 2,626 J 1								
Abhuryá	H	46 2, 12	Dholiwál	H	51 1, 4, 12	Kawárá	H	241 1, 2, 4, 6, 12,
Ahír	H	83 18, 26, 51	Dhundalá	H	51 2, 12, 14	Keawán	H	58 2, 4, 10
Ajarwáh	M	15 23, 26	Dhorá	H	71 4	Khaláá	H	190 1, 2, 12, 15
Ajnas	H	11 4	Dogar	H	654 D 12, 80, 48	Khalár	H	183 1, 2, 5, 13
Alpaná	H	15 5	Dohi	M	1 21	Khandwal	H	43 1, 2, 3, 12, 32
	S	240 1, 4, 48	Dosáá	H	70 1	Khanwál	H	68 1, 2, 12
Árwal	H	2 12	Dundak	H	272 1, 2, 12, 30, 34	Kharolá	H	120 1, 2, 3, 12
	S	8 21	Gaderá	H	78 2		S	4 12
	S	3 49	Gandwál	H	168 1, 2, 12	Khárotá	H	14 12
	M	17 31	Gangá	M	28 19	Kharwál	H	188 1, 2, 24
Ataryá	H	127 1, 14, 15	Gangawál	H	160 1, 4	Khátodá	H	1,018 1, 2, 3, 12
Bachhowál	H	9 45, 50	Gathwál	H	120 2	Khodá	H	66 1, 7
	S	15 50		S	1 11	Khokbará	H	36 2, 4
Bachhwárá	H	238 1, 12, 30, 46	Gawála	H	969 L 2, 3, 6, 7,		M	23 26
Badhowal	H	71 1, 4		S	18, 19, 21, 44	Kholá	H	674 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12,
Bágaria	H	38 2, 12		M	4 48			46
Bojwálá	H	112 2, 5, 12, 13	Gawál Baná	H	8 10	Khosá	H	301 1, 2, 4, 12
Bakwál	H	65 2, 12		H	4,870 B 24, 44, 45, 49,	Khosá	H	130 1, 2, 12, 49
Bálsar	H	16 1		S	50, 51	Kinwál	H	113 2
Balbana	H	65 5		M	38 14, 48	Kondal	H	64 1, 7
Balawal	H	28 2, 12	Gawálá	M	8 14		M	5 27
Balwan	H	469 1, 2	Gawans	H	61 50	Kosará	H	3,776 2, 4, 12, 30, 48
Banoli	H	14 1, 5, 13	Gharu	H	20 4, 12		M	1 12
Bansá	H	14 48	Gharwál	H	140 2, 8	Kutlá	H	24 2, 4
Bansá	H	11 44		M	184 1, 2, 4, 21	Krishan Baum	H	74 1, 4, 21
Banswál	H	22 1		H	1 21	Laohhwál	H	30 5
Bará	H	139 1, 27, 44	Ghatwal	H	116 1, 2	Laganá	H	155 1, 2, 3, 12
Barala	H	55 1, 6	Ghogar	H	24 1, 2, 12, 24	Lákhi	H	14 4
Báswarín	H	68 2	Ghuria	H	34 1, 6, 12	Lambá	H	536 1, 2, 3, 4
Bhagoria	H	82 1, 2, 3, 4, 12	Ghosia	H	80 2, 4, 82	Laniá	H	55 2
Bhagwari	H	44 1, 12		M	164 21	Lápan	H	17 80
Bhálikhá	H	76 2, 4	Gohá	H	85 1, 4	Lodi	H	21 12, 18
Bhankarí	H	97 1, 4, 12	Gomi	H	15 1	Luniwál	H	28 5
Bháthá	H	62 1, 2, 3, 6, 12	Gujar	H	60 10, 14, 27	Madárá	H	14 2, 4
	M	65 1, 6, 12, 27	Guláran	H	48 1, 3	Madhanwál	H	68 4
Bhil	H	401 3, 6	Gurá	H	14 27, 32	Mahá	H	142 2, 4, 11, 32
Bhunkán	H	12 1	Gurham	H	25 4, 5	Mahá	H	219 1, 2, 4, 12, 46
Bhusarí	H	273 2, 4, 6	Gwál Ratan	H	23 21		M	56 27
Botar	H	17 46	Hamál	H	68 1, 2, 4	Nákrá	H	18 1, 12, 30
Chakrá	H	200 1, 2, 49, 50, 51	Handwál	H	19 1, 2	Nalán	H	48 1, 4, 16
Chandál	H	14 50	Harbali	H	48 2, 46	Namá	H	18 4
	S	1 50		S	4 5	Nándas	H	16 4
Chandáná	H	73 1, 2	Hári	H	12 2, 12	Mandhar	H	76 2, 5, 19
Channabáh	H	20 14	Harkhá	H	21 2	Manmál	H	38 2
Charkhá	H	34 2, 48	Jádám	H	298 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 60	Mekhwál	H	108 13
Chatarbanu	H	138 4		S	1 1	Mohal	H	64 1
Chatoná	H	114 1, 2	Jádu Baná	H	145,800 D 12, 31, 33, 48,	Mohmál	H	140 1
Chauhán	H	79 1, 3, 12		S	49, 50	Mohm	H	97 1, 3
	S	2 12		M	58 14, 48	Mula	H	20 2, 5
	M	1 28	Jádwal	H	9 6, 48	Naglárá	H	71 2, 12
Chhonkar	H	14 3	Jágará	H	33 12	Nágrá	H	14 2, 12, 16
Chhosá	H	169 1, 2, 12	Jágu	H	15 40	Náhará	H	99 1, 2, 3
Choprá	H	14 5	Jajam	H	14 1	Ná	H	25 1, 4
Chura	H	593 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 16	Janjariá	H	26 1, 2, 12	Nand Baná	H	17,672 D 12, 32, 48,
				M	204 4			49, 50
Dahá	H	266 1, 2, 3, 5	Jaráh	H	1 47	Nandan	S	69 48
Dákur	H	149 2, 12, 46	Jéval	H	13 1, 2	Nauwal	H	15 46
	M	1 27	Jat	H	12 1, 25		S	60 2, 4, 12, 46
Dalál	H	17 2		M	8 12		S	3 5
Dántar	H	99 1, 2, 3, 5, 12	Játrá	H	462 18, 23, 27	Nurbhá	H	99 2, 4
Dáruá	H	33 1, 2		S	37 1, 2	Nurbán	H	305 2, 4, 5, 12, 31
Darwal	H	35 2	Janná	H	1 5	Notadál	H	186 2
Daswálgám	H	27 4	Jagruhá	H	14 1, 30	Nunwál	H	63 2, 5
Dáur	H	102 1, 64	Jharolá	H	325 1, 2, 3, 4	Nuharia	H	49 1, 2, 3
	S	8 49	Jharolá	H	77 1, 3, 60	Pachhwál	H	117 2, 4, 30
	M	31 27	Jharolá	H	569 1, 2	Pandá	H	23 1, 7, 12
Dátle	H	13 4	Jharwál	H	475 2, 4, 13	Panwálá	H	17 12, 51
Dáurá	H	41 1, 3	Kabira	H	34 1	Peswál	H	11 1, 2, 3, 81
Devá	H	167 1, 2, 3, 12, 34	Kakráhá	H	72 12, 46	Pawá	H	38 1, 4, 51
Dhábár	H	478 1, 12	Kákudá	H	43 2, 25, 30	Phaparwál	H	48 1
	S	4 49	Kalala	H	78 1, 6, 5	Punia	H	183 1
Dhák Puchh	H	13 5		S	15 48	Purbhá	H	18 12, 16, 15, 18, 27
Dhakwál	H	38 5		M	12 21		M	2 25
Dhundla	H	58 1, 12, 50	Kalál Sattu	H	102 1, 6	Rábar	H	41 1, 2, 4, 12
	S	6 6	Kalgán	H	410 1, 2		S	1 10
Dhaundá	H	22 1, 46	Kandal	H	125 1, 2, 4	Raghn Baná	H	86 5, 6, 12, 15, 50
Dhanwál	H	44 1, 12, 30	Kangar	H	214 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	Ráj Baná	H	17 10, 17, 45
Dharan	H	11 3	Kankasi	H	412 1, 2, 4, 5	Rájpnt	H	2 12, 24
Dharma	H	38 12		S	15 5		S	5 15
Dhatra	H	19 2, 4	Karaná	H	276 2, 3, 6	Rathu	H	114 19
Dhiyá	H	17 4	Karanwál	H	62 2	Ráwy	H	11 2
Dhodhulá	H	26 1, 2, 12	Karera	H	54 1, 5, 11, 49	Rorwál	H	36 12, 16
Dholán	H	11 2	Kásab	H	58 4, 5, 12, 13, 21,		H	75 1, 4
	M	2 27			25	Sagará	H	54 1, 12, 18
			Kácan	H	67 17, 30	Samalwál	H	168 1, 2, 12
			Kath	H	1,235 1, 2			

BIRDS OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

- A. . . *Corvus leuallanti andamanensis*. The Andaman Jungle Crow.
 A. . . *Dendrocitta bayleyi*. The Andaman Tree Pie.
 A. N. . *Elathea jocosu peguensis*. The Burmese Red-whiskered Bulbul.
 N. . . *Iole nicobariensis*. The Nicobar Bulbul.
 A. . . *Microtarsus atriceps fusciflavescens*. The Andaman Black-headed Bulbul.
 A. . . *Saxicola torquata indica*. The Indian Budytes.
 A. . . *Copsychus saularis andamanensis*. The Andaman Magpie Robin.
 A. . . *Kittacincta malabarica albiventris*. The Andaman Shama.
 A. . . *Geocichla citrina andamanensis*. The Andaman Ground Thrush.
 N. . . *Geocichla citrina albogularis*. The Nicobar Ground Thrush.
 A. N. . *Terpsiphone paradisi nicobarica*. The Nicobar Paradise Flycatcher.
 A. . . *Hypothymis azurea tyleri*. The Andaman Black-naped Flycatcher.
 N. . . *Hypothymis azurea nicobarica*. The Nicobar Black-naped Flycatcher.
 N. . . *Hypothymis azurea idiochroa*. The Car Nicobar Black-naped Flycatcher.
 A. N. . *Lanius cristatus lucionensis*. The Philippine Shrike.
 A. . . *Pericrocotus flammeus andamanensis*. The Andaman scarlet Minivet.
 A. . . *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus*. The Burmese small Minivet.
 N. . . *Lalage nigra davisoni*. The Pied Cuckoo-Shrike.
 A. . . *Graucalus macei siamensis*. The Siamese Large Cuckoo Shrike.
 A. . . *Graucalus dobsoni*. Dobson's Cuckoo-Shrike.
 A. . . *Artamus leucorhynchus humei*. Hume's White-rumped Swallow-Shrike.
 A. . . *Dissemuroides andamanensis andamanensis*. The Small Andaman Drongo.
 A. . . *Dissemurus paradiseus otlosus*. The Andaman Racket-tailed Drongo.
 N. . . *Dissemurus paradiseus nicobariensis*. The Nicobar Racket-tailed Drongo.
 A. . . *Acanthopneuste borealis borealis*. The Arctic Willow Warbler.
 A. . . *Muscitrea grisola grisola*. The Grey Flycatcher Warbler.
 A. . . *Homochlamys pallidipes oamastoni*. Oamaston's Bush Warbler.
 A. . . *Phragmatocola aëdon*. The Thick-billed Warbler.
 A. . . *Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus*. The Dusky Willow Warbler.
 N. . . *Oriolus chinensis macrourus*. The Nicobar Black-naped Oriole.
 A. . . *Oriolus chinensis andamanensis*. The Andaman black-naped Oriole.
 A. N. . *Gracula religiosa andamanensis*. The Andaman Grackle.
 A. N. . *Lamprocorax panayensis tyleri*. The Andaman Glossy Starc.
 A. . . *Pastor roseus*. The Rosy Pastor.
 A. . . *Sturnia malabarica andamanensis*. The Andaman White-headed Myna.
 N. . . *Sturnia malabarica erythroptgia*. The Nicobar White-headed Myna.
 N. . . *Sturnia malabarica katchalensis*. Richmond's White-headed Myna.
 A. . . *Acridotheres tristis tristis*. The common Myna. (Introduced.)
 A. . . *Uroloncha striata fumigata*. The Andaman White-backed Munia.
 A. . . *Munia malacca*. The Black-headed Munia.
 A. . . *Passer domesticus indicus*. The Indian House-sparrow. (Introduced.)
 A. N. . *Hirundo rustica rustica*. The Common Swallow.
 A. N. . *Hirundo rustica gutturalis*. The Eastern Swallow.
 A. N. . *Hirundo javanica javanica*. The Javan Swallow.
 A. N. . *Motacilla cinerea caspica*. The Eastern Grey Wagtail.
 A. N. . *Dendromanthus indicus*. The Forest Wagtail.
 A. N. . *Zosterops palpebrosa nicobarica*. The Nicobar White-eye.
 N. . . *Ethopyga siparaja nicobarica*. The Nicobar Yellow-backed Sunbird.
 N. . . *Leptocoma pectoralis blanfordi*. The Kondal Yellow-breasted Sunbird.
 N. . . *Leptocoma pectoralis procelia*. The Car Nicobar Yellow-breasted Sunbird.
 A. . . *Leptocoma flammoxillaris andamanica*. The Andaman Sunbird.
 A. . . *Dicaeum virens*. The Andaman Flower-pecker.
 N. . . *Pitta cucullata abbotti*. The Nicobar Green-breasted Pitta.
 A. . . *Dryobates anilis andamanensis*. The Andaman Pied Woodpecker.
 A. . . *Macropicus hedgei*. The Andaman Black Woodpecker.
 A. N. . *Cuculus caninus telephonus*. The Asiatic Cuckoo.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

AWAN.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Dábi M	257	22, 23	Ghom M	48	22, 26	Jhukan M	58	20
Dábrá M	183	20, 21, 22, 23	Ghotrá M	58	20, 22	Jial M	38	21
Dag M	71	19	Gholi M	16	23	Jodra M	308	21, 22
Dagwál M	30	14	Gibál M	91	22	Jogi M	14	13, 27
Dál M	87	20	Godre M	53	10, 19	Johd M	212	22, 51
Dahál M	120	19, 22	Gophr M	153	22, 25, 27	Joi M	79	13, 23
Dalo M	281	22	Gokhál M	908	22	Jojál M	12	20
Damál M	62	22	Golá M	11	13, 51	Jondu M	12	22
Dand M	239	13, 22	Golre M	5,008	10, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22	Jorá M	228	19, 22, 23
Dandukhal M	22	23				Jothál M	144	22
Dángar M	80	20	Gomrá M	241	8, 27	Joyá M	43	24, 27
Danti M	18	19	Gondal M	1,578	13, 20, 21, 22	Joyál M	676	22
Darahoti M	76	23	Gondar M	19	51	Juláhl M	64	24
Darajoh M	83	22	Gorá M	179	R 51	Jutál M	38	13, 22
Darbál M	1,496	19, 20, 22, 23, 25	Goral M	11	25	Juthál M	87	13, 21
Darál M	1,896	21, 22, 23	Goráre M	3,519	13, 17, 18, 19, 20	Kabul M	181	20, 23
Darál M	343	22, 23	Gorá M	27	22, 25	Kadhwal M	97	22
Daryá M	101	22, 23	Gori M	141	13, 19, 22	Kadhál M	104	22, 25
Daru M	25	21, 22, 24	Gorwára M	181	13, 22	Kadr M	101	22
Dath M	48	19	Gutre M	78	12, 16, 20	Kahut M	1,001	12, 22
Deál M	830	19, 20	Góar M	50	22	Kakar M	76	20, 21, 22
Dera M	11	19	Guggiál M	118	22, 23, 24	Kakwál M	46	22
Desa M	28	23	Golgán M	21	11, 14, 17	Kalá M	57	17, 18, 22
Dhádu M	24	21, 24	Gulhán M	11	29	Kalár M	1,875	13, 22
Dhagrá M	98	22	Gulkan M	211	44	Kalga M	6,819	R 11, 13, 16
Dhál M	97	12, 20, 51	Gul Maham-dán M	89	22	Kalál M	1,170	13, 20, 21, 22
Dhale M	30	23, 25, 27	Gulsháhi M	5,306	10, 15, 21, 22, 44	Kahan M	81	11, 20, 22
Dhamrá M	186	13, 20, 21, 22	Hadrál M	90	22, 23	Kahár M	44	23, 25, 27
Dhamrá M	263	20, 23	Háfi M	13	19	Kalka M	28	13, 19
Dhán M	16	22	Háder M	37	20	Kallá M	185	20, 22
Dhaná M	18	19	Hajjám M	35	21	Kallu M	223	22, 25
Dhanwál M	114	20, 22	Hakmál M	1,108	22, 23	Kalol M	59	9, 51
Dharál M	4,584	19, 22, 51	Hamar M	41	25	Kalwál M	34	13, 51
Dhárwál M	1,457	12, 22, 23	Hamun M	743	22	Kamboh M	42	14, 20, 27
Dheglá M	597	16	Hanjrá M	47	21	Kamena M	25	19
Dhungle M	149	13	Hans M	38	9, 10, 27	Kamlál M	187	22
Dhodi M	950	21, 22, 23	Harpál M	1,041	10, 13, 21, 22	Kamrá M	118	21, 51
Dhogwál M	45	20	Hasanwál M	68	13	Kandán M	1,335	13, 22
Dholi M	331	15, 19, 21, 22, 24	Háulá M	103	22	Kandh M	19	22
Dhorá M	245	20, 22	Háulá M	724	13, 20, 22	Kandhl M	353	13, 20
Dhundwál M	233	21, 22	Haxrál M	14	29	Kandhl M	50	22
Didár M	33	19	Hocharwál M	33	26	Kanera M	17	22
Dinwál M	21	18	Hulohál M	313	22	Kang M	57	20, 22, 23
Dosa M	19	51	Jadhál M	331	22	Kangar M	48	14, 19
Dográ M	42	13, 19, 20, 22	Jáfrál M	130	22	Kaurál M	458	20, 21, 22, 27
Dole M	12	11, 24	Jagar M	18	9, 12	Kányas M	397	13, 22, 27
Dora M	73	19, 22	Jagga M	44	18	Karohoni M	164	9
Dudhán M	93	19, 20	Jagrá M	1,168	21	Karin M	178	19, 21, 22
Dudhál M	15	19	Jagrá M	40	24	Karmah Khal M	15	22
Dudu M	107	22	Jagtolé M	88	9	Karog M	198	13, 20, 25
Dudwál M	49	20, 21	Jagwál M	219	13, 20, 21	Karnál M	1,151	13, 22, 23
Duhul M	31	22	Jahál M	475	21	Karwál M	20	11, 20, 22
Faqr M	99	19, 21, 22, 51	Jaháugri M	358	17, 20, 22, 23	Kasar M	154	20, 21, 22
Fatah Mamdál M	123	22	Jakhar M	241	22	Kashmiri M	21	18, 20, 21
Gabrá M	19	20	Jálap M	57	21	Kasán M	336	22
Gadál M	258	22	Jálabbath M	47	23	Kasrakhol M	17	51
Guyál M	207	22	Jamal M	680	19, 20, 22, 24	Kaswál M	113	13, 22
Gajpá M	12	20	Jámdán M	81	19	Katán M	23	20
Gakhar M	167	13, 20, 22	Jamwal M	508	20, 22	Katál M	41	21, 22, 27
Gakhl M	132	21	Jand M	2,944	10, 13, 20, 22	Katon M	19	20
Galmál M	100	22	Jandan M	11	19	Katwál M	153	13, 20, 22, 23
Gandal M	897	10, 13, 21, 22	Jandhl M	245	13, 19, 20, 21	Kawál M	498	20, 22
Gándhi M	138	21, 24	Jandhl M	54	19	Keori M	1,270	19, 22, 27
Gang M	2,129	13, 22, 27	Jandrá M	96	22	Khaohar M	28	11, 21
Gangál M	2,953	20, 21, 22, 25	Jandran M	374	19, 20	Khaddi M	140	25
Gangá M	33	13	Jang M	48	22	Khagan M	27	13
Ganál M	250	22	Jangah M	877	22	Khaurai M	140	13, 22, 23
Ganurá M	31	23	Janglá M	268	20, 21, 22	Khakan M	36	20, 25
Garyál M	128	22, 23	Jangwál M	11	22	Khalál M	84	20, 22
Garog M	39	22	Janjrá M	40	19	Khalán M	2,317	17, 20, 22
Gat M	93	24	Janjrá M	219	19, 20, 22	Khalandar M	15	19
Gatnál M	348	22	Janwál M	139	22, 23	Khalqál M	490	20, 22
Gatooh M	11	20	Jaráh M	75	13, 20, 21, 22	Khá M	29	51
Galal M	108	23	Jás M	29	20	Khámsre M	717	13, 17, 19
Galán M	13	10, 19	Jaspál M	135	20, 22, 24	Khaudar M	135	13, 22
Galár M	22	13, 16	Jasru M	88	19	Khang M	23	20
Gowrá M	91	13, 16, 17	Jaswál M	588	13, 19, 22	Khánke M	56	24
Ghalh M	1,124	10, 13, 18, 25	Jat M	438	14, 20, 22, 23, 51	Kháprá M	190	16
Ghana M	52	22, 27, 29	Jatálá M	1,129	13, 21, 22, 25	Kharáná M	4,743	16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Gharáná M	27	13	Jatnál M	117	22	Khattar M	2,376	16, 18, 21, 22, 25
Gharwál M	35	22	Jator M	34	19, 27	Kheri M	55	22
Ghawál M	51	13, 22, 25	Jhajar M	21	13, 20	Khetrián M	13	51
Ghebe M	37	13, 17, 19, 27	Jhallar M	139	13, 20	Khooh M	168	19, 22, 23
Ghi M	135	13, 23	Jhalnagra M	42	13, 20, 22	Khushatband M	24	29
Ghial M	27	19	Jhammat M	1,121	17, 15, 20, 22, 23	Khoi M	507	22
Ghog M	247	23	Jhán M	40	4, 19	Khokhar M	5,770	20, 21, 22
Ghogar M	29	22	Jhátá M	683	13, 20, 22	Khotá M	14	19
Ghorál M	100	22				Khowár M	324	20, 22, 24

- A. N. . *Turnix maculatus tanki*. The Indian Button Quail.
 A. N. . *Hypocentidia striata obscurior*. The Andaman Blue-breasted Rail.
 A. . . *Rallina canningi*. The Andaman Banded Crake.
 A. . . *Amantornis phoenicurus inularis*. The Andaman White-breasted Waterhen.
 A. . . *Orthorampus magnirostris magnirostris*. The Australian Stone Plover.
 A. . . *Glareola makhitarum makhitarum*. The Large Indian Pratincole.
 A. . . *Dromas ardeola*. The Crab Plover.
 A. . . *Gelochelidon nilotica affinis*. The Javan Gull-billed Tern (once only).
 A. N. . *Sterna dougallikornata*. The Eastern Roseate Tern.
 A. N. . *Sterna sumatrana sumatrana*. The Black naped tern.
 N. . . *Anous stolidus pileatus*. The Philippine Noddy.
 A. . . *Arenaria interpres interpres*. The Turnstone.
 A. . . *Eupodella vereda*. The Eastern Sand Plover.
 A. . . *Cirripedesmus mongolus atrifrons*. The Pamirs Lesser Sand-Plover.
 A. . . *Numenius arquata arquata*. The Curlew.
 A. . . *Numenius phaeopus phaeopus*. The Whimbrel.
 A. . . *Tringa hypoleucos*. The Common Sandpiper.
 A. . . *Erolia minula ruficollis*. The Eastern Little Stint.
 A. . . *Erolia subminuta*. The Long-toed Stint.
 A. . . *Calidris tenuirostris*. The Eastern Knot.
 A. . . *Capella gallinago gallinago*. The Fantail Snipe.
 A. . . *Capella stenura*. The Pintail Snipe.
 A. . . *Lymnocyrtus minima*. The Jack Snipe.
 A. . . *Ardea purpurea manillensis*. The Eastern Purple Heron.
 A. . . *Egretta garzetta garzetta*. The Little Egret.
 A. N. . *Demi-egretta aspera aspera*. The Eastern Reefheron.
 A. N. . *Ardeola grayi*. The Indian Pond Heron.
 A. . . *Ardeola bacchus*. The Chinese Pond Heron.
 A. . . *Butorides striatus spodiogaster*. The Andaman Little Green Heron.
 N. . . *Gorsakius melanolophus minor*. The Nicobar Bittern.
 A. . . *Ardeola sinensis*. The Yellow Bittern.
 A. . . *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*. The Chestnut Bittern.
 A. . . *Nettion coromandelianus*. The Cotton Teal.
 A. . . *Dendrocygna javanica*. The Lesser Whistling Teal.
 A. N. . *Nettion crecca crecca*. The Common Teal.
 A. . . *Nettion albigulare*.

The above list has been drawn up with the help of the Fauna of British India. (Revised Edition, 7 volumes.)

The list is probably fairly complete for the Andamans, which have been well worked by ornithologists.

The list for the Nicobars on the other hand is probably far from being complete.

Many of the birds marked "A" in the list will undoubtedly subsequently be found to occur also in the Nicobars when these islands are better known and more thoroughly explored.

B. B. OSMASTON.

5th August 1931.

List of butterflies recorded from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

By Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. (following his identification of Indian Butterflies, 2nd edition).

A.—Papilionidae—

1. (a) *Troides helena heliconides*, M. and male variety *aphnea*, Jordan. Andamans, common.

(b) *Troides helena ferneri*, Tytler. S. Nicobars, not rare.

2. *Tros com simbilanea*, Doh. S. Nicobars, very rare.

3. *Tros rhodifer*, Rut. Andamans, not rare.

4. *Tros hector*, L. Andamans, stragglers from India.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

Biloch.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Tanwāl M	16	21	Tinda M	18	22	Vadhbāl M	409	19, 21, 22
Tareh M	25	51	Tiwāna M	18	25	Vahind M	89	19
Tarer M	5,000	21, 22, 23, 25	Toba M	52	51	Vains M	200	22
Tari M	108	23	Togwāl M	46	8, 22	Vah Khel M	14	23
Tarkhan M	28	21, 25	Torkmān M	48	22	Valote M	22	18
Tatal M	124	21	Tutāl M	98	22	Vatheia M	23	20
Tāiri M	32	13, 22	Uchar M	68	23	Vethā M	63	22
Tbag M	15	22	Udāl M	66	23	Wasir M	19	22
Tharāno M	11	25	Ujrāl M	867	22	Yaqnhal M	29	22
Thathār M	31	23	Ulemā M	47	19, 23	Zahria M	19	23
Thatal M	220	20, 21	Ulvi M	79	10, 51	Zingāl M	60	21
Thim M	220	22	Utar Khel M	284	23, 25, 28	Minor* M	1,273	
Thor M	180	22	Utrān M	52	22	Unspecified M	60,000	

*DETAIL OF MINOR

Abarwāl 3, Achhran 7, Ādham 2, Ādrā 2, Afridi 10, Ahān 5, Akhwāl 1, Ālam Shāhi 2, Aliyas Khel 2, Altmash 3, Alwāl 3, Anbiāl 2, Andheri 2, Anharial 2, Anwāl 2, Ardal 1, Arwāl 2, Aryai 2, Aulāmkā 3, Atrāl 2, Badhwāl 7, Badrai 6, Bāndā 5, Bageli 2, Bāghbān 10, Bagral 2, Bahādar Shāhi 2, Bahisht 4, Bahu Khel 1, Bauwāl 1, Bojār 2, Bājwā 6, Bakhtār 1, Bakki 2, Bakwal 2, Balandi 2, Belar 4, Bālī 4, Bamin 7, Bangar 1, Banjār 2, Banpāl 2, Barāl 7, Barokā 9, Bashārati 2, Batān 9, Batāl 4, Bāwla 3, Bāz Khel 2, Bhaba 9, Bhābra 10, Bhad 9, Bhagot 1, Bhālī 4, Bhalle 3, Bhanbri 1, Bhāndā 2, Bhāngal 2, Bhārā 3, Bhāria 2, Bhatārāh 1, Bhatli 2, Bbirth 7, Bhorī 2, Bhumal 1, Boh 4, Busrāl 2, Chachāl 1, Chāhri 1, Chaknāl 1, Chālap 1, Chaman 2, Chamrang 2, Chanan 2, Chapāl 7, Chaprāl 2, Charobā 1, Chatha 1, Chhabu 2, Chhata Khel 1, Chhura 2, Chishtī 6, Chohal 2, Chokarwāl 2, Dādowāl 2, Dagrā 2, Dāhal 2, Dalwāl 1, Dārīwāl 2, Darrān 2, Dheri 2, Dessal 10, Dhakar 2, Dhalāl 1, Dhāns Khel 2, Dhāndāl 2, Dhaugi 4, Dhuud 2, Dindār 2, Dhar 4, Dohāl 2, Drai 2, Dugrā 1, Dusi 1, Fatsahāl 7, Gag 2, Galar 1, Gaman 4, Ganjal 2, Gaupāl 2, Gagan 10, Ghorwāl 4, Gynot 2, Gūlān 7, Gogon 2, Gondāl 7, Got 1, Gowaha 1, Gujār 1, Gujrāl 4, Habal 2, Hafzal 1, Hajj Abdāl 1, Hakamwāl 2, Hal 1, Hamrāl 2, Hameberāh 4, Hazrat Shāhi 4, Isharpāl 1, Jagrāl 9, Jālī 5, Jalāhal 1, Janda 9, Jauder 6, Jāmī 2, Jarmāl 4, Jatpāl 3, Jhābri 2, Jhaggar 10, Jher 7, Joohbāl 2, Jogrāl 3, Joli 2, Jorwāl 10, Kaohbāl 1, Kahmoh 2, Kajāl 1, Kaketai 1, Kakāl 1, Kaku 2, Kalau 2, Kalhāl 1, Kālia 1, Kaloohi 2, Kamāl 2, Kanglāl 9, Kano 10, Karmokā 1, Katobī 6, Khās 2, Khohāla 1, Khojā 4, Khotre 1, Khurji 6, Kirān 1, Krobā 4, Kodāl 1, Koker 5, Kolar 2, Lāhori 4, Lak 5, Lakdārī 1, Lalhi 2, Lālī 5, Lari 1, Latākā 1, Lalīārī 2, Lodhi 2, Loqmān 1, Maghwan 5, Mahdām 2, Malakshāhi 5, Mālī Khel 7, Mandār 2, Mandhāl 5, Mandu Khel 6, Manas 3, Marar 5, Marat 2, Mārāndi 1, Matā 2, Matrāl 7, Mehr chads 10, Men 5, Minba 2, Mirdhar 2, Mogiā 2, Mohla 2, Moth 2, Moti 2, Muhammad Darāl 2, Mundre 5, Munshi 1, Mura 2, Nādrī 4, Nau 2, Nālāl 2, Nālī 2, Nārāl 1, Narwāl 2, Nase 2, Nathi 4, Niāzi 2, Nunnārī 2, Nor Khel 9, Pāchā Khel 4, Padhāl 2, Padwal 2, Paywal 1, Pame 6, Pandār 2, Panjābi 1, Parāchā 2, Parhār 1, Pathwal 10, Phshral 1, Phahal 2, Phālre 2, Piran 4, Qam 2, Rahabi 2, Raohā 7, Rājwāl 1, Rāndā 2, Rannal 1, Rasul Shāhi 2, Rātānpāl 2, Rawhā 7, Rere 2, Ropāl 2, Runkā Khel 1, Sadhāk 1, Sagai 1, Saharā 1, Sahota 1, Sāhu 4, Sahu Khel 2, Saudwal 7, Sakāl 4, Sālānā 2, Salgan 2, Samon 2, Sāndāl 7, Sāndrai 2, Sankrā 5, Sanorā 5, Sanwāl 2, Saprā 2, Sarasā 10, Sarhal 6, Sarkāl 10, Sarpāl 2, Sarar 2, Sarwāl 1, Sawāl 10, Sawarā 1, Sabkāl 5, Saki 2, S-thi 2, Shah Madar 2, Sharak 10, Shatal 2, Shekhu Khel 10, Shūnol 1, Sodhan 2, Sogi 7, Sudh 2, Tablar 2, Takhal 5, Takooch 5, Talagar 2, Tanwarī 7, Tārū 7, Taryāl 10, Thaloga 2, Thāpal 1, Thār 1, Tila 1, Tur 7, Ubhāl 2, Ujāl 10, Uthāl 7, Vagrān 2, Valāzāq 2, Varyāh 2, Vatharah 10, Wajhoke 7, Warhān 1, Wighāl 6, Wirk 2, Zamindār 4, Zarāl 4, Zargar 1

Biloch 532,499 M 532,499

Abāskhel M	17	27	Bagrāna M	49	29	Bhobtrā M	217	24
Abdāl M	25	51	Bah M	42	1, 27	Bhoshān M	20	13, 19
Achkan M	21	51	Bakhbari M	51	19	Bhubat M	47	1, 12
Admani M	89	19	Bākhri M	54	19	Bhrd M	61	26, 27, 29
Afghan M	57	5, 29	Bālābro M	13	3	Bhndān M	42	19
Ahr M	19	25, 29	Balghāni M	853	29	Bhutā M	94	48
Ahjan M	40	51	Bamāni M	11	29	Bjwāni M	25	29
Ahmadāni M	5,991	1, 27, 29, 51	Bandar Ohhuk M	12	27	Bilgāni M	89	29
Anbāni M	160	13, 27, 29	Bandrāni M	30	19	Bilochāni M	27	29
Akhāni M	21	51	Banjār M	60	6, 13	Birmāni M	144	29
Alkhādā M	88	19, 24, 26	Bānjh M	14	19	Birobi M	127	29
Alkani M	237	10, 29	Barām M	173	27, 29, 51	Bobāri M	72	25
Alihāni M	2,081	13, 26, 29	Bāre M	491	26	Bolāki M	11	29
Alkhel M	58	19, 25	Barpāh M	20	19	Bolāni M	11	29
Almani M	4,115	M 19	Bariani M	2,939	19, 19	Brnd M	10,345	27
Amāni M	3,589	19, 27, 29, 51	Barlas M	20	13	Bndh M	250	21, 25
And M	293	5, 14, 19, 20, 44	Barrā M	18	25	Bokh M	557	25
Angra M	20	19, 29	Barrāni M	401	23, 29	Bokhāri M	23	50
Angwāni M	15	27	Barwār M	19	19	Bula M	840	19, 29
Ansari M	258	19, 27, 29, 51	Batāni M	71	29	Burāni M	80	29
Arvar M	43	27	Batwani M	131	51	Burdār M	13,333	28, 29
Aspāni M	120	19, 51	Bāngar M	292	29, 50	Chachā M	13	29
Astrāni M	92	29	Beg M	79	29	Chadhar M	223	19, 26
Awān M	150	16, 27	Bhalran M	25	19	Chakrāni M	111	27, 29
Bābā M	43	51	Bhand M	1,955	19, 27, 29, 51	Chāndia M	23,509	1, 2, 10, 19, 14, 27, 29, 51
Babadnri M	25	24	Bhaudar M	53	13, 14, 19	Chang M	880	19, 26, 27, 29
Bābar M	156	19, 30, 27, 29	Bhandwām M	442	29	Changwani M	1,299	29
Bachāni M	71	19	Bhangāl M	24	27	Chanbar M	269	25, 29
Bachāni M	332	29, 51	Bhāngri M	28	24	Chanwām M	14	29
Badhāl M	29	19, 24	Bhāngri M	142	4, 23, 49	Chārā M	45	51
Badhwānā M	954	13, 19, 29	Bharām M	280	19, 27	Chasāni M	17	51
Bado M	108	28	Bharār M	92	13	Chathā M	100	44
Badrāni M	34	29	Bharat M	127	51	Chaughattā M	49	12, 19, 24
Bagar M	72	19, 29	Bhāronā M	43	51	Chanbān M	298	2, 12, 19, 27, 47
Bagdādī M	57	25	Bhatt M	1,581	1, 13, 17, 19, 24, 25, 48, 51	Chelāri M	15	11
Bagdar M	57	24	Bhatti Kho M	12	19	Chharimār M	27	19
Baghāni M	2,006	19, 29	Bhāttrā M	18	19	Chhāni M	18	19, 27, 51
Baghwām M	499	29	Bhawāni M	18	51	Chokham M	15	51
Bagiani M	41	19	Bhāri M	28	5, 51	Chnrigar M	12	24
Bagiani M	15	51	Bhulka M	165	51	Dadpotrā M	19	29

46. *Danaüs chrysippus*, L. Andamans, Kar and Central Nicobars, rather rare.
 46. *Euploea mulciber*, Gr. Andamans, stragglers.
 47. (a) *Euploea clinena scherzeri*, Fd. Kar Nikobar, common.
 (b) *Euploea clinena camoeta*, M. Central Nicobars, common.
 (c) *Euploea clinena simulatrix*, Wm. and De N. S. Nicobars, common.
 48. (a) *Euploea crameri esperi*, Fd. Kar and Central Nicobars, common (= *biseriata*, M.).
 (b) *Euploea crameri frauenfeldii*, Fd. S. Nicobars, common.
 49. (a) *Euploea andamanensis andamanensis*, Atk. Andamans, common.
 (b) *Euploea andamanensis bumila*, Evans. Little Andaman and N. Sentinel, common.
 50. *Euploea harrisi harrisi*, Fd. Andamans, stragglers.
 51. *Euploea corus phoebus*, But. Nicobars, rare.
 52. *Euploea leucoictis novaræ*, Fd. Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.
 53. *Euploea roepstorffi*, M. Andamans, very rare.
 54. *Euploea midamus brahma*, M. Central Nicobars, stragglers.

D.—Satyridæ—

55. (a) *Mycalesis anaxias radza*, M. Andamans, rare.
 (b) *Mycalesis anaxias manii*, Doh. S. Nicobars, rare.
 56. *Mycalesis mineus nicobarica*, M. Nicobars, common.
 57. *Mycalesis risula andamana*, M. Andamans, common.
 58. (a) *Lethe europa nudgara*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.
 (b) *Lethe europa tamuna*, De N. S. Nicobars, very rare.
 59. (a) *Orsotrioena medus medus*, F. Andamans, common.
 (b) *Orsotrioena medus turbata*, Fruh. Nicobars, not rare.
 60. *Melanitis leda ismene*, Gr. Andamans, common : Nicobars, rare.
 61. *Melanitis zitenius andamanica*, Evans. Andamans, rare.
 62. *Elymnias cottonia cottonia*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.
 63. *Elymnias panthera mimus*, Wm. and De N. Nicobars, not rare.

E.—Amathusiidæ—

64. *Amathusia philippus andamanica*, Fruh. Andamans, rare.
 65. *Discophora continentalis and andamanensis*, Stg. Andamans, rare.

F.—Nymphalidæ—

66. *Charaxes polyxena agna*, M. Andamans, stragglers.
 67. *Eriboea schreieri tisimeneus*, Fruh. Andamans, very rare.
 68. *Eriboea athamas andamanicus*, Fruh. Andamans, rare.
 69. *Herona marathus andamana*, M. Andamans, rare.
 70. *Euripus consimilis consimilis*, Wd. Andamans, straggler.
 71. *Euthalia cibariüs*, Hew. Andamans, common. (= *rinaya*, Fruh.)
 72. *Euthalia garuda aconius*, Hew. Andamans, rare.
 73. *Euthalia teula teuloides*, M. Andamans, rare.
 74. (a) *Parthenos sylvia roepstorffi*, M. Andamans, not rare.
 (b) *Parthenos sylvia nila*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
 75. *Limnitis procris anarta*, M. Andamans, not rare.
 76. *Pantoporia nestle rufula*, De N. Andamans, rare.
 77. *Neptis columella lankena*, Evans. S. Nicobars, very rare.
 78. (a) *Neptis jumbah amorosa*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.
 (b) *Neptis jumbah binghami*, Fruh. Nicobars, recorded only by Fruhstorfer.
 79. (a) *Neptis kyles andamana*, M. Andamans, common.
 (b) *Neptis kyles nicobarica*, M. Kar and Central Nicobars, common.
 (c) *Neptis kyles zambilanga*, Evans. S. Nicobars, common.
 80. *Neptis soma mananila*, M. Andamans, rare.
 81. *Neptis nandina clinia*, M. Andamans, common.
 82. *Neptis sonchus nar*, De N. Andamans, very rare.
 83. *Neptis ebena ebena*, Fd. S. Nicobars, only record some specimens in the British Museum.
 84. *Neptis hordonia enacalis*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.
 85. *Cyrestis coles formosus*, Fd. and var. *andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, rare.
 86. *Cyrestis thyolimas andamanica*, Wm. and De N. Andamans, not rare.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

BILCH.

Name of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Name of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Name of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Mandwān	M	1 228 28	Paton	M	12 29	Shaktān	M	932 28, 51
Māngir	M	111 23	Pawār	M	57 5, 12, 48	Shākri	M	41 28, 27
Manglām	M	58 29, 51	Phaleh	M	924 51	Shālāh	M	32 19, 29
Manhās	M	27 12, 13	Phirwani	M	749 29	Shalwān	M	44 28
Manjwān	M	950 19, 25, 29	Phor	M	70 24	Shams	M	75 29
Marān	M	112 24, 51	Pitaf	M	6,598 23, 24, 26, 27, 28	Shar	M	2,338 29, 51
Marāri	M	697 19, 24	Pohar	M	12 49	Shāri	M	40 17, 18, 27
Mardān	M	57 25, 51	Poi	M	482 12, 24	Sharmān	M	35 29
Marland	M	345 28, 27	Pokhan	M	11 12	Shakhān	M	118 27, 28, 29, 51
Marrāi	M	979 28, 28, 29	Prasā	M	179 27, 51	Shubān	M	211 27, 29
Marrī	M	784 19, 29	Qādari	M	111 20	Shujā	M	221 9, 27, 28, 29
Marrmān	M	128 29	Qalandar	M	98 19, 27	Shukrān	M	216 23, 29, 51
Marth	M	594 24, 25, 27, 29	Qandram	M	145 4, 19, 29	Shutārān	M	25 9, 10
Mashori	M	3,047 28, 28, 51	Qarāi	M	201 1, 11, 12, 13	Shāl	M	84 13, 25, 27
Mastoi	M	5,909 19, 27, 28, 51	Qasmi	M	130 27, 29	Silari	M	132 28, 29
Mateh	M	240 17	Qesāni	M	14,349 29	Sillām	M	20 28
Matrā	M	52 28	Qureshi	M	139 1, 19, 20, 48	Sindhi	M	27 20, 27
Matwāl	M	35 27	Rabbān	M	29 29	Sobli	M	509 29
Mazārī	M	12,618 29, 28, 51	Rāgi	M	57 25, 28	Sogā	M	26 23
Menglanā	M	37 25	Rahān	M	41 27	Sohi	M	111 12, 17, 19
Misām	M	173 23, 29	Rahmān	M	29 51	Sohliāh	M	682 17
Millanbās	M	115 24, 27	Rajhān	M	58 29, 29	Sombar	M	25 25
Mirdādi	M	95 21	Rakhshān	M	54 29	Soprān	M	11 29
Mirzai	M	71 12, 27	Rangdi	M	21 15, 19	Sori	M	79 29, 48
Mirzani	M	1,359 27, 29, 51	Rangarā	M	959 19, 23, 27, 29, 29	Sotra	M	34 20, 49
Misgam	M	98 29	Rangilā	M	66 28	Suhān	M	1,902 25, 28, 51
Misson	M	99 34, 29	Rathor	M	28 29, 51	Sulemān	M	207 23, 29
Miwān	M	108 29	Ravān	M	19 26	Sunār	M	39 27, 29
Mita	M	63 20, 24, 25	Rikhyā	M	19 24	Sundari	M	21 29, 46
Mitor	M	23 27, 51	Rind	M	83,208 D M 12, 13, 17, 19 22, 29, 51	Surā	M	19 24
Mitwān	M	194 29	Rindwani	M	61 26, 27, 29, 29	Tāhar	M	125 18, 29
Moder	M	27 25	Ronat	M	15 13	Tālpur	M	969 29
Mohil	M	93 27	Roswān	M	29 29	Tandwān	M	799 28, 29
Minghal	M	29 18, 19, 21	Ruke	M	20 19, 14	Tannar	M	65 29, 49
Mughlān	M	619 12, 29	Rustamān	M	292 29	Tanwār	M	447 24, 25, 28
Mukmānā	M	242 25	Sāhli	M	1,098 28, 27, 29	Tar	M	431 12, 25
Mulkān	M	3,514 12, 19, 29, 29	Sadlān	M	195 19, 29, 29	Tarat	M	100 28
Mulkānī	M	203 13, 29, 48, 49	Sadrāj	M	15 24	Tatāri	M	104 19, 26, 27, 28
Murān	M	4,271 27, 28, 51	Saghrām	M	19 27	Tatān	M	98 28
Murdān	M	48 29	Sagi	M	15 19	Tawār	M	39 18, 24, 26, 29
Musān	M	163 29, 51	Sahāran	M	30 29	Thagān	M	192 27, 28
Nadān	M	158 29	Sahjān Bhakri	M	72 3	Thakri	M	17 29
Nagarpāl	M	37 19	Sahli	M	12 25	Thallān	M	299 28
Nāhar	M	80 29	Sabotro	M	127 24	Thamran	M	28 51
Najār	M	99 48	Saurijh	M	580 2	Thur	M	41 29
Namardi	M	75 29	Sakhani	M	4,997 M 23, 51	Thotā	M	40 22
Nāngri	M	604 29	Sakhrām	M	19 29	Timar	M	43 25
Nankani	M	24 29	Sakai	M	22 18, 25	Tirān	M	150 17, 51
Nashān	M	2,952 19, 26 46, 48, 50	Saldhuanā	M	79 27	Tor	M	245 2, 24
Nathwān	M	491 29	Saliān	M	97 26	Torān	M	456 23, 29
Naul	M	18 27 29	Salleri	M	441 29	Ulmān	M	922 25, 27, 29
Nazli	M	12 19	Salotro	M	58 24	Umram	M	92 28, 51
Niān	M	27 29	Samān	M	29 27, 51	Ushmān	M	18 29
Nirmān	M	11 49	Samāth	M	188 1, 27	Vadān	M	1,116 29
Nirwani	M	75 29	Samā	M	30 1, 25	Vāggā	M	40 19, 29, 29
Nishādi	M	189 12	Samiyā	M	235 1, 2	Vāh	M	978 17
Nohān	M	299 29, 51	Sanāwān	M	30 5	Vaus	M	44 19
Nonāri	M	99 12, 25, 27	Sandhulā	M	75 13, 24	Vasrah	M	17 17, 27, 51
Nonhahi	M	14 23	Sāndi	M	44 12, 19, 23	Vasur	M	79 27
Nosherā	M	251 27	Sandorām	M	27 19, 27	Vaswān	M	99 29
Nurān	M	999 28, 29	Sangri	M	97 51	Vedādi	M	219 29
Nuri	M	66 19, 27	Sanjram	M	3,040 27, 29, 51	Vijhi	M	19 27
Nurān	M	47 29	Sanlān	M	95 29	Virk	M	99 13, 18, 24
Nuthām	M	2,927 27, 28, 29, 51	Sānom	M	58 23	Wangarāl	M	12 29
Orkhān	M	19 29	Sapāl	M	95 20, 29	Yālān	M	109 29
Pacher	M	570 28, 29, 51	Sarān	M	351 2, 19, 29	Yāghār	M	22 49
Pakhwārā	M	97 27, 29	Sarām	M	9,950 12, 23, 29	Zahrān	M	160 29
Pahāl	M	12 19	Sārhan	M	99 23, 25, 29	Zangi	M	55 12, 29
Palotrān	M	12 25	Sargānā	M	2,114 20, 25, 27, 29, 29	Zangulām	M	48 29
Panwār	M	102 18, 14, 24, 29	Sarjanāh	M	19 12	Zangrā	M	430 19, 29
Parā	M	153 17, 51	Saron	M	13 19	Zangran	M	143 23, 29
Parhār	M	900 19, 24, 28	Sarwān	M	147 8, 10, 19, 39	Zardān	M	13 19
Parwar	M	19 51	Satwār	M	92 27	Zarhām	M	199 23, 28
Parikānā	M	97 29, 27	Sawānri	M	48 29	Zarlān	M	125 29
Parozām	M	90 29	Seoh	M	71 24, 48	Zindā	M	42 25
Pashāwari	M	19 13, 49	Shaddān	M	195 29, 51	Ziwāl	M	43 29
Passei	M	581 12, 24, 25	Shadi	M	99 27	Zor	M	473 29
Passoli	M	47 13, 46	Shāhī Khel	M	108 19	Zurām	M	245 19, 23, 29
Pothāl	M	30 17	Shāhwān	M	982 27, 28, 29	* Minor	M	1,790
Puthān	M	93 2, 19, 17, 27				Unspecified	M	23,932
Pathār	M	52 13, 48						

* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abām 8, Abi 9, Adhāri 2, Ajrām 10, Ajwani 1, Akatni 1, Allān 1, Allar 2, Alpānā 10, Anand 6, Anārī 9, Anas 2, Andar 4, Andoi 2, Arab 6, Arandi 1, Arhām 6, Arjang 6, Arkani 6, Armānī 8, Arsoj 2, Asbrā 8, Ashāqām 1, Ashori 2, Ashār 4, Antrāh 10, Bābru 1, Bachūnā 8, Badāri 1, Baggā 8, Baghrābī 6, Bahāduri 10, Bajām 5, Bakhal 5, Bakhānā 8, Ballāmā 1, Bālik 1, Baloi 10,

133. (a) *Jamides kankena pseudelpis*, But. Andamans, not rare.
 (b) *Jamides kankena kankena*, Fd. Kar Nicobar, rare.
 (c) *Jamides kankena rogersi*, Bing. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
131. (a) *Nacaduba pactolus andamanica*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.
 (b) *Nacaduba pactolus macropthalma*, Fd. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
135. *Nacaduba hermus major*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
 136. *Nacaduba rajava varia*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
137. *Nacaduba pivana*, Hors. Andamans, not rare.
 138. *Nacaduba ancyra aberrans*, Eleves. Tillanchong, Nicobars, recorded by Col. Ferrar.
139. (a) *Nacaduba helicon brunnea*, Evans. Andamans, not rare. (= *viola*, Auct.)
 (b) *Nacaduba helicon kondulana*, Evans. S. Nicobars, rare.
140. (a) *Nacaduba kurava euplea*, Fruh. Andamans, Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.
 (b) *Nacaduba kurava nicobarica*, Toxopeus. S. Nicobars, rare.
141. *Nacaduba beroe gythion*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare.
 142. *Nacaduba berenice nicobarica*, Wm. and Do N. Nicobars, common.
143. *Nacaduba aluta coelestis*, Do N. Andamans, not rare.
 144. (a) *Nacaduba nora nora*, Fd. Andamans, common.
 (b) *Nacaduba nora dilata*, Evans. Nicobars, not rare.
145. *Nacaduba dubiosa fulva*, Evans. Andamans, rare.
 146. *Nacaduba dana*, Do N. Andamans, not rare.
147. *Heliothorus epiclus indicus*, Fruh. Middle Andaman, common.
 148. (a) *Curetis saronis saronis*, M. Andamans, not rare.
 (b) *Curetis saronis obscura*, Evans. Kar and Central Nicobars, not rare.
 (c) *Curetis saronis nicobarica*, Swin. S. Nicobars, not rare.
149. *Iraota timoleon timoleon*, Stoll. Andamans, rare.
 150. *Horefeldia anita andamanica*, Riley. Andamans, not rare.
151. *Amblyoplia alas constanceae*, Do N. Andamans, very rare.
 152. *Amblyoplia centaureus coruscans*, Wm. and Do N. Andamans, not rare.
153. *Amblyoplia alesia*, Fd. Andamans, very rare.
 154. *Amblyoplia zeta*, M. Andamans, very rare. (= *roona*, M.)
155. *Amblyoplia fulla andamanica*, Wm. and Do N. Andamans, not rare. (= *subfusciata*, M.)
 156. *Susendra querectorum latimargo*, M. Andamans, not rare.
157. (a) *Loecura atymnus prabha*, M. Andamans, not rare.
 (b) *Loecura atymnus nicobarica*, Evans. Nicobars, rare.
158. *Spindasis lohita zollus*, M. Andamans, not rare.
 159. *Pratapa deva lila*, M. Andamans, rare.
160. *Tajuria jangala andamanica*, Wm. and Do N. Andamans, not rare.
 161. *Tajuria cippus cippus*, F. Andamans, rare.
162. *Charana jalindra tarpina*, Hew. Andamans, rare.
 163. *Charana mandarinus*, Hew. Andamans, very rare.
164. *Horaga onyx rana*, Do N. Andamans, rare.
 165. *Horaga albimacula*, Wm. and Do N. Andamans, very rare.
166. *Chliaria othona*, Hew. Andamans, very rare.
 167. *Hypolycaena theclodes nicobarica*, Evans. Central and S. Nicobars, rare.
168. *Hypolycaena erylus andamana*, M. Andamans, not rare.
 169. *Artipe erys*, L. Andamans, very rare.
170. *Deudorix epixarbas amatius*, Fruh. Andamans, not rare : S. Nicobars, very rare.
 171. *Fraxichola emilis mateas*, Fruh. Andamans, very rare. (= *nicerillei*, Tyl.)
172. *Ripala suffusa rubicunda*, Evans. Andamans, not rare.
 173. *Ripala varuna orais*, Hew. Andamans, not rare.
174. *Ripala schistacea*, M. Andamans, not rare.
 175. *Ripala dieneceae intermedia*, S'g. Andamans, not rare. (= *zenophon*, Auct.)
176. (a) *Bindshara phocides phocides*, F. Andamans, rare.
 (b) *Bindshara phocides areca*, Fd. Nicobars, not rare. (= *lamorta*, Fd.)

I.—*Hesperididae*—

177. *Haxera balra balra*, M. Andamans, rare.
 178. *Haxera leucopila*, Mab. S. Nicobars, recorded.

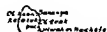
SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

BRAHMAN.

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Bárná	H		22	15, 44	Bhotar	H		38	39	Dahu	H		15	42
Barolia	H		52	42	Bhotna	H		40	27, 84	Dama	H		226	1
Bará	H		242	9, 15, 47	Bhotin	H		29	27, 28	Dákar	H		58	9, 29
Barbál	H		17	18, 43	Bhotrá	H		90	12, 14	Dakaut	H		9,890	P
Baryá	H		27	18	Bhuchal	H		90	11, 42		S		905	21, 22, 24, 43
	S		1	44	Bhupel	H		28	17, 45		M		287	9, 19, 48, 50
Basand	H		10	14, 25	Bhushan	H		21	18	Dakhami	H		24	4, 5
Basat Koni	H		413	4, 9, 17	Bháá	H		93	14	Dálá	H		412	9
Bashisht	H		1,515	8, 10, 12, 34, 38, 41, 47	Bús	H		780	D 11, 48, 49, 51	Dalwál	H		127	14, 18, 21
Bán	H		157	9	Bikrami	H		19	7	Damáru	H		13	47
Basnobatri	H		34	15	Bishnu	H		41	8, 12, 14, 41	Damde	H		20	15
Basotari	H		106	15, 47	Bobak	H		20	47	Dandali	H		48	17, 47
Basrá	H		327	9, 15, 41	Bobí	H		41	11, 18, 89, 41	Dandwán	H		18	15
Bastar	H		27	15	Bodeg	H		12	47	Daner	H		53	9, 10
Batán	H		88	9, 15, 49	Bohakar	H		89	9, 10, 27	Dangot	H		197	20, 21
Batanjan	H		24	14, 44	Bonaj	H		19	14, 19	Dára	H		49	14, 15
Batán	H		23	9	Borá	H		11	47	Darangwál	H		14	42
Bathli	H		30	9, 10	Bot	H		370	42, 47	Darání	H		99	14, 19, 47
Bathwári	H		25	8, 15, 19	Botháliá	H		14	47	Darání	H		15	11, 28, 42
Batálo	H		12	47	Brahm Bhat	H		87	51	Dárko	H		15	49
Batorá	H		443	14, 17, 19, 27, 43	Brahm Chári	H		102	9, 11, 14, 19, 47	Darotri	H		14	15, 17, 42
Báwá	H		42	2, 14	Brahmi	H		222	10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 23	Darwál	H		17	42
Báwalia	H		13	3						Dasri	H		13	2, 6, 19
Bedi	H		913	8, 15, 17, 39	Bujhru	H		298	8	Dasá	H		138	5, 89, 49
Bhábrá	H		71	7, 18, 24, 25	Búnjá	H		1,003	10, 18, 14, 15, 18	Daswán	H		20	42
Bhagan	H		25	44						Datta	H		451	J L 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 51
Bhagat	H		97	8, 24, 45	Chabarmán	H		88	12, 21, 25		S		89	14, 19, 17, 18, 25
	S		1	9	Cháhiá	H		59	10, 14, 18	Dawá	H		51	9, 15, 19, 42
Bhagdite	H		51	47	Chabrin	H		618	89	Degan	H		420	L 11, 45, 47
Bhága	H		686	J L 18, 44	Chadar	H		38	21, 47		S		18	18, 25
Bhagál	H		114	21	Chagal	H		15	15	Deghat	H		19	11, 14
Bhagirthi	H		102	8, 14	Chagotra	H		184	15, 29	Deogawan	H		1,047	14
Bhagál	H		18	25, 47	Chaldak	H		12	47	Deopál	H		88	12, 20, 29
Bhagotre	H		142	15	Chalga	H		258	89, 42	Deonar	H		244	14
Bhagwál	H		298	15, 17, 39, 47	Chaloi	H		21	46	Deori	H		104	2, 11, 38
Bhagwati	H		71	47	Chalotrá	H		31	15, 47	Devi Sár Sot	H		89	15, 17
Bhá	H		219	15, 42	Chanan	H		412	L 18, 21, 24, 25, 42	Dhágá	H		68	8, 12
Bhákar	H		122	J 14, 15	Chanohu	H		143	18, 42	Dhaki	H		70	28, 27
Bhákhri	H		500	9, 10, 17, 19	Chándani	H		58	19, 23	Dhakni	H		9	25
Bhal	H		489	14, 15, 19, 42	Chándi	H		115	15, 27, 87, 47		S		54	16
Bhále	H		159	10, 14, 24, 45	Chandál	H		89	42	Dhalwal	H		80	8, 15-
Bhalgu	H		119	12, 14, 20		S		17	21	Dhami	H		528	9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 26, 30, 45, 51
Bhalotre	H		57	15	Chandni	H		43	19		S		15	9, 15
Bhan	H		80	11, 15, 47	Chandras	H		13	17, 41, 47	Dhamrá	H		64	89
Bhánbásar	H		281	12, 14, 19, 17, 18, 21	Chapohát	H		379	11, 12	Dhandi	H		59	14, 15
Bhánbhákar	H		419	19	Charang	H		53	11, 47	Dhami	H		215	24, 25, 27
Bhandálo	H		28	15, 18	Charwá	H		43	42		S		1	11
Bhandár	H		88	11	Chatarohot	H		89	17, 19, 26, 45	Dhannar	H		70	11, 23, 28
Bhandotari	H		31	89		S		5	11	Dhánpotrá	H		39	23, 28, 42
Bhangre	H		40	10, 18, 25, 45	Chatará	H		55	9, 84, 42	Dhanatar	H		21	19
Bhanot	H		429	9, 11, 15, 25, 44	Chator	H		177	43	Dhará	H		111	11, 12, 21, 47
Bhanotri	H		513	15, 17, 25, 43	Chhabrá	H		119	9, 15, 19	Dhárí	H		150	11, 14, 15, 19, 42
Bháramal	H		21	8, 45, 47	Chhábron	H		39	47		S		8	19
Bharán	H		52	47	Chhall	H		15	15	Dharmástar	H		15	86
Bharande	H		58	14	Chhanchhan	H		96	17, 18	Dharni	H		192	8, 11, 14, 19, 17, 19
Bharbhákar	H		600	8, 11, 18, 25	Chhangur	H		68	9, 17	Dharokára	H		102	8
Bhárdawáj	H		27,659	P	Chhári	H		64	8, 47		S		5	18
	S		101	8, 10, 12, 13, 18	Chheh	H		19	18, 20	Dhoi	H		275	9, 27, 42
Bhardwáre	H		475	8, 9	Chher	H		108	8, 15, 45		S		3	17
Bharg	H		22	27, 44, 47	Chhibi	H		61	5, 9, 20	Dhosar	H		181	14, 15, 25
Bhargo	H		418	J 3, 14, 15, 27, 28, 49	Chhoti Saran	H		14	5	Dho'ar	H		414	4, 10, 11, 15
Bhárá	H		19	9, 11	Chrohar	H		24	18, 19, 29	Diarru	H		11	41
Bhariwál	H		20	12	Chitar Gupta	H		308	10, 18, 84	Dikh Chát	J		1	11
Bhárij	H		187	9, 15, 19, 45	Chobe	H		51	1, 4, 82, 84	Dobhági	S		35	12
Bharthi	H		63	14, 19, 21, 24		S		27	18	Dodá	H		105	11, 14, 42, 47
Bharwáh	H		40	8, 47	Chobá	H		184	8, 50	Dogal	H		121	11
Bharwál	H		22	11	Chobrá	H		18	4	Dográ	H		1,051	J 14, 15, 16, 18, 25, 27, 38, 41, 42
Bhát	H		3,761	J R M 14, 42, 47, 50	Chohán	H		42	11, 12, 25		S		9	14
	S		20	9, 44	Choli	H		98	20, 29	Dohrá	H		19	8, 25
	M		5	50		S		2	13	Doi	H		95	9, 11, 15, 37
Bhathár	H		174	8, 9, 15, 44	Cholrá	H		17	15	Dolar	H		13	9
Bhaton	H		457	8, 14, 18, 27, 42	Chonbatu	H		20	47		S		615	14, 18
Bhatrá	H		329	9, 25	Choráná	H		3,348	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 49, 50		M		10	14
Bhawákar	H		255	11, 44, 45	Chori	H		38	29	Dopfar	H		1	14
	S		2	44	Chuni	H		220	18, 21, 23, 25, 37		H		1	14
Bhawálá	H		19	8, 45	Churáwan	H		18	24, 27	Dori	H		113	8, 15
Bhoi	H		55	15, 44	Dabgar	H		78	8, 14	Dosar	H		845	15
Bhojál	H		98	10, 14, 42, 47	Daboli	H		770	7, 18, 47	Dotar	H		24	47
Bhojka	H		114	8, 9, 12, 28, 28	Dag	H		295	14	Dur	H		47	15, 19
Bhojpotrá	H		350	17, 18, 23, 24	Dága	H		24	8, 11, 23		S		1	14
Bhola	H		27	11, 21		S		5	19					
Bhoukro	H		85	89	Dagor	H		145	9, 15, 19					
Bhot	H		207	9, 11, 19, 24	Dagotar	H		85	18, 21					
						S		3	14, 21					
					Dáhre	H		11	18, 18					

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CHAURA



KAMORTA



NANKAURI



SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

BRAHMAN

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Lat	H	83 9	Naroo	H	20 12	Purang	S	9 17
Latbi	H	70 28, 47	Nashandá	H	18 11	Purbá	H	57 10
Láth	H	71 14, 30, 42	Nawábir	H	37 14, 47	Purbá	H	44 15
Lau	H	26 9	Nékan	H	81 15, 38, 47	Puri	H	40 11, 12, 25
Lodbi	H	42 8	Obansh	H	14 17		S	1 14
Lodbián	H	44 42	Ochi	H	12 14, 19	Pashkarná	H	2,986 M 18, 19, 23
Lohár	H	21 47	Odepál	H	34 14, 17, 47		S	11 23, 28
Lohárich	H	17 47	Ogor	H	316 4, 11	Qanaup	H	1,858 D L 25, 49
Lor	H	408 15, 17, 26	Ojhá	H	288 11, 19, 28, 28		S	14 14, 49
Lotre	H	16 18	Oji	H	41 8, 17, 21	Rábrá	H	308 12, 19, 24, 28
Maohan	H	30 15	Opádia	H	52 8, 12, 34		S	2 25
Madáre	H	48 10	Oshál	H	25 14	Ráhi	H	257 15, 18, 45
Madáryá	H	23 17, 41	Om	H	226 14, 47	Rahin	H	171 8, 15, 18, 31
Madho	H	81 11, 14, 42	Omá	H	194 14, 15		S	34 14, 15, 21
Madwál	H	87 42	Omrá	H	41 14, 18, 47	Rái	H	524 11, 15, 19, 21
Mabán Brab	H	876 2, 5, 8, 49, 51	Pachahán	H	13 47		S	10 20
man			Padál	H	224 8, 15, 21, 34	Raini	H	239 15, 47
Mahantá	H	179 9	Pádhe	H	388 8, 10, 42, 47	Rághát	H	20 11
Mabhi	H	42 11, 41	Pagotre	H	13 17	Ráji	H	89 11, 15, 44
Mabhwál	H	23 42	Páhal	H	14 8, 11	Rájul	H	87 14, 25, 45
Maholá	H	123 19, 26,	Pabri	S	129 20, 39, 42	Rajole	H	345 47
Mahriná	H	17 27	Pál	H	67 8, 10, 14, 25, 26	Rájpnt	H	17 25
Mabhiá	H	737 8, 16, 17	Palang	H	188 10, 89, 44, 47	Rakhná	H	24 26, 45
Maidar	H	284 15, 18	Palásar	H	92 8, 14, 16, 49, 41	Rakhari	H	17 8
Majhori	H	24 42	Palástar	H	77 18, 89, 47	Rakhesar	H	102 8
Makarzáta	H	39 47	Palgo	H	28 44	Rakhotre	H	95 17, 42, 47
Makhi	H	82 8, 28	Páhi	H	151 8, 14, 15, 44	Rákhesash	H	11 13
Makhfal	H	12 47	Paliwal	H	115 8, 4	Ramánandi	S	61 10, 21, 24, 25, 41
Mádeo	H	25 10	Pambno	H	68 28, 28		S	1 12
Maleri	H	82 15, 42	Pandáre	H	50 8, 15, 27	Rámde	H	115 19, 21, 44, 45
Mandab	H	19 42	Pándre	H	822 J 15 21 44, 47	Ramdev	H	142 M 14 19, 28
Mandar	H	605 L 24, 42, 47		S	82 18, 17, 20, 21		S	10 14, 18
	S	12 14, 15	Pandhá	H	889 8, 9, 16, 19, 25, 50	Ramdhá	H	28 4, 17
Mandohá	H	17 8, 47		M	1 50	Rámgarhie	S	12 4
Mangal	H	49 8	Pándi	H	241 11, 12, 14, 16, 42	Rámpál	H	286 14, 21
Manglora	H	23 47		S	2 15	Randior	H	32 11, 47
Maniás	H	228 14, 23, 47	Pandit	H	712 8, 9, 18, 15, 42	Rangá	H	35 11, 24, 25, 45
Manojá	H	17 18, 45	Pandotár	H	54 9, 42, 47	Rángotre	H	24 9, 51
Marar	H	124 15, 47	Pani	H	19 15, 19, 25	Ránu	H	391 8, 10, 14, 27, 47
Maráthu	H	28 47	Panj	H	252 11, 15, 23, 25, 44	Ranpál	H	228 L 8, 12, 19
Merchar	H	23 19, 45	Panjái	H	391 8, 11, 14, 47		S	2 12
Maroheta	H	27 16, 47	Panjkhandi	H	18 12	Rasbál	H	101 10, 14, 42
Marhattá	H	11 50	Panjpal	H	129 8, 11, 25, 47	Rasgotre	H	16 47
Márikande	H	978 8, 12, 47	Panotar	H	94 11, 15, 47	Rasi	H	90 9, 21, 27
	S	9 12	Panwár	H	68 15, 19, 41, 43		S	12 17, 21
Mármandre	H	17 47	Paráoh	H	90 8	Ratau	H	347 8, 15, 24, 89, 42
Naror	H	87 9	Paránokh	H	38 13, 26, 42		S	11 9
Máeki	H	18 27	Parandá	H	78 20 28	Ratan bhard	H	189 8, 9
Mátri	H	19 21, 41	Parangol	H	21 15, 26, 44	wáy		
Megal	H	58 11, 17, 25, 41	Parásar	H	1,814 J L 26 44, 45	Ratanpál	H	1,144 L 8, 44, 47
Neau	H	151 14, 17		S	19 9, 10, 45		S	6 20, 44
Milanhána	H	50 16, 29	Parbál	H	107 16, 25, 44, 47	Rathi	H	261 9 13, 17, 31
Minyál	H	69 9, 17, 29	Parhár	H	16 14, 47	Ráthor	H	18 15, 25
Missar	H	329 8, 9, 15, 18, 19	Pári	H	321 13, 14, 25, 39		S	16 24, 27
Nitar	H	174 15, 19, 25	Parochi	H	62 14, 17, 24, 27	Ratiwál	H	70 12
Nithu	H	159 14	Párikh	H	1,836 J, 3, 12, 49	Ratnagar	H	25 47
Nobhu	H	182 10, 14, 15, 19	Parohat	H	738 8, 14 21, 30, 42	Reopotra	H	16 47
Nobhá	H	249 9, 15, 17	Paroy	H	181 15	Rgydev	H	14 9
	S	18 12	Pásak	H	47 15, 45	Rikhi	H	627 12, 14, 16, 17, 45
Mohyál	H	3,985 10, 14, 20, 28, 48	Pasáman	H	138 14, 25, 51		S	16 14
	S	810 20 22, 39	Pátan	H	985 9, 11, 15, 28, 39	Rithál	H	801 4, 21, 39
Mojal	H	2,212 16, 18, 19, 22, 25	Patin	H	57 9, 12, 43		S	11 21
	S	43 18	Patálo	H	78 8, 11, 47	Robát	H	19 8
Molá	H	25 24, 25, 29	Pather	H	18 15, 45	Rohita	H	29 12, 37
Montár	H	159 15 47	Patiál	H	222 9, 15, 47	Rojhá	H	27 19, 27
Mor	H	95 28	Patári	H	82 9, 15, 21, 51	Rophio	H	22 47
Mose	H	17 44	Patryá	H	25 17	Rosti	H	213 15, 47
Motál	H	41 6, 15, 29, 36, 41	Patin	H	57 15, 18, 44, 45	Rnmál	H	64 45, 47
Madgal	H	242 8, 9, 50	Patwárá	H	88 14, 15, 39, 42	Rupál	H	275 10, 11, 13, 27, 45
Mundri	H	15 15 47		S	10 14	abál	H	42 7, 9, 14
Munge	H	798 8, 14, 15, 28, 28, 47	Perulo	H	38 3, 9	Sabyál	H	394 10, 11, 25, 45
			Phágan	H	192 10, 26, 47	Sabotrá	H	117 15
Munnan	H	149 17, 45	Phagohrá	H	27 39	Sabril	H	33 9, 47
Náhhá	H	181 14, 15, 18, 19	Phakar	H	11 19, 28	schde	H	14 21, 25
Nade	H	95 42	Phalle	H	982 12, 15, 24, 39	Sedáin	H	23 7, 23, 42
Nágar	H	90 2, 8, 12		S	8 12	Sedáta	H	69 15
Nágpál	H	68 14	Phami	H	147 9, 10 11, 89	Sedathe	H	27 15
Nágu	H	74 9, 17, 27, 47	Phándi	H	19 9, 28, 28, 45	Sedgal	H	134 9
Nágwál	H	52 4, 8	Pharant	H	14 45, 51	Sádh	H	4 7, 14
	S	14 4, 5	Pháthi	H	96 14	Sadban	H	80 15, 32, 47
Náias	H	115 43	Phatre	H	15 18		S	4 21
Nainsan	H	32 47	Phore	H	60 15, 19, 45	Sadhar	H	947 12, 16, 21, 24
Nánalabáhi	H	195 12, 14	Pipálwá	H	16 20		S	7 14, 17
Nepará	H	14 42	Poj	H	108 11, 12, 14	Sadbra	H	39 9, 16, 21
Nárad	H	65 15	Ponch	H	788 L 4, 21, 26	Sadi	H	268 9, 11, 16, 16, 21
Náraj	H	205 9, 18, 45	Pomáhi	H	11 47	Safan	H	16 47
	S	15 18	Pujári	H	902 8, 12, 15 47	Sagal	H	97 11, 12, 15, 21, 27
Naranjan	H	18 45	Punjá	H	59 9, 14, 20, 24	Sagur	H	24 7, 11

CHAPTER II.

A.—Configuration of the ground and underlying rock and soil.

The islands were explored by the writer of this report some years ago to examine the possibilities of colonization and since the results have some bearing on the future of the population they are recorded here.

The outer fringe of all the islands consists of a belt of sand and coral thrown up by the sea, only a few feet above high water, with a width varying from a few yards to a mile or even more. It is most in evidence at the low-lying island of Kar Nikobar. In other respects the physical characteristics of the various islands vary considerably.

1. *Great and Little Nikobar* are much intersected by steep sided ridges with very narrow valleys, rendering their exploration a difficult process. These irregular features are, no doubt, due to the action of the atmosphere and heavy rainfall which easily disintegrate the soft micaceous sandstone which is the principal formation of these islands. This formation is similar to that of the west coast of Middle Andaman. Numerous stream beds have cut up the surface in all directions, and the soil is washed down into depressions where it forms alluvial beds, sometimes of considerable extent. These flats are, however, occasionally below the outer fringe of coralline alluvium and are inundated in the rains. In such cases they are often a heavy clay and have the appearance of having been at one time below the sea.

2. *Nankauri, Kamorta, Teresa, Bompoka*.—Beds of polycystine clay predominate, the slopes of the hill are easier, but owing to the slow disintegration of the clay there is no more than a thin layer of soil on the surface, only capable of supporting grass. Other parts of the islands contain sandstone formations which are covered with forest.

3. The formation of *Trinkat* is similar to that of Kamorta and Nankauri, but the island is low, considerable areas are swampy, and there is a good deal of coralline diluvium which supports fairly extensive coconut plantations.

4. *Kar Nikobar*.—Is surrounded by large areas of flat ground consisting of coralline diluvium. The coral extends in places to the higher ground as on Kachal and appears to have been raised considerably above sea-level.

5. *Kachal*.—The island possesses flat and sometimes swampy ground of coralline diluvium over the whole of its north western portions and sandy alluvia similar to that of the southern group in parts near the north and south coast. A layer of limestone (coral) overlies a considerable portion of the south west coast and the hill above Oyantapa, and here the soil is a dark brown fertile loam. It may be mentioned here that a cave on this hill contains some 5,000 c. ft. of bat guano. The greater part of the island is suitable for cultivation and the island is the most suitable of all the groups for extension of coconut and other cultivation and would be the most suitable for a further overflow of the increasing population of other islands which is certain to follow if more attention is paid to medical treatment. Yaws for instance which now takes a heavy toll of the inhabitants of the central group could soon be eradicated.

B.—Forests.

(i) Great Nikobar, Little Nikobar, and Kachal are entirely covered with forests, while the larger part of the principal remaining islands, excepting perhaps Chaura, Tilangchong and Kar Nikobar, are covered to a large extent with *lalang* grass.

(ii) The littoral fringe of Kar Nikobar as well as that of the Central group is occupied by coconut trees. At Great Nikobar they occur in groves

Chuhra	925,535	<div><div>H</div><div>S</div><div>M</div><div>J</div></div> <div><div>789,857</div><div>51,549</div><div>84,123</div><div>1</div></div>	
Ahwál	H	158	8, 44
	S	89	9, 12
Achal	H	40	1
Adalwál	H	239	9, 15
Achawa	H	197	8, 10, 14, 25
Adhirwál	H	60	4
Adiwál	H	2,455	1, 8, 10, 25, 48, 48
	S	901	1, 12, 14, 25, 48
	M	72	14, 13
Adlál	H	19	1
Adral	M	54	12
Adwál	H	954	11, 13
	M	17	12, 21
Ahír	H	107	1, 8, 11
	S	4	8
	M	1	25
Ahmal	H	85	11
Ajrwál	H	1,422	3, 4, 82, 51
Akál	H	11	5
Alwál	H	69	8, 5
Amal	H	12	9, 25
Anent	H	5	44
	M	53	4
Andal	H	20	2
Andú	H	458	13, 15, 25
	M	2	14
Andwál	H	17	1
	M	21	13
Amwál	H	60	4
Anjan	H	19	14, 27
Anjunwál	H	236	4
Anod Lal	H	12	4
Answál	H	108	1, 4
Anwál	H	150	8, 15, 48, 50
Anwat	H	37	1
Arán	M	49	51
Asal	H	352	5, 8, 50
Asiwál	H	3	48
	S	37	12, 14
	M	7	51
Aspal	H	10	50
	S	16	50
Astolia	H	13	3
Atal	H	277	6, 9, 10
Atáwah	H	6	1, 2
	S	4	14
	M	20	27
Athwál	H	12,868	L. 1, 2, 3, 25, 48, 48
	S	1,289	9, 12, 14, 25, 48
	M	1,520	12, 13, 24, 25
Atí	S	101	48
Atú	H	19	9, 10, 48
Audi	H	34	15
	S	2	13
	M	7	18
Anjhwál	H	17	2
Aulakh	H	22	25, 48
	S	48	48
Aur	H	21	18
	S	55	25
	M	3	13
Antal	H	133	9, 10, 49
Awán	H	239	4, 16, 25
	M	14	12, 13, 18, 25
Awí	H	99	25
Baba	H	1,212	1, 8, 7, 17
	S	49	12
	M	4	17
Babar	H	124	18, 17
	S	1	48
Bahler	H	39	25
Bachhal	H	29	8, 48
Bádal	H	217	3, 11, 14, 48
	M	13	24
Badarí	H	385	13
Badban	H	33	1
Badhal	H	31	2, 17, 25
	M	7	13, 25
Badhán	H	22	5, 6, 44, 48
Badhará	H	43	17
Badidan	H	103	5, 13, 48

CHAPTER IV.

History.

Sir R. Temple in his Census Report 1901 deals with the history of the Nicobars in detail. A short account, however, is here appended together with fresh information as a result of recent investigation of the Hindu occupation of the Nicobars in the XIIIth century A. D.

Owing to their situation in the middle of the Bay of Bengal, the Nicobars were along the ancient trade route to the East. The earliest mention of them is that made by the famous Chinese traveller and Buddhist monk I'Tsing in 672 A. D. who refers to them as the land of the 'Naked people' (Lo-Jen-Kuo) and this seems to have been the recognized name for them in China. Yule however identifies with the Nicobars the islands referred to by the Buddhist monk as 'Nalo-kio-chen' (i.e., *Narikel-dwipa* or coconut islands), where the men are 3 feet high and had beaks like birds, no cultivation, and lived on coconuts. The beaks might be taken as an allusion to the protruding mouths developed by the betel-chewing habits of the Nicobarese. In A. D. 607, the Empress of China, Yang-ti, sent an envoy to Siam who reached the Nicobars, spoken of as the country of Rakshasas—meaning demons. He reported that the inhabitants were very ugly, having red hair, black bodies, teeth like beasts and claws like hawks. Sometimes they visited Linyili (Champa) but traded at night; by day they covered their faces.

The Nicobarese have also been identified with the "Lankhabulus" "Langa balus" or Najabalus (Sanskrit *nagna nanya-naked*) of the "Arab Relations" 851 A. D. In Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, Vol. 7, page 183, appears "an account of the travels of two Mahomeddians through India and China in the ninth century" translated by the Abbe Renaudot from the Arabic. The Nicobars are here referred to as "Najabalus which are pretty well peopled; both the men and the women there go naked, except the women conceal their private parts with the leaves of trees". Mention is also made that ambergris and coconuts are bartered by the inhabitants for iron. Gerini has fixed on "Maniola" for Kar Nikobar and "Agathodaimonos" for Great Nikobar among the *Satyrorum insulæ* of the 1490 edition of Ptolemy. Apparently Ptolemy however regarded "Agathodaimonos" and the "Maniolæ" as an entirely different group. He mentions ten islands as called "Maniolæ". As to the *Satyrorum insulæ* he mentions that the inhabitants are said to have tails like those with which Satyrs are depicted. The Nicobar Islands also appear in the Great Tanjore Inscription of 1050 as "Nakavaram" or land of the Naked*.

S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Ph.D., in his contribution to the Journal of Indian History describes the overseas expedition of Rajendra Chola II and includes among his conquests the Nicobars, Kar Nikobar appearing as Kardipa, Great Nikobar as Nagadipa, the whole being the islands of Nacavaram. This invasion has been fixed at the beginning of the 11th century. The name appears as Nocuveran, and Nicoveran in Marco Polo (1292) and Friar Odoric (1322) respectively. In the 15th and 16th century the islands are referred to as Nacabar and Nicubar by the Portuguese pioneers who attempted to try and evangelize them by means of missionaries, who had their headquarters in the neighbouring Mergui Archipelago. This is without doubt the cause of the vague monotheistic belief which exists in the Nicobars and identifies the Chaura wond *Reusti* and the Teresa and Nankauri words

* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—The Nicobars have always been identified with *Lankhabulus* of the Arabs, *Nakavaram* of the Hindus and Marco Polo's *Nocuveran*. The name no doubt survives in Nankauri. One is tempted to identify them with Ptolemy's *Nagadipa* (as the island of the Naked, *Nanga*, not of Snakes) east of Ceylon, but the traditional identification is with the *Satyrorum Insulæ* 'the inhabitants of which are said to have tails, as the Satyrs are depicted,' a reference perhaps to the tailed girdles worn by the men. Even the comparatively recent Swedish navigator Kœpping reported the Nicobarese to be gifted by nature with anatomical tails (1677). An alternative identification is with Ptolemy's five Barus islands (inhabited, of course, by *anthropophagi*), which may be taken to correspond well enough to Teresa and the other islands of the Central Group [vide supra, page 5].

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

CHUHRA.

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Bhat	H	S	648	1, 5, 14, 25, 31	Chachodri	H	S	29	50	Chhopi	H	S	113	14
Bhatf	H	S	82	21	Chachoban	H	S	81	50	Chhopar	H	S	52	44
Bhatf	H	S	62	21	Chachotar	H	S	13	5	Chhori	H	S	178	2, 4, 17, 51
Bhatf	H	S	9	11	Chadani	H	S	228	44	Chhori	H	S	5	13, 27
Bhatf	H	S	56	50	Chadani	H	S	24	2, 12	Chhotral	H	S	388	28
Bhatan	H	S	12	2, 25	Chadani	H	S	88	17, 25	Chhotral	H	S	15	25
Bhatar	H	S	70	13	Chadani	H	S	811	17, 14, 16, 21	Chhotri	H	S	181	5, 10, 11, 17
Bhatf	H	S	2	13	Chadani	H	S	17	13	Chhotri	H	S	6	13
Bhatf	H	S	36	50	Chadani	H	S	3	6	Chhurband	H	S	189	48
Bhatf	H	S	59	6	Chadani	H	S	41	28	Chhurband	H	S	482	48
Bhatf	H	S	22	25	Chadani	H	S	25	3	Chhurband	H	S	22	50
Bhatf	H	S	28, 286	J L 1, 6, 24, 25, 44, 46, 48, 50	Chadani	H	S	22	9	Chhurband	H	S	471	12, 13, 16, 17, 25
Bhatf	H	S	1, 548	12, 13, 14, 25, 48, 50	Chadani	H	S	90	6, 10	Chhurband	H	S	10	13
Bhatf	H	S	8, 278	L 12, 44, 25, 27, 29, 51	Chadani	H	S	15	1, 12, 30, 50	Chhurband	H	S	63	13, 24
Bhatf	H	S	382	1, 2, 4, 3, 17	Chadani	H	S	12	10	Chhurband	H	S	9, 248	B 48, 48, 49
Bhatf	H	S	2	13	Chadani	H	S	38	1	Chhurband	H	S	1, 473	1, 12, 48, 50
Bhatf	H	S	19	1, 48	Chadani	H	S	2, 300	5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 48	Chhurband	H	S	577	12, 13, 17, 25, 27, 28
Bhatf	H	S	4	19, 21	Chadani	H	S	11	25	Chhurband	H	S	1, 249	6, 19, 27
Bhatf	H	S	54	1, 9	Chadani	H	S	65	10, 11	Chhurband	H	S	15	14
Bhatf	H	S	1, 747	10, 13, 14, 19	Chadani	H	S	2	27	Chhurband	H	S	15	26
Bhatf	H	S	36	11	Chadani	H	S	26	17	Chhurband	H	S	641	2, 4, 5, 49
Bhatf	H	S	15	19, 27	Chadani	H	S	12	25	Chhurband	H	S	5	25
Bhatf	H	S	70	1, 14	Chadani	H	S	28	13, 23, 29	Chhurband	H	S	35	25
Bhatf	H	S	151	2, 3, 15	Chadani	H	S	3, 884	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 25, 49	Chhurband	H	S	8	9
Bhatf	H	S	3	13	Chadani	H	S	7	49	Chhurband	H	S	17	29
Bhatf	H	S	242	6	Chadani	H	S	8	24	Chhurband	H	S	13	1
Bhatf	H	S	11	32	Chadani	H	S	187	4, 7	Chhurband	H	S	26	3
Bhatf	H	S	62	1, 11, 32	Chadani	H	S	88	29	Chhurband	H	S	610	5
Bhatf	H	S	17	48	Chadani	H	S	88	5, 48	Chhurband	H	S	25	3
Bhatf	H	S	12	9, 48	Chadani	H	S	8	11	Chhurband	H	S	215	2, 19
Bhatf	H	S	22	49	Chadani	H	S	77	15, 25	Chhurband	H	S	105	3
Bhatf	H	S	27	1, 11, 12, 13	Chadani	H	S	1, 041	3, 25, 48	Chhurband	H	S	114	17, 40
Bhatf	H	S	29	12, 14	Chadani	H	S	35	14	Chhurband	H	S	9	18
Bhatf	H	S	1, 496	3, 4, 17, 48	Chadani	H	S	3	49	Chhurband	H	S	11	3
Bhatf	H	S	119	9, 18	Chadani	H	S	38	28	Chhurband	H	S	81	27
Bhatf	H	S	492	16, 25	Chadani	H	S	17	3	Chhurband	H	S	3	14
Bhatf	H	S	28	16	Chadani	H	S	10	28	Chhurband	H	S	3	61
Bhatf	H	S	35	6, 11, 10	Chadani	H	S	290	2, 9, 28	Chhurband	H	S	11	48
Bhatf	H	S	164	48	Chadani	H	S	14	26, 29	Chhurband	H	S	33	5, 48
Bhatf	H	S	224	48	Chadani	H	S	11	29	Chhurband	H	S	13	48
Bhatf	H	S	160	4, 13, 48, 48	Chadani	H	S	38	28	Chhurband	H	S	13	24
Bhatf	H	S	55	12, 48	Chadani	H	S	25	5, 24	Chhurband	H	S	908	3
Bhatf	H	S	8	4	Chadani	H	S	1	13	Chhurband	H	S	11	2, 21
Bhatf	H	S	597	1, 48, 49	Chadani	H	S	748	2, 3, 12, 32, 49	Chhurband	H	S	1	48
Bhatf	H	S	70	2, 4	Chadani	H	S	13	6	Chhurband	H	S	149	2, 10
Bhatf	H	S	3	48	Chadani	H	S	797	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 27, 48	Chhurband	H	S	681	10, 12, 25
Bhatf	H	S	5	18	Chadani	H	S	11	9	Chhurband	H	S	48	12, 14, 25
Bhatf	H	S	12	25	Chadani	H	S	184	2, 3, 6, 49, 51	Chhurband	H	S	2	18, 15
Bhatf	H	S	1, 890	1, 4, 5, 10, 13, 16, 18, 19, 48	Chadani	H	S	48	5	Chhurband	H	S	30	1, 14, 15
Bhatf	H	S	1	48	Chadani	H	S	8	51	Chhurband	H	S	11	25
Bhatf	H	S	398	12, 13, 25	Chadani	H	S	18	4	Chhurband	H	S	969	3, 11, 25, 26
Bhatf	H	S	237	25, 48	Chadani	H	S	17	6, 48	Chhurband	H	S	4	11
Bhatf	H	S	16	9	Chadani	H	S	81	6, 48	Chhurband	H	S	6	25
Bhatf	H	S	28	2, 5	Chadani	H	S	18	13	Chhurband	H	S	144	12, 32
Bhatf	H	S	24	10	Chadani	H	S	270	50	Chhurband	H	S	46	1, 2, 9, 17
Bhatf	H	S	187	1, 6	Chadani	H	S	183	50	Chhurband	H	S	94	48
Bhatf	H	S	14	1	Chadani	H	S	27	48	Chhurband	H	S	15	3, 9
Bhatf	H	S	146	4, 5, 12, 13, 25	Chadani	H	S	3	11, 12	Chhurband	H	S	1	3
Bhatf	H	S	4, 791	1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 32, 49	Chadani	H	S	3, 418	13, 14, 15, 19, 25, 44	Chhurband	H	S	14	48
Bhatf	H	S	3	25	Chadani	H	S	74	14, 15	Chhurband	H	S	12	3
Bhatf	H	S	123	2	Chadani	H	S	49	13, 16	Chhurband	H	S	48	3
Bhatf	H	S	14	13	Chadani	H	S	108	2, 44	Chhurband	H	S	31	10, 48
Bhatf	H	S	17	21	Chadani	H	S	52	48	Chhurband	H	S	133	4, 5, 14, 21
Bhatf	H	S	74	9	Chadani	H	S	17	12	Chhurband	H	S	2, 590	2, 3, 4
Bhatf	H	S	11	9	Chadani	H	S	20	18	Chhurband	H	S	2, 112	1, 2, 36, 45
Bhatf	H	S	2, 272	13, 19, 51	Chadani	H	S	17	48	Chhurband	H	S	3	6
Bhatf	H	S	181	13, 19	Chadani	H	S	48	17, 48	Chhurband	H	S	85	12
Bhatf	H	S	78	4, 25	Chadani	H	S	21	48	Chhurband	H	S	373	5, 6, 14
Bhatf	H	S	59	25	Chadani	H	S	10	48	Chhurband	H	S	88	12, 17
Bhatf	H	S	24	4	Chadani	H	S	44	10, 48	Chhurband	H	S	21	11
Bhatf	H	S	9	16	Chadani	H	S	285	11, 48	Chhurband	H	S	23	10
Bhatf	H	S	5, 002	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 25	Chadani	H	S	104	8	Chhurband	H	S	15	48
Bhatf	H	S	107	15, 18, 25	Chadani	H	S	2	6	Chhurband	H	S	174	5, 6, 12
Bhatf	H	S	188	13, 25	Chadani	H	S	25	17	Chhurband	H	S	78	3
Bhatf	H	S	6	9	Chadani	H	S	18, 085	9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 48	Chhurband	H	S	21	2
Bhatf	H	S	24	18	Chadani	H	S	767	9, 11, 14, 25, 48	Chhurband	H	S	443	1, 6, 9, 10, 48, 49
Bhatf	H	S	567	1, 2, 4, 25	Chadani	H	S	1, 466	13, 18, 19, 25, 48	Chhurband	H	S	146	48, 49
Bhatf	H	S	583	1, 13, 16, 17	Chadani	H	S	28	3	Chhurband	H	S	15	25
Bhatf	H	S	47	13	Chadani	H	S	20	25, 44	Chhurband	H	S	11	4
Bhatf	H	S	10	6, 11	Chadani	H	S	29	14, 17	Chhurband	H	S	13	2, 10, 19
Bhatf	H	S	12	3	Chadani	H	S	11	48	Chhurband	H	S	48	1, 2, 25
Bhatf	H	S			Chadani	H	S	691	5, 48	Chhurband	H	S	6	13
Bhatf	H	S			Chadani	H	S	2	48	Chhurband	H	S	30	2, 3, 9
Bhatf	H	S			Chadani	H	S			Chhurband	H	S	37	48
Bhatf	H	S			Chadani	H	S			Chhurband	H	S	174	10, 12, 25
Bhatf	H	S			Chadani	H	S			Chhurband	H	S	1	25
Bhatf	H	S			Chadani	H	S			Chhurband	H	S	181	25

This suggestion has since been carried out and an account of the action taken will be found in the Chapter on Education in the Report.

Owing to the remarkable increase in the population and the formation of a flourishing mission, Kar Nikobar has become the most important island in the group; it is the seat of an Assistant Commissioner, and possesses a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a local hospital for the treatment of the Nicobarese.

CHAPTER V.

Anthropology, Philology and Ethnology.

Owing to territorial distinctions the Nicobarese are divided by customs, manners, physical and linguistic characteristics into groups. These groups are:—

I. Kar Nikobar	Northern group.
II. (a) Chaura	} Central group.
III. (b) Teresa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(c) Bompoka	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IV. (d) Nankauri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(e) Kamorta	} Southern group.
(f) Trinkat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(g) Kachal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
V. (a) Little Nikobar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(b) Pulo Milo	}
(c) Great Nikobar (coastal tribes)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
(d) Kondul.	
VI. The Shompen of the Interior of Great Nikobar.										

Anthropologically and ethnologically the Nicobarese have many points of affinity with the Indo-Chinese Race as distinguished from the Tibeto-Burmes and Malay tribes, and their manners and customs point to an eastern rather than an Indian origin.

S. H. Roberts in his *Population Problems of the Pacific* mentions waves of migration which took place towards the Pacific, in the fifth and thirteenth centuries from Indonesia. Undoubtedly, there were even earlier migrations from the main land to the islands and it is not improbable that such migrations took place from the Penang Peninsula in the fine weather of the north-east monsoon for which the Nikobars would be a natural destination. All the Nicobarese are excellent sailors and build large sea-worthy outrigger canoes comparable with Hawaiian, Tahitian, Fiji and Maori types in which Cook in 1777 found Tahitians as far as 200 leagues from home.

There can be no doubt that the Nicobarese of the different islands have various mixtures of foreign blood which has been introduced at a date considerably later than the migration. In the people of Chaura, possibly, the purest type is represented, on account of their exclusiveness and isolation. In them the highest form of Nicobarese culture is found as well as a tribal and economic organization superior to that of the other islands. This exclusiveness is due to their refusal to allow any foreigners to remain on their islands and even within the last 40 years they are known to have killed two large canoe crews of Nicobarese who had come for pots and could not leave owing to a change in the monsoon. Although this had never come to the notice of the administration, it is admitted by the Chaura people and substantiated by John Richardson, the Nicobarese Honorary Tahsildar of Kar Nikobar, whose father was one of the massacred crew.

Owing to their position the Northern group as exemplified in Kar Nikobar appears to have assimilated a certain amount of Burmese blood while in the south the influence of the Malay is very noticeable. Père Barbe in his monograph on the Nikobar Islands in 1816 states that the natives of Kar Nikobar have a tradition that they are Burmese, who owing to rebellion were forced to fly from Tenasserim and seek safety in the Nicobars. This theory has very many supports both anthropological and philological to bear it out.

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SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

CHUHRA.

Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality
Ghogh	H		178	1, 8, 4, 24	Háns	M		444	12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24, 25, 28	Janwál	H		17	10, 48
Ghol	H		231	6, 14	Hánsori	H		88	8	Jánwár	S		1	48
Ghontal	H		19	13	Hardam	H		19	25	Jarai	H		53	1, 2, 4, 30
Ghor	H		1,165	1, 6, 8, 11, 25, 27, 28, 45, 48	Hari	H		628	5, 15, 25	Jará	H		50	4, 5, 8, 25
	S		40	6, 8, 15, 51	Hariál	H		57	5, 17, 44	Jará	S		4	25, 27
	M		80	13, 18	Hark	M		29	18	Jári	H		5	2, 25
Ghosá	H		388	2, 8, 10	Haroyá	H		62	11	Jari	H		43	4, 8
	S		20	13	Hatwal	H		84	50	Jasár	S		107	46
Ghnár	H		40	5	Hawri	S		11	11, 27	Jasár	M		3	14
Ghnman	H		288	9, 14, 44, 48	Hindhlán	H		28	4	Jaswál	H		64	27
	S		38	48	Hinyrá	S		83	12, 14, 17, 25	Jat	M		10	14, 45
	M		2	18	Hir	M		17	11, 14	Jat	M		3	28
Ghundi	H		34	48		H		88	18, 18, 17, 24	Jatálá	H		28	5, 6, 8
Ghussar	H		7,042	6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 44, 48, 48, 49		S		108	8, 8, 12, 18, 27	Jatáná	H		87	48
	S		105	14, 25, 48		S		77	48	Jatáná	S		43	48
	M		17	18, 17	Hurdewál	M		9	18	Jatia	H		3	5
Giáj	H		188	11, 24, 40	Hurdewál	H		18	48	Jatrálá	M		25	25
Giárá	H		82	1	Hudhá	H		48	8	Jatrálá	H		65	25
	M		80	24	Hon	H		10	10	Jatrá	H		28	6, 49
Gal	H		87,488	J L M 1, 4, 6, 7, 18, 18, 20, 22, 44, 45, 48, 48, 48, 50, 51	Hons	S		78	12	Jatrá	H		38	48
	S		4,341	L 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 25, 44, 48, 48, 50, 51	Hors	M		15	18, 25	Jatrá	H		87	12
	M		5,692	12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 51	Hot	H		92	7, 8, 13, 15, 51	Jatrá	H		41	4, 5
Galgany	H		162	2		S		10	6, 25, 51	Jatrá	M		21	28
Godálá	H		136	1, 2, 8	Hotrá	M		48	10, 15	Jatrá	H		28	6, 11
Godar	H		12	27	Jabá	M		70	24	Jatrá	M		18	28
Gogalhá	H		205	1, 2, 3, 20	Jabá	H		1,842	5, 6, 12, 15	Jatrá	S		30	28
Gogariá	H		228	1, 48	Jabrá	S		84	11	Jatrá	S		5	24
	S		42	48	Jadi	S		55	12	Jatrá	H		24	18
Gobál	H		18	49	Jádon	H		120	4, 25	Jatrá	H		16	14, 25
Gobar	H		744	1, 15, 19, 51	Jádrí	H		82	3	Jatrá	H		12	15, 51
Goharít	H		28	3	Jadusakar	H		17	8, 13	Jatrá	S		77	11
Gohátan	H		88	8	Jáfar	M		21	27	Jatrá	M		3	20
Goiá	H		12	27	Jagdeo Fan- vár	H		30	48	Jatrá	S		23	16
	M		21	24	Jaghá	H		13	1, 12	Jatrá	H		11	9
Goyráni	H		13	8, 21		M		4	12, 25	Jatrá	H		9	11, 12
	M		1	17	Jaj	H		419	6, 44	Jatrá	M		3	15
Golar	H		35	1, 11, 14, 45		S		87	11	Jatrá	H		50	6, 48
	M		7	14	Jajhúmar	M		12	25	Jatrá	H		81	1
Golit	H		92	9	Jajotar	H		450	1, 12, 48	Jatrá	H		20	48
Gondi	H		115	17		S		182	1, 4, 49	Jatrá	S		27	48
	M		300	28, 39	Jaklán	M		101	9, 49	Jatrá	H		88	1, 5, 6, 49
Gonj	H		13	10, 14, 30		S		9	27	Jatrá	S		2	49
Gopi	H		25	28, 47	Jal	H		18	39	Jatrá	H		19	48
Gorai	H		15	18	Jalab	H		31	4, 48	Jatrá	S		10	48
	M		1	18	Jalán	H		16	4	Jatrá	H		15	24
Gorálá	H		14	2, 8	Jálo	M		118	5, 6	Jatrá	H		10	4
	M		71	13, 17		H		10	12	Jatrá	M		81	28
Gordálá	H		293	7	Jal Sakandar	S		45	1, 50	Jatrá	H		29	7
Gori	H		486	1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 18, 18, 17, 44, 48	Jamdownál	H		38	48	Jatrá	H		2,337	12, 16, 17, 25, 28
	S		68	18, 25	Janah	H		13	25	Jatrá	S		585	24, 47
	M		318	12, 13	Jandál	H		25	2, 4, 8	Jatrá	M		2,457	12, 24, 25, 28, 27
Gorm Baitan	H		31	12		H		20	5	Jatrá	H		227	14
Gosal	H		100	1, 8, 12, 46, 50	Jandál	S		38	25	Jatrá	H		48	17
	S		4	50		M		19	18	Jatrá	S		1	14
	M		24	14	Jandál	H		878	5, 5, 12, 15, 81, 48	Jatrá	H		27	48
Gugal	H		35	50		S		15	48	Jatrá	H		175	3, 5, 44
Guleria	H		19	4	Jandál	M		63	18, 28	Jatrá	H		170	8, 5, 12
Hadálá	H		28	4	Jandi	H		128	2, 6, 44	Jatrá	S		1	25
Haddan	H		204	2		S		4	5	Jatrá	H		28	11, 44
Haddphor	H		14	48	Jandráni	M		7	18, 25	Jatrá	H		481	4, 6, 12, 13, 45, 50
Hajam	H		67	14, 44	Jandre	H		44	28	Jatrá	S		17	6, 50
Hajor	H		658	15	Jángiá	S		28	48	Jatrá	M		15	12
Hálan	H		848	8, 9, 14	Jáni	H		500	2, 8, 4, 28	Jatrá	H		81	9
	S		8	14	Janjú	S		8	48	Jatrá	H		204	5, 8, 18, 50, 51
Hamiq	H		15	48		H		68	2, 8, 25, 45	Jatrá	M		24	4, 17
Handár	S		62	11, 25	Janjú	S		2	24	Jatrá	H		43	10
Handa	H		103	25		M		7	8, 18, 25	Jatrá	S		4,555	D 11, 12, 15, 25, 48
Hanor	H		61	14	Janjuban	H		588	5, 8	Jatrá	S		267	1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 45, 48
Háns	H		9,778	J L 1, 6, 18, 21, 24, 25, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51		M		1	24	Jatrá	M		121	28, 29
	S		842	4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 25, 48, 50	Janjubar	H		4	25, 28, 29	Jatrá	H		70	5, 8
					Janjutar	S		171	5, 7, 11, 15	Jatrá	H		100	49
						S		2,048	5, 6, 12, 14, 17, 25	Jatrá	S		3	48
						M		9	8, 15, 24	Jatrá	H		120	12, 18, 17, 48
					Jannin	M		43	15, 25, 27	Jatrá	S		1	12
					Janur	H		38	28, 29	Jatrá	H		42	11, 14, 25
						H		12	2	Jatrá	M		54	27

is such that they would not be distinguished from others on the streets of Madras. Further mention of this is made in the chapter on History, yet there are undoubtedly traces of old Hindu colonization in the Nicobars which is stated to have existed 900 years ago when King Rajendra Chola II invaded Sumatra and the Nicobars, vide S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar Ph. D. "Journal of Indian History" *Rajendra, the Gangaikonda Chola*.

At Nankauri harbour anthropometrical measurements were taken which induced Dr. Naidu to believe that a mixture of nordic blood was present. According to history, the Nicobars were at various times during the last 300 years visited by European vessels, Dampier in particular, giving a long and interesting description of his visit there in 1688. It is possible that the nordic shape of head noted in Nankauri may be accounted for by the former presence of a Danish garrison. A legend is current among the people of Teressa that the people of Nankauri are descendants of Malays who visited the islands on a fishing excursion and lost their boats.

The Southern Group.

The diverse differences between the inhabitants of the Northern, Central and Southern groups have given rise to a number of theories as to whether the Nicobars are inhabited by two different peoples, or the original inhabitants and an invading race or whether they are one people who have changed owing to successive influences of foreign blood. Bodon Kloss advances the theory in his "Andamans and Nicobars" "that the islands were originally peopled by a race of Malays who were gradually driven south by the immigration from the coast of Burma of the Indo-chinese settlers, but that, in the process, there was a certain fusion of races which would account for the Malay element in the Nicobares of to-day". The Shompen* or inland tribe of Great Nicobar are the last element of the Malay race, who were enabled to hold off the invaders, and maintain a separate existence in the dense forests of the interior of that island. Kloss also mentions a possible mixture by immigration in remote times from Southern India, to account for the dark skin, and curly or wavy hair met with among the Shompen. He further substantiated this by pointing out that the skull is brachycephalic with marked prognathism; the type of people, approaches very nearly, to that described by Herr Baelz as typical of the Japanese of the lower Malay type, i.e., Pithecoïd.

This is supported by E. H. Man who notes that the differences are both racial and linguistic between the coastal and Pen tribes though the Shom-Pen are fairer than Malays. He holds that the Shom-Pen were the original inhabitants of Great Nicobar and that at a later date they were driven into the interior by aliens more powerful than themselves, who were wrecked on their coast.† Sir R. Temple in his 1901 report, page 200 contradicts this, stating that there is no radical difference between a Shom-Pen and other Nicobares. The differences are merely such as exist between islands and as are to be expected among people living an almost isolated existence.

During the visit of the Census party to Great Nicobar, a Shom-Pen village on the Alexandra river was visited and anthropometric measurements taken of a dozen individuals. As a type they appeared to be totally different to other Nicobares and the men possessed distinct features. Some resembled the Papuan while the women had Mongoloid features and often the epicurean fold. Several male children on the other hand showed features very suggestive of South Indian blood.

While the coastal tribes of Great Nicobar exhibit all the characteristics of a mongrel Malay race, the Shom-Pen with their more primitive culture and nomadic habits are distinct and differ from the remaining groups and are really not part of the social economic group either. They alone of all the groups do not use Chauri cooking pots, while the "hentas and hentakois" and other signs of spirit propitiation and devil scarers common in the houses of the coast dwellers are absent in the crude huts of the Shom-Pen.

* Vide Appendix A. The Shom-Pen.

† Vide Appendix A.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

CHURRA.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Lorat	H 735	2, 13, 17, 18	Mandouf	H 129	1, 25	Mor	H 22	21, 28
Lot	M 28	1, 13, 25	Mandwál	H 62	2, 50	M	114	28, 28
	H 2,248	1, 2, 5, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24 to 28, 44, 49	Mangá	H 98	48	Motá	H 501	14, 44
	S 10	11, 48, 51	Mangáhuá	H 94	48	M	279	14, 25
Lothri	M 321	13, 21, 24, 25	Mangal	H 48	48	M	14	2
	H 134	5, 13, 50	Mangat	H 36	12, 48	Moth	M 24	28
	M 5	13	Mangú	H 42	11, 48	Moti	H 742	13, 15, 17, 25
Machal	H 1,248	2, 4, 5, 6, 48	Mangwál	H 150	2, 11	M	163	13, 15, 25
	M 62	4	Manbárá	H 182	4, 5, 51	Motá	H 1,405	8, 13, 17
Madá	H 20	1, 5, 13	Manár	H 55	24, 51	M	48	17
Madal	H 22	5, 28	Manar	H 51	12, 14, 25	Mughal	H 72	1, 12
	M 75	13, 24	Manj	H 451	9, 10, 14, 44	M	19	13
Mádar	H 81	1, 16, 24, 51	Manjohar	H 38	14	Multán	H 10	13, 18
	M 127	25	Manon	H 11	1	M	5	25
Madári	H 12	12, 18	Manwál	H 18	12	Mun	H 322	12, 16
Maderi	H 13	50	Marar	H 75	4, 5	Muslimán	H 82	12, 24, 27
Madhar	H 820	12, 13, 25, 28	Mará	H 85	10, 50	Mussali	H 4	2, 44
	M 270	12, 25, 28	Mará	H 22	50	M	42	13, 15, 16, 27
Mádhi	H 28	1, 18, 24	Marás	H 13	48	Nachchar	H 75	12
	M 39	25	Marán	H 21	48	Nadámá	H 17	3
Mádhi	H 39	1	Maranoh	H 84	14, 17, 25	Nádar	H 85	18, 17
Madhrán	H 45	4	Mara	H 19	13, 18	Nager	H 15	10
Magrá	H 114	8, 10	Maratá	H 41	48	Nág	H 36	2
Magrá	H 124	44	Mara	H 7	48	M	2	14
Máhal	H 448	4, 10, 12, 14	Marhata	H 98	8, 9, 12	Nagáhuá	H 18	8, 48
Mahána	H 9	15, 18	Maroi	H 78	12, 48	Nágre	H 12	15, 25, 48
	M 3	18	Márola	H 5	21, 25	M	2	25
Mahandal	H 705	4, 13	Marwána	H 73	18	Náhal	H 341	10, 12, 13, 44
Mahande	H 41	12	Masar	H 60	9, 25	Nahawál	H 41	3
Mahana	H 151	8, 17	Matah	H 6	47	Náhar	H 11,563	J L 1, 6, 10, 25, 44, 46, 48, 48, 50, 51
	M 38	13, 17, 25	Matándal	H 18	12	S	501	17, 25, 48, 50
Máhar	H 248	5, 8, 12	Matar	H 47	8, 48	M	78	12, 15, 18, 21
	S 14	6, 11	Matháru	H 23	48	H	2	5
	M 144	25	Mathode	H 50	10, 14	S	163	13, 14
Máhdar	H 14	12, 17	Mator	H 27	12	M	26	25
Mahrwál	H 29	1, 25, 48	Mator	H 210	48	H	22	8, 13, 20
Máhlá	H 50	15	Mator	H 87	48	Náhi	H 17	50
Mahore	H 9	8, 48	Matta	H 2,108	10, 15, 16, 17	Nákal	H 50	2, 25
	S 239	11, 43	Mattá	H 81	50	Nak	H 23	25
Nahotá	H 623	13, 14, 25	Mattá	H 28	50	Nám	H 12	12, 15, 50
	M 13	17	Mattá	H 457	6, 9, 12, 18	Nának	H 108	3, 7, 13
Máhu	H 48	3, 4	Mattá	H 80	11, 12, 25	Nanar	H 25	12
Mahrohá	H 274	3, 4	Mattá	H 26,869	L R 1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 25, 44, 45, 46, 48	Nandán	H 52	8
Mahotá	H 11	43		S 1,606	L except (16), 8, 11, 12, 25, 45, 48	Nandpál	H 34	3, 4, 9
Mahtruwál	H 29	2, 40				M	1	13
Mápi	H 5	44				H	231	8, 10, 14, 27, 44
	M 45	17, 25				M	28	3, 15
Makhýánu	H 58	8, 48				M	3	13
	S 69	48				H	00	5
Makánu	H 27	9	Makhánu	H 51	12, 15, 21, 27	Náranwál	H 67	3, 5, 8
	S 2	11		S 451	7, 12, 13, 14, 50, 51	Narnatto	H 30	3, 6
Makre	H 3	10, 44		M 6	12, 18, 24	Nárti	H 4	3
	M 63	18		H 12	12	Narú	H 25	5
Mai	H 15	25		H 235	1, 12, 47		H 493	11, 12, 25
Máfi	H 66	3, 49, 50		H 38	1, 5		H 68	3, 12, 14
	M 11	24		H 365	6, 10, 12, 27		H 69	12, 25
Malak	H 222	4, 5, 7, 13		S 9	9	Narwálke	H 27	17
Malán	H 79	3, 8, 8, 17		H 82	45	Nathá	H 19	48
	S 18	11, 25		H 802	7, 9, 49, 50	Naumuelam	M 45	13, 15, 18, 25
	M 37	27		H 18	5, 24, 44	Nannár	H 301	2, 44
Malará	H 11	4		H 85	15	Nek	H 34	13, 48
Malháná	H 45	45		H 2	11	S	2	48
Mah	H 1	48		H 108	48	Newál	H 22	2, 4
	S 11	48		H 51	1, 4, 21, 49	Nuóari	M 43	24
Mallat	H 115	3, 12, 27	Mohal	H 1	12	Odhán	H 16	1
Malkyat	H 2	35		S 119	5, 12, 18, 21	Pábá	H 81	26
	M 9	17, 25	Moháná	H 12	15		H 443	24, 25, 28, 29
Malotrá	H 256	13, 16, 17, 25	Mohni	H 18	8, 10, 49	Pádal	H 25	44
	M 20	13		S 4	13	Padhári	H 110	2
Máit	H 245	12, 14, 44, 48	Mohrú	H 7	14, 45	M	1	16
Maman	H 361	15, 16	Mokhar	H 44	2, 4	Padi	H 60	10
	S 37	15	Mok	H 7	19	Padmán	H 48	48
	M 37	13, 25		M 30	12	Pagányán	H 344	10, 11, 48, 49
Mán	H 800	10, 12, 46, 48, 50		H 9	24	S	14	48
	S 326	48, 51	Momál	H 3	25	Páhu	H 538	5
	M 3	12		S 38	44	Pahmál	H 30	3
Mánan	H 4	48	Noman	H 1	10	S	1	9
	M 25	48		M 237	16, 25	Pápi	H 33	48
	S 94	12, 16		H 1,278	10, 12, 15, 25, 44	Pápe	H 22	8, 11, 48
Mand	H 36	5, 10		S 7	25	S	1	48
Mandáhar	H 11	48		M 4	12	Pakhár	H 2	12
Mandal	H 655	2, 4, 11, 48		H 143	10, 21, 25	M	82	28, 28
Mandar	H 74	1, 44		H 38	8, 25, 48	Pakár	H 335	14
	S 6	48		S 28	13, 15, 45	M	3	28
Mandi	H 49	12, 44		H 60	5, 12, 25	Pálo	H 5	12, 14
	M 3	3, 13				M	9	25

dependant on the owner of the land and plantations; thus a whole village consists of a number of households, each head of a household having a large number of dependents both male and female. In return for their sustenance, these individuals are at the beck and call of the head of the house, performing all domestic duties for him, such as feeding his pigs, cultivating his plantations, building his huts, preparing his canoes, etc. The whole is remarkably akin to the feudal system except that the sustenance of the individual replaces the land tenure.

The prestige and influence of the headman has always been encouraged by the Administration, which presents him with a flag (Union Jack), a letter of appointment and a book in which all vessels and visitors can record their visits.

Each head of a family has a recognized position within the community as an elder, and it is before a council of these elders that all questions of weight and importance are decided which concern the general welfare of the community at large. The elders can also hear disputes and possess certain primitive powers mention of which is made under "Tribal Law and Justice". In Kar Nikobar, and to a lesser degree in the other islands excepting Chaura, tribal administration in the general run of community life, has lost its former power whereby the interests of the clan were safeguarded. Contact with the trader and civilization seems to be eliminating those economic and social qualities which are such an essential factor in the existence of a primitive race in its fight against the forces of civilization symbolised in a superior culture.

Owing to its position and size, which involve no commercial possibilities, Chaura has never really come in direct contact with the administration, or under its influence. The people being the purest of the race, have an intensely rigid and complicated tribal organization, in which the authority and dependence of the Chief or Captain of the village stand out. All points and decisions are referred to him by the community, and he settles all disputes deciding what the punishment of the individual should be.

2. Tribal Law and Justice.

The appointment of an Assistant Commissioner at Kar Nikobar has of late years induced the Kar Nicobarese to refer disputes and general offences to the local court. In other islands offences against tribal morality, custom and tradition are still referred to the elders of the clan who resort to punitive powers in the shape of fining an individual so many pigs, or physical correction in the shape of a good beating. On Chaura the individual is brought to the Captain who in conjunction with the elders inflicts a fine on him of at least one pig. This is immediately seized and the rest of the community participates in a feast at the culprit's expense.

Should the accused be a dependent, the elders approach the head of his family and obtain the pig from him.

In the cases of disputes on Chaura, both parties, in the presence of the Captain, select a man each to assist them, thus with two men a side they proceed to fight with quarter-staves. The party which is adjudged to have been worsted, no real serious injury ensuing, loses the dispute and at the same time makes over a fee in the shape of a pig which is consumed by both parties.

Sir R. Temple in his Census Report mentions the settlement of quarrels by parties attacking each other at night, armed with quarter-staves, wearing coconut husk helmets and smearing their faces with blood. No serious harm ensued, and the idea expressed appears to be the moral retaliation for any offence suffered. This custom appears to have died out in the Northern group, but is no doubt still current in the South and Central groups.

of the men and are not complete liberty. On them also the majority of the work, both domestic and otherwise, devolves.

(b) Divorce.

As a rule after a couple have married infidelity is rare. Marriage however is by no means binding on either party in the Nicobars. Should a husband and wife fail to get on well they just leave one another to look elsewhere for a mate, no malice being borne on either side. Adultery is rare, but is good cause for divorce. It is treated as an offence against the community, and the delinquents are both fined three pigs each. On Kar Nikobar and other islands it is not unusual to beat severely both the man and the woman. Should there be any children they are divided between the couple. As an actual moral offence adultery is not regarded in a serious light, but the husband and sometimes the injured family get pecuniary compensation for the alienation of his wife's affections. A case happened a few years ago where the co-respondent had to indemnify the brother of the woman with whom he had committed adultery; the brother in anger over his sister's conduct had destroyed his own racing canoe. The co-respondent was unable to pay for it and had to hand over a part of his coconut plantation as compensation.

3. Property and Land Tenure.

Ownership of land.—Throughout the Nicobars recognised proprietary rights exist in land. R. F. Lewis in Appendix G of his Census report gives an able and clear exposition of the rules as to ownership of land in Kar Nikobar.

Kar Nikobar.—Tradition and usage has vested the ownership of land in Kar Nikobar in the person of the village chief or headman as his personal property. Hence all land, jungle or otherwise in Kar Nikobar is the property of some village headman. In the course of time the headman has made grants of land to all families of his village. This land has either been cultivated or sown with coconuts, and is now the scene of thriving vegetable and yam gardens as well as fine coconut plantations. The headman would naturally keep the major part of the land for his own family to enable them to acquire greater prestige by the number and size of their plantations, and the number of their pigs, for it is by wealth alone that a family can show its importance.

All land therefore on Kar Nikobar is either unplanted, in which case it belongs to the headman, who owns the timber growing on it, or has been allotted by him to various families. The usufruct of this allotted land belongs to such a family, and remains with them as a family rather than as individuals, but not the soil itself. Thus in the Nicobars it will be found that a plantation has descended in a family for generations never changing hands. This considerably enhances the unity of the family which in turn strengthens the village and community, the tribal unit.

The headman has also powers to sell land to members of neighbouring villages, and sometimes even to make them free grants, but to such alienation the consent of the elders of the village is always necessary. It also often happens that plantation land in one village is exchanged for garden land in another, and in most cases of this nature there is usually trouble over the land alienated to other villagers and many of these cases are brought into the local court every year.

Throughout the Northern and Central groups of the Nicobars, the jungle is interspersed with large open spaces of *lalang* grass. This grass is used to form the thatching of the beehive huts and is the common property of all individuals, every villager having the right to cut and use it. The boundaries which divide the lands of one village from that of another one are recognized by certain marks; a young coconut stuck on top of a natic is one such and constitutes a prohibition for the picking of coconuts.

Tribal custom allocates the land and the forest growing on it to certain villages and when the inhabitants of other islands wish to cut down trees

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Faqir	279,722	H 30,561 S 16,103 M 232,978 J 80	Bangali	H 115	11, 40	Bothana	M 18	3, 27
			Banki	M 100	8, 11, 51	Brahman	H 24	3, 27, 28
			Banwa	H 21	1	Brahmcharya	H 59	7, 13, 14, 15, 26, 28, 33, 48
Abani	M 33	16, 47		H 86	5, 11		S 12	13
Abdali	M 56	8, 13, 14	Bappar	M 20	51	Bukhari	M 303	L 9, 11, 25, 26, 44, 49, 51
Abra	M 19	18	Bara	H 8	14	Bustani	M 30	13, 24
Achnit	H 167	8, 11, 44		S 14	25	Chadhar	M 715	17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27
	S 52	1, 8, 10, 11, 16	Braich	M 58	1, 15, 25, 40	Chahai	M 328	1, 12, 17, 25, 26, 45, 51
Afgan	M 185	15, 27	Baran	H 2	1	Chamra	H 1	10
Agrai	H 24	5, 8, 14, 44, 45		M 24	8, 15	Chanar	M 58	8, 51
Ahdi	S 8	45	Barar	H 5	1	Chanawar	M 16	51
	M 11	1		M 41	15, 17, 18, 23, 51	Chand	H 5	11
Ahr	H 5	1	Barkha	M 14	8		M 8	13, 24, 34
	M 67	16, 25, 26	Barla	M 21	13, 25	Chandal	H 30	12, 40, 51
Ahmadi	M 13	2, 11	Barwale	M 68	9, 18, 17, 25		M 58	6, 8, 9, 13, 40
Aibrai	M 22	17	Baryar	M 67	18, 17	Chander	H 5	12, 25
Aipanthi	H 14	1	Bara	H 1	10		M 217	1, 13, 16, 17, 28, 28
Ajafi	H 15	4, 8	Basrai	M 68	16, 17, 25	Chandla	M 44	8, 9
Alaki	S 36	8, 44, 48	Bathi	M 61	16, 17	Changar	M 91	13, 16, 28
	M 6	26	Batra	H 1	27	Chapre	H 17	11, 27, 45
Almast Sahib	M 22	10		S 7	21, 44		M 164	9, 12, 14, 44
Amamshahi	H 3	1, 8	Batt	H 5	45	Charak	H 11	13
	M 58	3, 8, 12, 13, 25		M 328	11, 16, 26	Charandam	H 101	1, 3, 5, 11, 43, 49
Amir	M 30	18, 28	Bawa	H 113	18, 28, 51		S 7	4, 49
Amli	M 12	8, 15		S 1	50		M 4	10
Angadnami	H 148	6	Bawani	M 28	18, 45	Chator	M 62	27, 29
Ahsari	M 80	13, 27, 51		H 4	13	Chaudra	M 52	6, 27, 51
Apari	M 31	16	Basigar	M 127	6, 11	Chauhara	H 157	3, 3, 43, 43, 51
Aparnathi	H 16	3	Bedi	H 56	27, 43		S 1	12
Arain	M 51	16, 17, 45		H 14	18, 44		M 3,718	D J L M 18, 18, 44, 45, 49, 51
Arbi	M 175	28, 29	Began	S 19	18, 28	Chawli	M 148	6, 24, 25, 27, 51
A'rifahahi	M 32	4, 14		M 14	11	Chetram	M 12	17, 25
A'shagan	M 39	2, 48	Begani	H 1	27	Chhab	H 3	15
Ankari	M 25	3, 12, 45		S 25	25		M 79	11, 15, 18, 21
Atal	H 34	11	Bewan	S 17	11	Chhallar	M 16	25
	M 21	0, 12		M 1	17	Chharumar	M 98	11, 12, 24
Atlas	H 19	9, 11	Bhadal	H 5	29	Chhatiar	M 78	8, 11, 18, 17, 18
Atmal	M 13	3		M 72	14, 17	Chhfnah	M 677	14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 26
Augar	H 220	1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 42	Bhagi	M 13	18, 25		H 1	2
	S 1	12	Bhagwani	M 36	11, 23, 51	Chhurmar	M 16	6, 10
	M 231	13	Bhai	M 44	10	Chhatti	M 8,328	P except 85, 88, 27, 41
Angarnathi	H 84	50	Bhakri	M 68	5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 44	Choi	M 68	10, 17
	S 35	50	Bhanb	H 40	12	Chotia	M 25	3, 12, 18
Aulekh	H 1	15		M 9	45	Chugatta	M 278	8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 17, 18, 25, 27
	M 72	13, 14, 16	Bhanda	H 18	51		H 3	15
Awari	H 12	8, 11, 13		S 47	23, 25, 51	Chubra	H 3	14, 15
	S 7	11	Bhangu	M 40	12		M 11	10, 16, 24
	M 1,483	L R M 8, 9, 46, 51	Bhangu	M 40	12	Dadrao	M 40	10, 16, 18
Asi	M 20	17, 25	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dadupanthi	H 458	1, 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 48, 49, 50
Badan	H 1	10	Bhanda	H 18	51		S 89	10, 12, 48
	M 10	11, 23	Bhanda	H 18	51		M 6	19, 28
Baddi	H 3	8	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dadla	M 11	50
	M 19	6, 8	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dalwan kaim	M 58	5, 13, 33, 43, 45
Bad gujar	S 8	11	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dan	H 5	8, 14
	M 42	1, 3	Bhanda	H 18	51		M 18	18, 10, 51
Bad kan	M 14	49	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dandi	H 11	8
Badri	M 31	18, 28	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dangrah	M 54	8, 12, 25, 27
Bagai	H 7	1	Bhanda	H 18	51	Danje	M 83	25, 26
	M 31	8, 11, 15, 16	Bhanda	H 18	51	Danjé	M 15	6, 9, 27
Bagani	H 1	1	Bhanda	H 18	51	Darnath	M 14	15
	M 47	14, 16, 20, 44	Bhanda	H 18	51	Darhani	H 21	2, 3, 48
Bagdadi	M 58	2, 28	Bhanda	H 18	51		M 52	1, 10, 16, 17
Bagorni	M 19	1	Bhanda	H 18	51	Darvesh	H 18	1, 2, 14
Bains	H 89	8, 15, 51	Bhanda	H 18	51		M 924	L 1, 8, 10, 11, 43, 44, 51
	M 481	L 19, 24, 29	Bhanda	H 18	51	Datashahi	H 23	42
Bairagi	H 3,813	J R M 13, 15, 50, 51	Bhanda	H 18	51		M 13	15, 44
	S 125	12, 14, 25, 50	Bhanda	H 18	51	Daurka	M 11	51
	M 2	13, 22	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dawal	H 4	11
Bajwa	H 10	11	Bhanda	H 18	51		M 113	5, 10, 25, 26
	M 433	L 25	Bhanda	H 18	51	Deswili	M 18	5, 6
Bal	H 20	1, 3, 5	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dhakki	M 38	51
	S 2	11	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dhalwai	H 8	8
Balgan	M 8	15, 18, 25	Bhanda	H 18	51		S 16	12
Balim	M 4	11, 14	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dhamani	M 201	10, 11, 12, 13, 44
	M 258	5, 11, 10, 25	Bhanda	H 18	51	Dhamra	M 48	12, 13, 14, 17
Balke	S 8	13	Bhanda	H 18	51		M 110	21, 26, 27, 50
	M 17	11, 17	Bhanda	H 18	51			
Balori	M 27	18, 28, 38	Bhanda	H 18	51			
Baint	H 25	3	Bhanda	H 18	51			
Bani	M 18	13	Bhanda	H 18	51			
Bandi	H 1	11	Bhanda	H 18	51			
	S 5	11	Bhanda	H 18	51			
	M 308	2, 11, 16	Bhanda	H 18	51			

Nicobars. The duties which a dependent owes his family, and which the family owes the village community, are united to undertake the task. The building of huts, canoes, and plantation are economic factors which are undertaken by the various family groups. In these any member of the village may take part and as a reward or recompense will join in the large feast given by the owner who organizes the task. At the great osmary feast which takes place at Chaura every three monsoons or eighteen months, the whole island community resort to the *al panam* or village near the shore. This contains 32 specially built large communal huts which house the whole population, and are vacant at other times of the year. All the pig in the island are driven into specially cleared areas surrounded by fences and are then killed and eaten at the feast which lasts a month. Some 1,280 pigs are eaten at the feast as 40 jaw bones of pigs stained red are hung in orderly rows in each hut. These are cleared just before the next feast takes place. This naturally exhausts the complete stock of pork on the island, so a new era of work and trading commences to replenish the stock before the next 18 months.

Pottery.—The importance of the pot to Chaura has been stated. 'In it are displayed the industrial qualities of the women. The clay is procured from Alhem village at the northern end of Teressa where it is obtained in the hill side. Clay was at one time procurable on Chaura but the Chaura people say it is of poor quality and very brittle. Each man is only allowed to take the equivalent of 2 cubic feet of clay every season from Teressa, much to the annoyance of the Chaura people who make it a subject of complaint. Thus Teressa controls the output of Chaura pots.

Prior to making pots the Chaura women sprinkle themselves with pig's or chicken's blood, in order, they say, to prevent the pots cracking, and wear collars of young banana leaves. The pots are handmade. The process adopted is that of coiling. Starting from the base, long pencils of clay some 9" in length are coiled one on top of the other until the size required is made. This is then smoothed into the shape of the pot with a spatula of wood. Before it is fired it is left to harden in the shade under the hut for a day or so, so that any blemish or crack may be easily discerned. After firing, black stripes 2" in width are painted on it. The paint consists of resin extracted from the husk of the coconut boiled over a fire.

A woman on Chaura is supposed to be able to make 2 large pots in one day. Each pot can be identified, as its maker leaves her special mark on the outside just below the rim.

Economic Wealth.—Dependents and children in the Nicobars are an economic asset, as from the age of ten till they reach manhood they do most of the domestic work around the house such as fetching fuel, drawing water, feeding the pigs, climbing coconut trees, etc. Owing to their extreme usefulness in this way an orphan is never without some support to fall back on, as any family are willing to adopt him or her as a dependent and as a mainstay in their old age when all of the hard work falls on the younger people.

On Great Nikobar several Shoa-Pen children were found with the coast Nicolares who said they had bought them for 1 *dah* and 2 fathoms of cloth from their parents. These children are in the same position as the remaining dependents of the community and are quite happy in their new surroundings.

In a rich man's household often as many as three hundred coconuts are consumed in one day. Some two hundred of these are used in feeding the family's many pigs in the jungle. One by one the pigs are brought to a large wooden trough filled with the contents of fresh coconuts. Each pig being given an allowance in accordance to its size.

Inter-Island Trading.—The trading season of the Nicobars opens with the fair weather but usually not before February. This is marked on Chaura by the many short journeys to Teressa to fetch clay, and under every hut women and children are seated the whole day preparing pots. The men gather round their large canoes, up to 70 feet in length, which have been drawn up during the s. w. monsoon and covered with coconut palms to prevent cracking. They prepare for the ceremony of burning the canoe,

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Ladhar	H	10	8		Manlá-Dastgir	M	24	24		Parmhana	H	8	8	
	S	13	6, 25		Manlá Husain	H	2	27			S	1	50	
Ladhiáná	M	181	12, 16, 17, 44			M	12	12, 51			M	2	51	
Láesan	M	32	26		Mashahr	H	21	12, 14		Pársá	M	82	28	
Lakeshi	H	19	8		Mekan	M	59	17, 18, 20		Paswál	M	20	2, 11, 16, 45	
Lálhe	M	11	28		Mianá	H	26	16		Pathan	M	1,698	J R L M 44,51	
Lálhega	M	34	27			M	24	5, 26, 28		Patwá	M	81	9	
Lalera	M	141	16, 28		Mianáshub	H	9	12		Pawár	M	10	1, 5	
Lál Husain	M	42	17			S	8	44			M	344	6, 15, 18, 25	
Lál	M	81	18, 22		Mirfai	H	8	24		Phuphrá	H	8	18	
Lál	M	58	1, 14, 25			M	244	8, 6, 27, 51			M	340	10, 16, 17, 24	
Langáh	H	13	51		Mitla	M	74	15, 16, 28		Pir	M	26	16, 24, 25	
	M	992	L M 44, 51		Mochu	M	113	28, 51		Poslá	M	43	12, 20, 28	
Lángri	M	12	25		Modí	M	11	8		Pothohári	M	58	15	
Langrál	M	109	10, 16, 25		Mohal	M	90	3, 24, 51		Práin	M	35	27	
Lár	M	171	25, 27, 28, 51		Moman	M	18	28		Púra	H	366	1, 4, 5, 9, 12	
Lodi	H	8	45		Mughal	M	2,474	L 10, 21, 25			S	8	9	
	S	2	9		Mughal barlá	M	18	17			M	51	15, 16, 26, 48	
	M	814	0, 10, 12, 44		Mughláni	M	754	8, 17, 18, 44		Qádrí	H	57	50	
Lohán	M	18	12, 15		Mubammadi	M	30	5, 6, 18			M	8,725	B 44, 43, 50	
Lohár	H	8	27		Murqimabáhi	M	144	8, 10, 12, 44		Qalandar	H	8	48	
	M	21	10, 15		Muridá	M	26	28			M	3,458	3, 5, 13, 18, 24	
Lol	M	31	27		Musálf	M	45	16, 17		Qandhárf	H	18	1	
Londí	M	130	10, 13, 42		Mustaqim	M	17	17, 50			M	21	43	
Louwál	H	1	1		sháhu	M	24	1, 2, 8		Qán	M	110	26, 27, 28	
	M	10	18, 47		Nagá	H	1	6		Qureshi	M	2,885	J L M 1, 6, 44	
Lori	M	129	28			S	57	11, 16, 17		Rághubansí	M	40	1, 2, 51	
Lotí	H	4	6		Nagárohi	H	5	1		Rájá	H	4	9	
	M	50	10			S	2	1			S	2	10	
Ludhar	H	12	14			M	32	1, 12, 26		Rájasháhi	M	30	10, 15, 27, 44	
	M	250	16, 17, 29		Naggie	M	17	9		Rájpál	M	21	9, 15	
Madári	H	51	2, 3, 45		Náhar	M	38	6		Rájpút	M	11	1, 10, 21, 47	
	M	64,798	P except 35, 36, 37, 41		Najumi	M	18	9			M	1,239	J L 18, 25, 44	
	M	32	9, 13		Námdharí	S	28	13, 27		Rámádat	H	442	1, 50	
Madho-Lál Hu	M	54	26		Nánakpanthí	H	69	3, 10, 12			S	1	50	
san	M	38	15, 25			M	75	8, 27, 50		Rámánandi	H	241	9, 12, 13, 14, 45	
Mabbubaháhi	M	3	45		Nangá	H	35	1, 2, 5, 9		Rámárf	H	108	1, 2, 12, 25	
Mahesh	H	3	11			S	34	5, 8, 23			S	101	11, 12, 27	
Máhi	S	73	8, 18, 17			M	249	16, 24, 26		Rámke	H	17	9, 12	
	M	138	11, 14, 15, 16		Nangpál	M	48	21		Ramle	H	22	29	
Máhuir	M	3,313	17, 25, 28, 29		Naqabhandí	H	8	50		Rammál	H	26	81	
Mayáwar	M	248	27, 28, 29			M	443	L 6, 9, 48			S	1	20	
Makhansháhu	M	14	19		Nará	M	906	J 15, 16, 17			M	38	13	
Makhdmáni	M	485	25, 26, 51		Narainí	H	4	12		Rán	M	46	15, 16, 25, 51	
Makhdmaháhi	M	78	24, 28, 51			M	130	6, 44, 50		Randháwá	H	15	3, 13	
Makhana	M	4	51		Nárdi	M	18	44			S	5	11, 12, 14	
Maláhi	S	27	10, 15, 25		Náru	S	18	5, 11		Rángrah	M	302	L 8, 20, 25	
	M	181	12, 13, 16, 18			M	142	18, 25			H	1	2	
Malak	M	152	28, 27, 28, 51		Nat	M	78	16, 27		Rányhá	M	144	6, 14, 17, 25	
Malang	H	11	51		Nath	H	119	1, 5, 12, 14		Ráshá	M	258	15, 19, 17, 28	
	S	1	1			S	1	50		Rataunáth	H	21	8	
	M	2,797	J 27, 46, 48		Naumushm	M	90	8, 15, 51		Ráthal	M	38	9	
Malanhás	H	1	10		Naurangsháhi	M	15	12, 16, 44		Ráthor	H	28	18	
	M	61	25		Nausháhu	H	87	27			M	18	51	
Malá	M	78	15, 18, 28			S	5	25		Ráwal	H	16	9	
Malotre	M	89	18			M	2	14			M	38	2, 8, 50	
Malwáná	M	72	28		Nasám	M	7,116	B 44, 46, 48, 50		Rawalpur	H	69	8, 12, 13, 16	
Mamerá	M	25	28, 27		Násr	M	24	29			M	18	32, 51	
Mán	M	38	26, 49		Nibang	H	176	10, 12, 19, 51		Rodr	H	5	1, 10	
Mausante	H	18	6			S	4	1, 9, 10			M	66	1, 24, 44, 51	
Mándí	H	8	44		Nilokará	M	118	6, 8, 12, 18		Sábará	M	2	28	
	S	2	12		Nirankárf	M	280	20, 45, 28			H	68	3, 6, 10, 14	
	M	127	1, 10, 12, 16			S	115	5, 26, 48, 50		Sádh	H	2,882	L 12, 13, 43, 48	
Mangrá	M	23	51			M	180	14, 21, 48			S	2,175	L 10, 24, 46	
Mangrál	M	37	21		Nirmala	H	6	1, 3			M	57	16, 19, 28	
Manhá	H	7	1, 27, 51			S	186	4, 8, 12, 14		Sádh faqir	H	11	5, 12	
	M	1,354	L 6, 8, 22		Nitnand	H	1,680	9, 12, 14, 44, 48			H	50	13	
Manj	M	1,057	8, 10, 11, 42			M	18	14, 25		Sádh jogí	H	18	13	
Manj bhatta	M	18	15		Nitnand	H	89	1, 50		Sádh nirmala	S	54	17	
Mánjhu	M	86	1, 18, 27, 31		Núri	M	17	25		Sádh samárf	H	12	13	
Mará	M	105	19, 28, 51		Ojan	M	71	24, 27			S	1	42	
Mará	M	44	17, 45		Pakrahman	M	74	51		Sádh suthrá	H	53	13	
Marás	M	212	6, 10, 15, 25		Pakr	M	14	9		Sádh	H	765	4, 10, 16, 18, 38	
Mari	H	4	2, 51		Pandit	M	26	18, 25, 27			J	80	15, 18, 20	
	S	1	12		Panga	H	4	12		Sádh udán	H	4	40	
	M	21	11, 27			M	36	2, 3, 15, 27			H	37	17	
Marthá	H	1	2		Panjeta	M	12	16		Sadh	H	5	9	
	S	4	5, 24		Panmri	H	33	12			S	25	25, 26	
	M	36	17, 18, 26		Panwar	H	8	25, 27, 51		bagi	H	11	12, 18, 50	
Mashahdí	H	8	45			S	1	12			M	1	23	
	M	37	12, 26, 51		Páoli	M	435	1, 25, 27, 51		Saháwan	H	10	6	
Mothrás	H	6	14, 44		Pashar	M	14	10, 24			M	64	9, 16, 18	
	M	127	9, 14, 18, 44			M	198	24, 27, 28, 29		Sahota	M	8	1	
Maulá	S	1	27			M				Sandartá	M	54	13, 16	
	M	58	2, 3, 16, 25			M					M	188	16, 17, 24, 25	
	M					M					M	58	1, 10, 17, 18	

Lime.—Throughout the Nicobars the natives are much addicted to the chewing of betel nut from the areca palm mixed with lime, which is responsible for the hideous deformation of the lips and blackened appearance of the teeth. One of the steps of initiation to manhood is the permission given to chew betel nut. Both men and women are very fond of it. Lime is obtained by the burning of *fridaena* and other shells. On Chaura and Teressa this is "tabued", so that the Chaura people resort to Nankauri for their supply of lime while the Teressa people obtain it from the neighbouring island of Bompoka. Owing to the weather of the s. w. monsoon which prevents travel, it is necessary for the Chaura people to lay in a good supply of lime to last over the s. w. monsoon. For this purpose a whole canoe load of men go to Nankauri and will be charged at the rate of one pot per man if they wish to burn lime. While there, they are fed by the local community and in return are expected to help in the general duties of domestic life.

It can be seen how great a part the inter-island trade system plays in the daily life of the Nicobarese. It has an important place in their tribal economic activities which necessitates much work, and considerably engages the minds of the people. Its destruction would create a void in their lives, leaving them without interest or occupation.

5. Religion and Magic.

As the religion, magic, ossuary practices, etc., of Kar Nikobar have been fully described in Appendix A by the Rev. George Stevenson, the contents of this chapter deal purely with the Central and Southern groups which have similarities with the general customs of Kar Nikobar in fundamentals but differ considerably in details.

(a) Animism.

The religion of the Nicobars is animistic and consists in the propitiation or compulsion of evil* spirits, which are credited with possessing power to cause sickness, damage property, and generally harm individuals. To discover and frighten away these *iri* (evil spirits), the Nicobarese erect "scare-devils" which differ considerably in form and number in the Northern, Central and Southern Groups. In the north, they are marked by either simplicity and adherence to two patterns only, while in the Central and Southern groups, they are noticeable by their numbers, elaborateness and general talent shown in their execution.

On Chaura, only two types of scare-devil are found, the first consisting of a man-headed post, with a slightly forked top, hung round with lalang grass and young banana leaves, found in every village clearing, the second an elaborately carved model canoe which is hung up inside the huts. Besides this on building a new hut or clearing a new plantation area, young coconuts are hung up on sticks to propitiate the good spirits or *iei ka*.

The medium through which the Nicobarese communicate with the spirits is the *menluana* or witch-doctor, who is credited with powers of smelling out evil spirits and driving them away. These people are supposed to possess considerable powers, even to the extent of causing a person to become ill and die. This can however be countered by using the services of some other witch-doctor to counteract the former's evil influences. On all occasions of sickness the witch-doctor is immediately sent for, he smells out the offending evil spirit and drives it away, at the same time making a new scare-devil for the benefit of the patient, this being their peculiar privilege on Chaura.

* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—The conclusion is, I think, unavoidable that these spirits are not vague malicious Earth spirits but definitely ancestral spirits in a bad temper. The Chaura "scare-devil" posts to which Mr. Bonington refers seemed to me to take indubitably the form of the soul figure of a defunct ancestor, as the slightly forked top of the head suggested at once a vestigial survival of such a device as the prongs of a Nagasoul-post intended to hold the skull in place during the downward transition of the soul into the wooden figure prepared for it (vide M. A. S. B. XI (1929), p. 19 and pl. 3). This view is confirmed by photographs taken by Colonel Sewell of a so-called "scare-devil" on Teressa showing the headgear developed in just such curved hornlike prongs, and by Mr. Bonington's subsequent discovery on Teressa and Bompoka of the figure itself actually bearing the skull (see *Mon.*, 1932, 123). Clearly the purpose of the man-headed post is to provide a local lodging for the restless soul of a troublesome ancestor, while the miniature canoe hung up in the house is probably to provide for his return to the ancestral land overseas.

further east. In Kar Nikobar there is a compromise between the two customs, the dead being first buried (on the sea shore and not to landward as in Nankauri) after which their bones are thrown into the jungle at the edge of the sea.

Since the Census Commissioner for India's tour, a visit to Teresa and Bompoka, where he did not touch, revealed that on these islands ancestor worship is current, the skull of a revered personage being preserved and placed on a life size wooden body in a sitting posture. The body is hollow and fitted with a door, the remaining bones of the deceased being inside the figure. Not only are the bones of important people kept but all the bones of the deceased family were found kept in little hollowed logs about 1 foot in diameter and 3 ft. long, as many as ten being found in one hut besides the wooden figure of a woman with a skull fixed into the head, who was said to be the mother of the present headman. Ram Kishen the headman of Malakka in Nankauri harbour also keeps the skull of his father in his house but it was ascertained that this custom had been brought from Teresa where Ram Kishen was born.

After death, a man on Teresa is buried with his head to the west and his feet to the East, near the village. "A soul figure in the form of a post" is then placed over the grave which post is covered with cloths, and general belongings of the deceased such as spears, ornaments, silver wire, spoons, in fact all his personal property as well as the head dress of his wife worn on festive occasions and the skulls of pigs which he had killed and which were hung up in his life time as ornaments within the hut. It is customary for all relatives and friends to attend the funeral and bring pieces of cloth in which to swathe the dead. The body is then buried at sun-down so that no shadows (i.e., spirits) of the attendants shall fall into the grave. This method of interment is common throughout the Central and Southern groups. Bodies of unimportant poor people or orphans are placed in canoes as on Chaura. At Nankauri and in the Southern group it is usual that a great feast should be given in honour of the deceased and that before burial certain expenses should be undertaken to procure silver wire and cloth to wrap around the dead man before interment. Should the children not possess the wherewithal with which to provide these, it is customary for a friend or relative to undergo the expense and in return seize all the landed property and plantations of the children, which circumstances may have prevented their turning into ready money for the funeral. The children then become the dependents of the new owner but completely lose their inheritance.

Beyond the real estate of the individual nothing is left by him after death, as all his portable property is destroyed by being left to rot; on the island of Kar Nikobar the huts too are burnt should the man not die in the *al panam*. One exception there is however to this general rule which makes the Chaura people unique in the Nicobars. They do not destroy any of the personal wealth of an individual but rather preserve it, avoiding the condition found in the rest of the Nicobars, where wealth only stays in the family during the life time of the deceased. By their preservation of all the property of the dead man, they accumulate wealth. On Teresa and Bompoka, after the bones of the relatives have been disinterred, cleaned, preserved, sometimes after many years, which has allowed the people to collect many pigs, a large feast, is held to which the whole community is invited, particularly those individuals who gave presents of cloth for the wrapping up of the corpse, all bones are then thrown into a common ossuary near the sea shore,

Chaura.—On the death of an individual on Chaura, the whole community ceases work for several days, the length of time varying with the importance of the man. Singing, fishing, dancing or any type of communal labour is forbidden. The body is then taken and washed and prepared for burial near the village. In the case of a man, he is buried with the top of his head pointing west and he lies on his back with his legs towards the east. This signifies that he has been on a long journey through life and like the sun constantly crossing the sky reaches the West after much travel; a woman

Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality
Bái	H	2	6		Balasari	H	618	2, 4		Bangori	H	79	1, 30	
	S	184	16		Balót	H	28	6		Bangrida	H	184	2, 30, 48	
Baigal	M	367	10, 27, 38		Baldán	H	12	48		Bángriá	H	58	1, 3	
Bains	S	48	48			H	7	48			S	51	10	
	H	2,138	10, 11, 13, 17, 39, 40, 43, 44, 48, 50		Balgar	H	67	15, 17, 39		Bángriá	H	44	48	
	S	9,286	7, 3, 9, 10, 16, 25, 34, 43, 49			M	15	17		Bangá	S	55	43	
Baur	M	1,515	5, 9, 10, 15, 48		Balhor	H	334	2, 6			H	47	13, 34	
	H	1	48			S	5	33			M	1,313	9	
	S	689	48		Báir	M	103	3, 51		Bánhal	H	654	9, 11, 37	
	M	9	48			H	685	1, 3, 6, 27		Banboá	H	32	48	
Bajá	M	42	1			S	34	6, 12, 45			H	322	48	
Bajál	H	7	45		Bálán	M	702	28, 28, 27, 28		Banhwál	S	2	48	
	M	10	15, 41			H	542	4, 5, 3, 10, 33			H	311	8	
Bájan	S	53	1, 5		Bálmhr	M	43	10, 27		Báná	M	10	5, 15	
	H	67	1, 2, 5		Balo	M	15	28			H	183	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 40, 42	
Bajarf	S	29	6, 27			H	208	1, 10, 49			S	73	5, 12	
	H	1,419	1, 2, 4, 5, 40, 48		Balcooh	S	81	49		Banial	M	29	1, 15	
	S	148	10, 45, 48		Baloda	M	90	17, 49			H	405	1, 2, 5, 6	
Bajant	M	285	23, 26, 48		Balrán	M	167	20, 24		Banidár	S	13	6	
Bajho	H	59	48		Balra	H	107	48			H	1	49	
	S	1,751	1, 14, 16, 25			H	12	1			S	427	25	
	M	1,419	25		Balsari	S	11	1, 5, 33, 44, 48		Banidat	M	140	17	
Bajr	M	9	14			M	164	44, 48		Banidf	H	48	1	
	H	33	1, 2, 4, 30		Balwán	H	6	48		Banidí	H	93	1, 30	
	M	101	15, 26			S	64	6		Banil	H	148	1	
Bajra	H	23	2		Bámal	H	288	6		Banifá	H	11	7, 30	
Bajohal	H	68	33			S	236	1, 3			M	290	14, 15, 27	
Bajon	H	311	1, 6, 48		Bamariyá	M	2	6		Banís	S	18	4	
	S	89	2, 3, 25, 43		Banal	H	4,741	20, 29		Banifwál	H	3,721	1, 2, 3, 3, 12, 30, 45, 48, 49, 50	
Bajran	M	178	26		Banáá	S	19	1			S	2,521	1, 13, 14, 34, 45, 48, 49	
	H	56	30			M	145	1, 27		Banyan	M	1,286	1, 28	
	S	4	24		Banar	H	10	17			H	82	12	
Bápre	M	235	2, 9, 27		Banáá	H	20	48			S	8	4	
	H	88	10, 25, 48		Banáá	S	29	1, 3, 22, 29		Banjárá	H	193	1, 27	
	S	95	27, 48		Banáá	H	418	1, 5, 15, 39		Banjí	M	42	15	
Bájwá	M	644	48		Banáá	S	13	4, 33		Banyítá	H	96	1, 24	
	H	6,065	4, 5, 3, 9, 10, 17, 20, 39, 44, 48, 50		Banohhari	M	1,017	4, 10, 15, 31		Banán	H	84	4, 3	
	S	13,850	5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 44, 48, 49, 50		Bandáh	H	46	1, 3, 44			M	1,320	16, 17	
	M	6,966	1, 3, 10, 23, 27		Bandal	M	2,808	1		Báno	H	195	1, 2, 5, 6, 14	
Bajwál	H	19	31			H	109	27			S	594	1, 10, 44, 48	
	S	35	24, 44		Bandal	H	107	6, 18, 45		Bánon	H	299	49	
Bakhár	M	43	14, 44			S	1,319	1, 8, 9, 10, 44, 46, 48, 49			M	280	17	
Bakrá	H	93	10, 18		Bandan	H	968	9, 10, 14, 15, 23, 48		Bánowáá	H	24	5, 30	
	S	2	10			M	128	1		Bánoyá	H	31	48	
Bákrr	M	73	28, 51		Bandar	H	9	14		Bans	H	18	6	
	H	522	3			M	688	10, 15, 16, 17, 44, 48			S	1,097	6	
Bal	M	403	23, 27		Bandheji	H	2,289	17, 23, 48, 49		Bánsal	H	432	48	
	H	947	5, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 17, 44, 48			M	5,708	9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 17, 20, 23, 44, 48, 51			S	1,671	1, 5, 6, 12, 14, 33, 39, 48, 49	
	S	3,912	1, 5, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 25, 43		Bandhiro	S	2,289	17, 23, 48, 49			M	1,379	5, 3, 9, 10, 48, 49, 51	
	M	714	5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 17, 44, 48, 49		Bandí	H	5,708	9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 17, 20, 23, 44, 48, 51		Bansanwál	H	39	3	
Bálá	H	2,237	1, 2, 25, 50			S	45	17, 43			S	541	1, 5, 6, 49	
	S	101	1, 3, 25, 50		Bandheji	S	11	17, 30		Bánsari	H	67	1, 5, 6	
Báláde	M	303	14, 17, 20, 48			M	1,466	14			S	113	5, 3, 43	
Bálágál	H	201	3		Bandhro	M	15	3			M	239	6, 43	
Bálágat	H	117	6		Bandí	H	48	6, 10, 33		Bánaf	H	403	27	
	M	15	6			S	6	6			S	143	43	
Bálágan	M	189	3		Bandíobá	M	38	10, 27		Bansráo	H	847	48	
Báláhar	H	1,931	2, 4, 5, 39, 49			H	544	11, 18, 45, 50			S	99	48	
	S	17	40		Bándo	S	187	49, 50		Banswár	H	233	48	
Báláha	H	2	44			M	6	17			H	1,640	1, 5	
	S	3	1		Bándoi	H	14	1, 5		Bánte	H	1	43	
	M	13	14, 27, 44			S	138	50			S	1,400	43, 51	
Balak	H	83	4, 10, 44		Bándoi	M	12	15		Banthán	M	70	10	
	M	121	23, 26			H	1,159	2			H	10	39	
Balál	H	20	4, 5, 49		Bándoi	S	53	6		Banwála	S	21	51	
	S	4	45		Bandoi	H	27	5, 39			H	310	48	
Bálán	M	232	14, 23, 28		Bandrol	M	13	23		Banwán	S	1	43	
	H	988	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 30, 43		Bandsál	H	527	2, 6, 45			S	1,010	48	
	S	24	10, 48, 49		Bang	H	241	2, 33, 45		Bára	M	31	43	
Balaug	M	458	6, 9, 25, 44			S	14	50			H	2,527	1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 30	
	H	1,895	5, 11, 13, 18, 48, 50		Bangalá	M	99	6, 14, 50			S	207	1, 10	
	S	2,313	6, 11, 25, 45, 48			H	2,857	2, 9, 33, 46, 48		Bareg	M	1,073	15, 17, 26, 27, 51	
					Bángar	S	272	27, 48			H	170	1, 10, 45	
						M	16	23, 43			S	127	10, 12, 38	
					Bángat	H	3,773	2, 5, 16, 39, 43			M	21	10, 14	
						S	148	5, 6, 44, 43		Baráh	H	168	1, 2, 3	
					Bángat	M	448	9, 27			S	108	10, 16	
						H	1	31		Baráhich	M	773	51	
					Bángi	S	63	11			H	577	10, 44, 45, 48, 50	
						H	187	2, 10, 15			S	975	12, 44, 45, 48, 50	
					Bángi	M	273	28, 27			M	30	45, 43, 50	
					Bangrái	H	338	1, 16, 18						
						M	589	13						

Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality
Bhānbar	H	54	48	Bhātān	H	105	1, 2, 6	Bhon	S	49	6, 10
	S	2	48		S	2	48		M	7,010	17, 18
Bhānbare	H	90	49		M	850	32, 50, 48	Bhondā	H	11	2, 49
Bhāndar	H	185	5, 6	Bhātara	H	865	8, 14		S	30	5, 45, 49
Bhāndwā	H	26	6		M	202	17, 51		M	784	14, 17, 28
	M	1,299	13, 14, 20, 46	Bhāthal	H	885	6, 10, 33, 86, 48	Bhondāl	S	215	6
Bhangar	H	297	1, 2, 10, 17, 31		S	2,120	6, 10, 24, 49, 48	Bhondāl	H	87	6
	S	618	6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 25, 34, 50	Bhāthan	M	883	10, 25, 46, 47, 48	Bhonkar	H	71	2, 49
	M	1,208	6, 10, 17, 28, 29		H	36	5, 48		M	53	23
Bhangī	H	40	5, 8, 25, 45, 49	Bhātā	S	114	48	Bhor	H	1,189	2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 81, 48
	S	36	12, 24, 44	Bhātā	M	418	11		S	181	6, 48, 50
	M	61	28	Bhātā	H	18	1, 41		M	461	9, 15
Bhangāl	H	444	5, 10	Bhātārī	M	389	51	Bhosan	M	127	10, 11, 17
	M	1,349	20	Bhātawād	H	218	15, 18	Bhosarā	S	46	6, 17, 24
Bhangū	H	798	5, 10, 46, 48, 49, 50		S	1,507	14, 15, 17, 25		M	49	17
	S	8,464	1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51	Bhātawāl	M	3,731	14, 15, 18, 51	Bhot	H	844	5, 10, 48
	M	1,827	10, 15, 17, 18, 28, 46, 48		S	662	1, 2, 4, 5		S	1,088	5, 10, 14
Bhaugwāl	H	18	30	Bhātā	M	1,028	8, 51	Bhotān	H	584	10, 17, 23, 48
	S	28	44		H	1,483	1, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 18, 17, 25, 33, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51		M	468	27, 50
	M	3	6		S	2,189	1, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 33, 48, 50	Bhullar	H	170	20, 50
Bhaugrān	H	444	48		M	41,529	P except (8, 4, 9, 23, 24, 25, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51)		S	1,107	10, 11, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50
	M	1,349	48	Bhātā	H	122	48		M	24,983	J L 1 18, 20, 33, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
Bhankaryā	H	287	1, 3, 4, 5		S	3	48		S	4,358	1, 8, 11, 12, 18, 14, 16, 17, 23, 27, 29, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51
	M	258	51	Bhātā	M	833	27, 51	Bhūndāl	S	14	48
Bhānkū	M	28	1		H	7	48	Bhūndher	S	24	48
Bhāno	H	1,128	1, 2, 12	Bhāwālī	S	32	48	Bhūnsalā	M	28	48
	S	3	J		M	508	23, 28	Bhūntā	H	281	10, 17, 48, 50
	M	324	28	Bhāwān	H	9	48, 49		S	1,348	9, 14, 48, 50
Bhānoli	H	999	1, 10, 48	Bhāwānā	S	53	48, 49		M	18,772	14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 28, 29, 46, 48, 51
	S	1,471	10, 48		M	582	27	Bhūtār	H	1,233	11, 48, 49
	M	115	48	Bhājāl	H	575	48		S	2,068	1, 11, 14, 27, 38, 49
Bhānoriya	H	2	48	Bhāchar	M	1,518	23		M	2,526	L 12, 22, 23, 48, 50
	S	294	48	Bhāde	H	311	48	Bhūno	S	9	5
	M	21	48		M	11	48		M	291	1
Bhānri	S	4	48	Bhāro	H	20	1, 10	Bhūnā	M	14	49
	M	15	48		S	5	10, 28	Bilon	H	182	5
Bhānawāl	H	1,207	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	Bhāfi	H	10	1, 34	Birk	H	77	11, 44, 48
	S	80	5, 12		S	4	1		S	4,618	10, 11, 12, 45, 48, 49
	M	6	26	Bhān	M	373	23		M	9,738	27, 48, 50
Bhānwār	H	208	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 33		M	84	11	Birm	M	32	48
	S	111	1, 10	Bhān	M	82	4, 48	Birwā'	H	1,018	1, 3, 5
	M	37	5, 17	Bhān	M	68	38	Birāl	H	116	51
Bhāo	H	25	48	Bhān	M	358	23	Birān	H	186	12, 48
	S	21	48	Bhān	M	268	23, 28	Bobak	H	1	5
Bhāpot	H	53	48	Bhān	M	38	2, 48		M	285	14, 15, 17, 51
Bhar	H	806	1, 18, 34	Bhān	M	277	10, 45, 48	Bodāh	S	34	30
	S	86	1, 48	Bhān	M	2	48		S	18	51
	M	137	17, 51	Bhān	M	16	5	Bodī	M	985	28
Bhāra	H	384	1, 2, 3, 10, 48	Bhān	M	541	2, 31		H	100	30
	S	846	8, 44, 48	Bhān	M	1	262	Bodī	S	6	27
	M	470	6, 10, 17, 20, 26, 40, 44, 48	Bhān	M	11	14	Bodī	S	57	48
Bharān	H	8,880	1	Bhān	M	11	17	Bodī	H	249	4, 5, 15, 49
	S	2	5	Bhān	M	8	48		S	382	5, 10, 12, 15, 51
	M	142	10, 28	Bhān	M	1	48		M	2,689	17, 27, 28, 51
Bharanji	S	189	10	Bhān	M	300	10	Bodī	H	11	48
	M	1	20	Bhān	M	879	10, 11, 18, 23, 26	Bodī	S	719	5, 12, 48, 49
Bharao	H	32	48	Bhān	M	27	10, 30		S	1,031	15, 48
Bhārdwāj	H	7	14, 38	Bhān	M	351	1, 5, 33		M	1,349	5, 10, 14, 15, 27, 28, 44, 48
	S	267	26	Bhān	M	28	23	Bolo	H	77	6, 7, 10
Bharg	S	130	6	Bhān	M	235	10, 23		S	3	5
Bhāri	H	243	1, 24, 48	Bhān	M	350	4, 5	Bonin	M	35	1
	S	55	48, 51	Bhān	M	98	23		M	769	12, 27
	M	258	14, 23, 26	Bhān	M	361	48	Bonlal	H	124	48
Bharkū	S	11	48	Bhān	M	26	48		S	1	48
Bharle	H	58	21	Bhān	M	823	2, 9, 48		M	1	48
	S	26	26, 42, 48	Bhān	M	224	9, 51	Bonsra	H	128	5
	M	79	45, 26	Bhān	M	439	14, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51	Bopā Rai	H	1,787	9, 10, 15, 45, 46, 48, 50
Bharmān	M	28	26, 33	Bhān	M	95	1, 49		S	7,458	11, 14, 15, 17, 45, 48, 49, 50
Bharmār	S	74	11	Bhān	M	47	5, 45		M	1,779	10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, 51
Bharnwāl	H	55	1, 4, 30	Bhān	M	172	11		S	457	6, 11, 38
Bharocha	S	487	8	Bhān	M	4	48		M	6	17, 46
	M	80	17, 51	Bhān	M						
Bharog	M	80	26								
Bharwana	H	283	1								
	M	443	17, 20, 26, 51								
Bhas	H	14	15, 30								
	S	44	10								
	M	637	14, 20								
Bhat	H	17	2, 27, 30								
	S	8,323	12, 13, 14, 48								
	M	1,232	6, 8, 20, 28, 28, 44, 48, 51								

In this connection, it may be noted that experience in the Oceanic Islands of the Pacific where conditions of environment and culture bear a great resemblance to that of the Nicobars, depopulation has been rapid mainly owing to similar causes. "Destruction of tabu and its consequent interests, destroys the sociology of primitive tribes, and their minds are left a perfect blank."^{*}

As the same writer proves in his book, destruction of the interests of the natives of Tahiti caused them to relieve themselves in endless dissipation ending in decimation of the population.

In order not to leave those who are the products of the Mission stranded between two worlds it is therefore of some importance to link up any form of education to their tribal environment and thus inculcate the necessity of keeping up tribal customs, tabus and economics. It is also desirable for their welfare to confine lessons in the missions to part of the day only, allowing the afternoon to be spent by the children at their ordinary occupations at home under the care of their parents or the elders, thus making them fit for their future place in Nicobarese society. The necessary ground and support will then be found against the blighting effect of a superior culture and alien influence which will never meet an inferior culture half-way, but completely destroys it.

Trade.—Although the trader may be classed as a necessary evil, it is possible that he favourably affects the adaptability of the race through a slow process of miscegenation. Prior to the annexation of the islands, the Nicobarese protected himself against the influences of the trader by murdering the crew and plundering the vessel in cases of dispute. It was mainly to put a stop to this that the British Government assumed possession of the Islands at the same time affording the trader complete protection. Left without their natural means of protecting themselves, the Nicobarese, in the course of years, steadily came under the influence of the trader, until it was found in 1915 that the natives were in debt to the extent of 20 millions of nuts, a sum representing the total output of 4 years crops. In several cases, the debtor was found to be without plantations, and was consequently reduced to a state of serfdom, as he worked without remuneration of any nature. To solve the problem Government decided that the traders should be allowed five years grace to collect debts, and at the end of the period closing March 31st 1920 the total debts outstanding were to be written off. At the same time traders were forbidden under the terms of their license to grant further credit to the Nicobarese.

Owing to the peculiar economic position of the Nicobarese whereby his total wealth is vested in the land, and can only be gradually drawn on, it was found necessary that the Assistant Commissioner should allow credit to certain individuals in certain circumstances. The death of the member of a family necessitates the realization of this wealth. Lack of tangible assets necessitates obtaining credit to procure cloth and silver wire for the deceased as well as giving feasts to all comers. In the Central group, should the heirs be unable to provide the necessary provision for the deceased it is usual for some wealthy relative or friend to provide it, but at the same time, all the plantations of the deceased fall to this benefactor, leaving the heirs without support and causing them to assume the position of dependents in his household.

Owing to lack of control in the Southern groups, it is difficult to gauge whether the rule regarding debts is adhered to. The Census party received the impression that the Nicobarese were heavily in debt as no goods were seen in the shops of the trader, but piles of nuts were collecting daily in his yards, giving the impression that the score of past debts had not yet been paid off.

Medical Treatment.—With the exception of the hospital at Kar Nikobar and a compounder at Nankauri, the islands are without medical supervision. Distances prevent cases being brought by canoe to these two stations. Mention has already been made of the presence of yaws on Teressa and Bomposa,

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Chopre	H	S	180	1, 8, 49	Dahfr	H	S	10	12	Dandiwal	H	S	1,368	1, 80, 32, 49
	M	S	255	11, 46		M	S	411	18		S	S	1,055	1, 5, 12, 15, 48, 49
Chorane	H	H	12	6, 9	Dahlf	M	M	260	19, 24	Dandman	M	M	6	11, 46
	M	H	24	3, 12	Dahoi	H	H	277	1, 9, 18		H	H	1	23
Chorang	M	M	40	11, 26	Dahrana	H	H	28	8	Dandolf	S	S	14	5, 49
Choraz	H	H	54	1		H	H	8	84	Dandor	H	H	45	1, 6, 24, 48
	H	H	69	9, 19	Dina	M	M	18	29		S	S	39	9
	M	M	1,438	14, 17, 27, 44		H	H	2	25	Danda	M	M	49	29
Ohozan	H	H	17	9		S	S	298	0		H	H	13	18
	M	M	511	28, 51	Dailwah	M	M	181	27, 28		S	S	4	47
Ohnobak	M	M	28	18		H	H	450	48	Dang	M	M	4	13
Ohughwal	M	M	37	23	Dait	S	S	188	25		H	H	819	1, 9, 5, 9, 80, 49
Ohuki	M	M	214	51		M	M	4	20, 48		S	S	24	12, 19
Ohuma	M	M	17	9, 12	Dajwan	M	M	20	20		M	M	278	14, 17, 18, 19,
	S	S	20	1		H	H	39	1, 25				26, 51	
Ohura	H	H	24	8, 51	Daka	M	M	72	25, 29	Dangal	H	H	37	1, 4
	M	M	32	8		H	H	181	1, 9		S	S	5	14
Ohurwahah	M	M	35	12		S	S	13	4, 9		M	M	38	11
Ohutaf	S	S	16	48, 50	Dakar	M	M	808	11, 12, 16, 26, 27	Dangar	H	H	38	20
	M	M	482	12		H	H	198	1, 4, 5		S	S	888	9, 10, 14, 16, 27
Dabbo	H	S	61	39	Dakhal	M	M	24	28		M	M	1,189	13, 24, 27, 29,
	S	S	25	25	Dakhanaf	H	H	84	13, 28				51	
	M	M	181	20, 24, 28, 29		H	H	14	12	Dania	H	H	9	1
Dabdi	H	S	1,315	1, 5, 8, 48		S	S	1	6		S	S	23	9, 14
	M	M	28	5, 49	Dakwar	M	M	1,700	28, 28, 51	Danai	M	M	325	14, 28
Dabdar	M	M	173	1, 5, 48	Dal	S	S	18	48	Dandiwal	M	M	423	4, 12, 21, 24
Dabhoj	M	M	288	28		H	H	25	2, 48		H	H	8	8
	S	S	1	13		S	S	31	12, 48		M	M	4,581	20
Dahfr	M	M	67	19		M	M	1,002	10, 26, 27, 28,	Danora	S	S	5	9
	H	H	71	5, 44				29, 51			M	M	17	18
	S	S	18	5, 14, 48	Dalah	H	H	58	1, 2	Dana	H	H	158	3, 48
	M	M	3	10, 19		S	S	2	14		S	S	8	48
Dahlán	M	M	198	49		M	M	182	17, 29	Danear	M	M	105	48
Dahlf	H	H	66	48	Dalaka	H	H	7	1	Danterwal	M	M	105	16
	S	S	5	48		M	M	79	17		H	H	411	48
	M	M	22	19, 44	Dalai	H	H	15,331	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13,		M	M	10	9, 25
Dabot	H	H	1,171	2, 12		S	S	108	1, 9, 16	Danwanaf	H	H	10	1
	M	M	28	25		M	M	33	2, 5, 19, 21		M	M	176	28, 29
Dada	H	H	38	18, 33	Dalan	H	H	51	1, 5, 28	Dapota	H	H	279	48
	M	M	146	9, 28		S	S	140	24	Dapta	H	H	14	48
Dadai	M	M	24	18		M	M	483	16, 17, 18, 19, 48	Dar	H	H	127	1, 12, 18, 48
Dadán	H	H	88	1, 8	Dalar	H	H	11	25		S	S	180	14, 48
	S	S	14	1, 48		S	S	8	6, 12	Darhan	M	M	1,388	14, 16, 27, 47
	M	M	34	1		M	M	55	20, 29		H	H	4,890	48
Daddi	H	H	1	44	Daleraf	H	H	4	10		S	S	239	48
	S	S	144	6, 9		S	S	499	25	Darajh	H	H	3	1, 48
	M	M	24	9, 15	Dalewal	H	H	14	1, 48		S	S	33	48
Dadonaf	H	H	254	6		M	M	147	15, 44		M	M	2,165	18, 17, 26, 29
	M	M	40	29	Dalga	H	H	680	48	Daral	H	H	675	4, 31
Dadpotra	M	M	404	27, 29		S	S	54	48		S	S	3	13
Dadraf	H	H	3	40		M	M	8	48	Daram	M	M	147	10, 19, 23, 28
	S	S	16	18	Dalla	H	H	312	1, 9, 18, 48		H	H	71	49
Dadram	M	M	303	6, 10, 11, 26		S	S	1,200	8, 10, 17, 48		M	M	80	28
Dadula	H	H	11	1, 25		M	M	2,168	18, 17, 24, 28,	Darraf	H	H	101	2, 3, 48
	M	M	211	26, 27				27, 28			S	S	55	48
Dadyai	H	H	14	12, 30	Daloi	H	H	7	48	Daravag	M	M	128	1, 48
	S	S	1	10		S	S	15	12		H	H	19	6
	M	M	29	10, 25	Dalot	M	M	167	9, 18, 44		S	S	4	13
Dag	S	S	59	6, 11	Dalt	S	S	238	12, 14, 15	Darhan	M	M	2,890	18, 20, 23, 27, 28
	M	M	440	27, 29	Dalwa	H	H	57	1, 6		H	H	60	1, 18, 30, 39
Dagal	S	S	4	9	Damal	H	H	728	2, 3, 4, 5, 48	Darraf	H	H	42	2, 8, 25
	M	M	285	16, 17, 18, 19		S	S	540	9, 10, 12, 48		S	S	175	16
Dagan	H	H	17	2, 5		M	M	57	19, 21	Darka	M	M	307	9, 12, 51
Dagar	H	H	9,694	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 30,	Daman	H	H	6	48		H	H	142	1, 8, 16, 48
	S	S	32, 49			S	S	20	15, 48, 51		M	M	121	1, 9, 25, 48
	M	M	180	10, 15	Damara	M	M	5	13, 44	Darlara	H	H	10	29
Daggi	H	H	863	13, 14, 18, 27		H	H	114	48		S	S	2	48
	M	M	14	2, 3		S	S	5	21, 48	Darochi	H	H	13	18
Dag	M	M	3	15	Damas	M	M	831	22, 28		M	M	284	17, 44
Dagharwal	H	H	12	17, 25		H	H	8,458	2, 3, 4, 5, 49	Darn	H	H	5	10, 12
Dagra	H	H	44	1	Damb	M	M	50	2, 3, 29		S	S	27	25
	M	M	19	1, 12	Dana	H	H	102	28		M	M	1,694	18, 19, 27, 29
Dahaf	H	H	144	18		S	S	2	25, 45	Daruna	H	H	8	12
	M	M	14	25	Dandaf	M	M	23	1		M	M	6	13, 17
	M	M	2,370	9, 28, 29		H	H	95	17, 18, 20	Darwal	H	H	44	1, 10
Dahal	H	H	385	1, 2, 9	Dandaf	M	M	1,246	1, 5, 7, 12, 34, 45		M	M	75	19, 50
	M	M	6	4, 20		S	S	113	5, 8, 25, 48	Darwan	M	M	1	29
Dahar	H	H	144	8, 7		M	M	34	1, 10, 48		M	M	12	48
	S	S	220	10	Dandal	H	H	31	5, 14, 29, 41	Daryaf	S	S	11	10
	M	M	4,391	M except (25),		M	M	130	17, 20, 28, 27,	Dasafal	M	M	214	19, 29
				11, 16, 17, 20,	Dandalwal	H	H	9	29, 49		H	H	15	8
				29, 50		M	M	9	5, 24	Damal	S	S	2	48
Dahdes	H	H	9	18		H	H	16	26		H	H	8	12
	M	M	95	28	Dandar	H	H	11	2, 12		S	S	33	1, 13, 27
Dahga	M	M	37	11		S	S	122	12, 13		M	M	21	11, 16
Dahil	H	H	308	1, 9, 12	Dandaf	M	M	562	17, 27	Dasraf	H	H	8	8, 48
	S	S	65	5, 9, 25		H	H	114	2, 5		M	M	258	18, 29

depreciation of such a vessel would be fully compensated for by an increased revenue. Moreover, the station steamer with its heavy expenditure items of coal and charter would need to call less at the Nicobars, as the vessel would be of a size and cruising radius sufficient to reach Port Blair. Further with such a vessel an Assistant Surgeon could visit the outlying islands and the consequences on the welfare, outlook, and general administration of the people would be untold.

10. *Wrecks*.—During the last decade a cyclone visited the island in 1922, eleven vessels being lost, causing a temporary retardation of trade. The R. I. M. S. "Elphinstone" a comparatively new vessel was lost in Castle Bay, Tilangohong, in 1926.

Distribution and Movement.—The table given below shows the density of population in the various islands:—

Islands.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Density per sq. mile.
Kar Nikobar	49	7,492	153
Chaura	3	615	205
Teresa	31	437	13
Bompoka	4	105	26
Kamorta	58	548	9.5
Nankauri	19	201	10.6
Trinkat	6	65	11
Kachal	62	317	5
Great Nikobar	333	300*	0.90
Little Nikobar	58	57	0.98
Kondul	0.5	45	90
Palo-Mido	0.5	43	86

The density of the population is governed by several factors, the principal one being the proportion of flat coralline soil to the total area of each island. The former alone is suitable for the cultivation of the coconut which forms the staple diet of the people; with it they feed their domestic animals such as pigs and fowls and the surplus they barter for rice, cloth, silver wire and other luxury articles including among others, spoons, forks and soup ladles which are merely used for decorative purposes and as a visible sign of prosperity.

There are other factors which govern the density to a smaller extent and will be referred to presently. On Kar Nikobar the density is 153 souls to the square mile and there is still a surplus of 5½ million nuts annually for export. It is difficult to estimate the total population which the island is capable of supporting but the first sign of over population will probably be a reduction in the export of coconuts. Chaura which has probably a similar proportion of land suitable for cultivation has no surplus of coconuts for export with a population of 205 souls to the square mile. There is however room for a larger population on most of the islands especially on Kachal Island and on Great Nikobar. At the latter island the abandoned coconut plantations all along the coast are the remaining signs of a larger population in the past. Strife with the Shompon, and probably to a larger extent disease such as yaws, is responsible for the reduction in the population of the coast but this can only be surmised as no data are available earlier than 1911 since when there has been little change. It is however on record that the inhabitants of Laful village had to vacate it owing to repeated attacks by Shompens. The inhabitants of Laful took refuge on the island of Kondul.

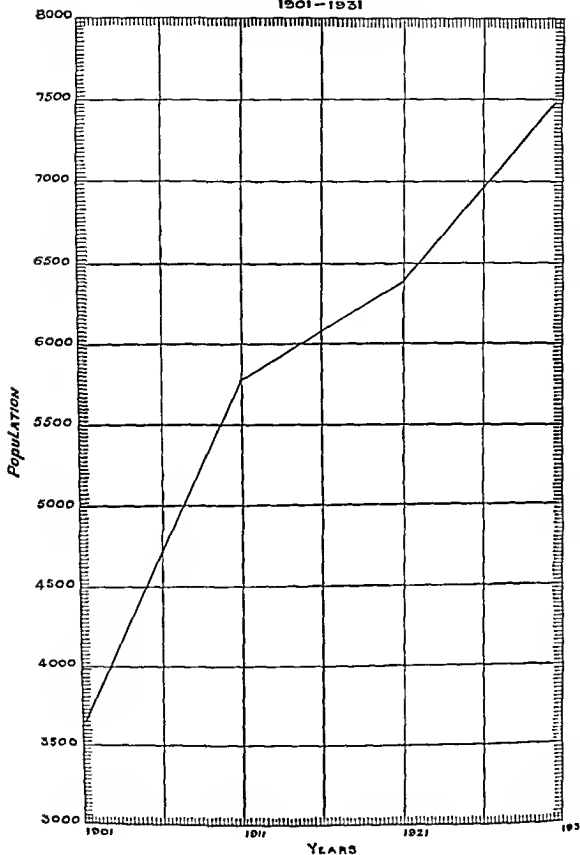
* Represents the estimated population, the substantiated Nicobars are 12 Christian.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes		Persons	Locality
Dhanwá	H	9	25	Dhindás	H	1,828	6, 10, 11, 18, 45	Dhundálá	H	13	6, 25
Dhanwá	S	1,331	1, 11, 48, 49, 50	Dhindás	S	3,897	1, 5, 10, 11, 18, 45, 49	Dhundálá	S	48	5, 25
Dhanwá	M	10	12, 19, 27	Dhindás	M	163	17, 18, 49	Dhundálá	M	1	11
Dhanwá	H	276	1, 5, 12, 49	Dhindás	H	2	45	Dia	H	135	1, 4, 48
Dhanwá	S	5	12	Dhindás	S	948	15, 18, 17, 13, 45	Dia	S	10	1
Dhanwá	M	30	26	Dhindás	M	554	4, 8	Dia	M	274	24, 28
Dhanwá	S	2	19	Dhindás	S	243	17, 18, 27	Dia	S	1,781	3, 10, 30, 39
Dhanwá	M	2,027	3, 18, 17, 18, 27	Dhindás	M	11	9	Dia	M	1,325	6, 9, 10, 48
Dhanwá	H	358	2, 3, 10, 25, 33	Dhindás	H	2	15	Dia	H	357	11, 18, 28, 29
Dhanwá	S	1,267	8, 9, 14, 17, 27, 40, 49	Dhindás	S	89	12	Dia	S	87	28
Dhanwá	M	1,524	8, 11, 14, 19, 23, 27	Dhindás	M	43	30	Dia	M	32	1
Dhanwá	H	3,529	D except (?), 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 20, 40, 48, 49	Dhindás	H	383	1, 9, 11, 25, 48	Dia	H	65	48
Dhanwá	S	23,330	L 1, 6, 12, 19, 25, 34, 48, 51	Dhindás	S	420	1, 6, 25, 48	Dia	S	89	9
Dhanwá	M	3,939	L 6, 11, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 45, 48, 49	Dhindás	M	81	18, 48	Dia	M	97	1
Dhanwá	H	6	8	Dhindás	H	152	5, 6	Dia	H	15	27
Dhanwá	M	4	8	Dhindás	M	615	5, 8	Dia	M	18	1, 12, 25
Dhanwá	H	717	14, 23, 24, 28, 51	Dhindás	H	898	18, 27, 44	Dia	H	182	25
Dhanwá	M	124	11, 28	Dhindás	M	360	1, 5, 6, 49	Dia	M	155	1, 8, 9, 49
Dhanwá	H	103	9	Dhindás	H	3	8	Dia	H	51	8
Dhanwá	M	3	24	Dhindás	M	374	17, 29	Dia	M	12	48
Dhanwá	H	171	8, 9, 28	Dhindás	H	6	1	Dia	H	7	18
Dhanwá	M	18	24	Dhindás	M	143	17, 24	Dia	M	1	10
Dhanwá	S	7	44, 51	Dhindás	S	108	25, 30, 33, 40	Dia	S	5	11
Dhanwá	M	1,074	51	Dhindás	M	93	1, 18, 25	Dia	M	15	1, 9
Dhanwá	H	260	1, 8, 12	Dhindás	H	7,193	12, 18, 19, 23, 28, 51	Dia	H	104	1
Dhanwá	S	15	9	Dhindás	S	5	9, 27	Dia	S	2	19
Dhanwá	M	513	18, 44	Dhindás	M	78	10, 20	Dia	M	80	9
Dhanwá	H	50	1, 12	Dhindás	H	15	3, 44	Dia	H	287	11
Dhanwá	M	24	17	Dhindás	M	7	1, 12	Dia	M	15	9, 18
Dhanwá	H	564	1, 4, 6, 8, 11	Dhindás	H	18	14	Dia	H	70	3, 10
Dhanwá	S	398	46	Dhindás	S	12	8, 18	Dia	S	59	3, 10
Dhanwá	M	297	1, 26	Dhindás	M	7	48	Dia	M	1,885	18, 28, 28
Dhanwá	H	297	1, 26	Dhindás	H	1	20	Dia	H	845	27
Dhanwá	S	56	1, 44	Dhindás	S	11	9, 42	Dia	S	42	1
Dhanwá	M	10	44	Dhindás	M	66	8, 44	Dia	M	28	10, 12, 25
Dhanwá	H	46	3, 11	Dhindás	H	41	5, 8, 50	Dia	H	68	9, 50
Dhanwá	S	47	9, 12	Dhindás	S	506	6, 14, 25, 50	Dia	S	280	11, 28, 29, 50
Dhanwá	M	559	14, 15	Dhindás	M	37	14, 25, 45	Dia	M	24	3
Dhanwá	H	377	3, 10	Dhindás	H	187	1, 2, 14	Dia	H	1	10
Dhanwá	S	467	9, 10, 11, 27	Dhindás	S	58	28	Dia	S	1,749	40, 47
Dhanwá	M	376	23, 28	Dhindás	M	146	4, 5, 25, 48	Dia	M	128	18, 25, 48
Dhanwá	H	537	1, 8, 49	Dhindás	H	870	11	Dia	H	1,242	6, 10, 20, 29
Dhanwá	S	19	43	Dhindás	S	128	11	Dia	S	70	1, 2, 8
Dhanwá	M	8	49	Dhindás	M	5	13	Dia	M	84	18, 20
Dhanwá	H	4	5	Dhindás	H	101	18, 39, 44	Dia	H	208	2
Dhanwá	M	11	18, 25	Dhindás	M	1,301	1, 5, 6, 8, 27, 48	Dia	M	48	10, 12, 15
Dhanwá	S	43	13, 26	Dhindás	S	800	6, 9, 12, 18, 20, 25, 28, 48	Dia	S	65	17, 18
Dhanwá	H	28	1	Dhindás	H	10,843	12, 18, 18, 19, 20, 25, 28, 48	Dia	H	64	1
Dhanwá	S	148	9, 25	Dhindás	S	11	42	Dia	S	518	10, 14
Dhanwá	M	338	6, 44	Dhindás	M	700	4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 49	Dia	M	108	11, 14
Dhanwá	H	245	12, 24, 25	Dhindás	H	18,032	6, 14, 15, 25, 48, 49	Dia	H	5	10, 14, 17
Dhanwá	M	41	11,	Dhindás	M	1,062	14, 19, 23, 28	Dia	M	944	9, 17, 44, 45
Dhanwá	H	205	8, 9, 18, 13, 48	Dhindás	H	60	1, 4,	Dia	H	251	1, 18, 81, 48
Dhanwá	S	1,803	1, 7, 9, 10, 48	Dhindás	S	275	17, 20, 24, 27	Dia	S	1,701	11, 17, 28, 51
Dhanwá	M	304	10, 11, 28, 48	Dhindás	M	41	8, 18	Dia	M	14	1, 12
Dhanwá	H	141	2	Dhindás	H	4	17	Dia	H	49	28
Dhanwá	S	1	44	Dhindás	S	5	12	Dia	S	20	2, 24
Dhanwá	M	38	48	Dhindás	M	5	9	Dia	M	87	13, 24
Dhanwá	H	2	48	Dhindás	H	49	1, 8, 8, 13	Dia	H	81	27, 28
Dhanwá	M	48	1	Dhindás	M	823	17, 19, 37, 28	Dia	M	3,368	1, 2, 3, 5
Dhanwá	S	1,418	44	Dhindás	S	184	11, 12, 46	Dia	S	5	8, 15
Dhanwá	H	583	2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 17	Dhindás	H	4	3	Dia	H	549	2, 18, 28
Dhanwá	S	868	1, 10, 14, 18, 25	Dhindás	S	438	3, 44, 48	Dia	S	7	11, 18
Dhanwá	M	461	14, 24, 27, 44	Dhindás	M	1,351	3, 13, 44, 48	Dia	M	17	9, 19
Dhanwá	H	45	9	Dhindás	H	883	9, 15	Dia	H	993	13, 23, 24, 28
Dhanwá	S	147	9	Dhindás	S	208	10, 17	Dia	S	3	5
Dhanwá	M	4,586	2	Dhindás	M	1,365	10, 17, 25, 44	Dia	M	80	13
Dhanwá	H	116	9	Dhindás	H	2,012	9, 17, 18, 19, 28	Dia	H	272	24, 28, 29
Dhanwá	M	74	27, 29	Dhindás	M	29	6	Dia	M	228	14, 29
Dhanwá	S	73	2, 3, 5, 19	Dhindás	S	8	17	Dia	S	9	9
Dhanwá	M	9	20, 33, 40	Dhindás	M	84	12, 50	Dia	M	7	12
Dhanwá	H	286	16, 28	Dhindás	H	943	25, 48	Dia	H	40	17, 20, 28, 51
Dhanwá	S	7,098	1, 10, 11, 18, 30	Dhindás	S	14	44	Dia	S	15	2, 31
Dhanwá	M	41,405	L 1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 24, 45, 48, 49	Dhindás	M	324	43	Dia	M	220	51
Dhanwá	S	7,506	1, 10, 11, 15, 17, 28, 48	Dhindás	S	2	49	Dia	S	2	4
Dhanwá	H	22	12, 25, 44	Dhindás	H	23	45	Dia	H	51	10, 48
Dhanwá	M	9	20	Dhindás	M	16	1	Dia	M	74	17, 21, 29
Dhanwá	S	752	18, 17, 18, 20	Dhindás	S	258	50	Dia	S	1	14
Dhanwá	M			Dhindás	M	11	17	Dia	M	82	23, 42
Dhanwá				Dhindás		228	1, 27	Dia		32	1, 14
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		3	13
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		604	1, 5, 6, 14, 48
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		1,384	1, 6, 8, 14, 48
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		59	51
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		325	3, 10, 17, 24, 44
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		183	11
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		78	10, 17
Dhanwá				Dhindás				Dia		38	17, 20, 24

DIAGRAM SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION
OF KAR NIKOBAR
1901-1931



SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Gardis	H	80	9	Gáwá	S	2	6	Gharir	H	189	5
Garewal	M	4	22	Gawálbana:	M	287	28	Gharirwál	H	84	5, 12, 50
	H	5,520	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 25, 33, 45, 48, 49		H	25	4, 13		S	125	13, 51
	S	22,408	J 2, 3, 4, 6, 17, 19	Gawandi	M	793	18, 19, 25, 51		M	629	23, 28
	M	1,158	25, 33, 45, 48, 49		H	11	5	Gharola	H	31	24, 38
			8, 10, 17, 18, 24, 25, 28, 48	Gawáná	M	801	24, 25, 28, 27	Gharthi	H	2	10
Garg	H	28	8		H	428	1, 6, 4, 25		S	81	24
	S	188	6, 9	Gánárf	M	1,028	9, 15, 25	Gharé	M	711	17, 20, 50
Gargas	H	4	6, 48		S	643	14, 17, 26, 27		H	42	2, 12, 16
	S	14	13, 48	Gelf	M	54	9		S	5	25, 51
	M	84	16, 39		H	12	11		M	680	8, 16, 23, 25, 28, 51
Gari	S	101	9, 44	Geri	M	30	20	Gharuní	H	12	9
	M	2	19		H	2	12		M	18	25
Gári	H	91	2, 19	Geriwál	M	6	17	Gharwál	H	110	48
	M	169	23		H	111	49		S	93	17, 20, 45, 48
Gariál	H	137	9, 11	Ghabál	S	223	49		M	319	11, 19, 26, 27
	S	70	5, 9, 10		M	1	49	Ghás	H	41	1, 2
Gariálal	M	20	24, 25	Ghabál	H	6	12		S	5	6
Gariwá	H	2	10, 25	Ghadari	M	137	26	Ghasár	M	8	9
	M	380	6, 25		H	18	8	Ghatfrá	H	22	2
Garijane	H	27	48	Ghág	M	70	27		S	69	48
	S	33	48		S	428	10, 14, 44	Ghatwál	M	2	14
	M	10	48		M	593	6, 10, 12, 25, 26, 27		H	22, 48	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 27
Garije	H	68	9, 45, 48	Ghágara	S	24	10		S	658	4
	S	248	5, 48		M	1,239	17, 18, 20, 23, 28	Ghatwán	M	25	17
	M	61	6, 29	Ghagriá	H	17	2, 12		H	93	1
Garié	H	6	8, 25		S	148	24	Ghawál	H	93	1
	S	86	25	Ghagori	M	189	20, 21, 25, 44		S	9	10, 27
	M	72	6, 9, 11, 25		S	1	18	Ghawas	M	1,618	9, 23, 29
Garmál	S	18	25	Ghái	M	87	23		S	30	16, 50
Garná	H	45	1, 25	Ghakar	M	180	19, 23, 24, 28		M	3	11
Garoh	H	25	1, 6		S	9	6, 25	Ghelf	H	98	2, 12
	M	8	13, 24	Ghal	M	465	13, 19		S	2	10
Garola	H	1	10		H	68	1, 5, 9	Ghi	M	52	18, 25, 27
	M	55	24, 48	Ghalán	S	208	6, 10, 16, 48		H	4	5, 12
Garonz	S	35	25		M	192	15, 23, 24, 28, 29		S	22	25
Garot	H	966	4	Ghalán	H	63	4, 5, 8, 10	Ghuri	M	158	12, 15, 25
Garpál	H	30	4, 9		S	522	10, 12		H	21	1
	S	5	28	Ghalot	M	81	10, 28, 26		S	4	19
Garsá	H	103	1, 2, 4, 48		H	350	1, 2, 3, 4	Ghogari	M	2	9
	S	17	48	Ghalí	S	1	38		H	94	2, 48, 49
	M	16	48		M	107	20	Gholá	M	1	48
Garsoti	H	29	1, 4	Ghalí	H	18	1, 9, 47, 49		H	208	12, 17
Gart	H	477	4		S	65	5, 8, 20, 27, 49	Gholá	M	28	2, 4, 9, 12
Garur	H	28	45		M	6,343	12, 18, 19, 22, 51	Ghonge	M	129	12, 16, 18
	S	54	5, 25	Ghalwán	S	1	12		H	15	1, 5, 48
	M	108	25, 28		M	301	27	Ghoni	M	223	8, 10
Garwál	H	623	1, 3, 6, 13, 25, 49	Ghamál	H	35	1		S	118	20, 48, 51
	S	2,613	25, 44		S	2,188	48		H	4	12
	M	524	11, 18, 25, 27, 28, 29	Ghamf	M	32	13, 18	Ghorí	M	1	6
Garwán	H	90	6, 12		H	12	1		S	70	28
	S	27	6, 9	Ghamf	S	2	6, 10		H	272	1, 2, 5, 9, 45, 50
	M	817	16, 17, 24, 26, 29	Ghamf	M	18	18		S	10	9, 38
Garyál	S	10	47	Ghamf	H	83	16		M	814	4, 6, 15, 18, 25, 29, 42, 51
	M	2	18	Ghán	S	2	1	Ghosa	H	1,263	1, 11, 19, 20
Gás	H	88	5		H	15	8, 25		S	95	25
	M	8	28	Ghán	S	15	6, 10	Ghotá	M	94	5, 16
Gasolá	H	17	2, 12		M	41	19, 28		H	41	1
	S	18	6, 45	Ghandriá	H	29	9, 11	Ghotál	M	237	23
	M	502	24, 27, 29, 51		M	1,267	19, 51	Ghulá	H	745	5
Gat	H	208	1	Ghandú	H	18	25		S	2	12
	S	49	27		S	428	11, 38		M	42	48
	M	164	24, 28, 29	Ghanghas	M	407	9, 25, 26	Ghulárf	H	336	11, 23, 28, 29, 48
Gatána	H	2	12		H	725	2, 5, 8, 48		S	1	11
	S	2	14		S	730	11, 13, 48		M	8	49
	M	7	18	Ghanf	M	663	28, 51	Ghumman	H	3	15
Gathál	H	128	1, 2, 31		H	1	5		S	5,497	6, 16, 18, 17, 19, 48
	M	74	13, 25	Ghanf	M	341	29, 51		M	14,735	11, 15, 16, 17, 25, 48
Gathwál	H	2,565	1, 2, 4	Ghanf	H	11	11		S	10,869	15, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, 48
	S	11	6	Ghanf	M	499	24, 29, 51		M	5	4
	M	10	12, 49	Ghans	H	2,518	6, 51	Ghuna	H	75	9, 12
Gatfa	H	3	2	Ghanta	M	2	11		S	6	15, 27
	S	42	50		H	114	1, 6, 51	Ghuwálá	H	118	6
Gatfál	H	242	8, 30, 32, 34	Ghautwál	M	14	5		M	41	13, 27
	M	28	5, 10, 24		H	4	17	Gidál	H	39	6
Gatola	H	56	4, 48	Gharán	M	15	15		M	226	16, 25, 27
	S	7	1		S	1,022	5, 15, 27	Gidán	S	5	12
Gatwálí	H	68	4, 12, 33		H	428	28, 29	Gidar	M	121	29
	S	9	13	Gharar	M	517	5, 48		H	34	6, 48
	M	9	5		S	95	43		S	1	13
Gaur	H	54	13	Gharat	H	23	12, 25		M	10	29
	M	7	24		S	12	45		S		
Gaurí	H	271	2, 11	Gharíál	M	339	26, 27		M		
	S	12	6, 12		H	64	5		S		
	M	25	27		M	355	16, 23, 28		M		

Sex of First Born.

Natural Divisions.	Number of females first born.	Percentage of such families where female children predominate.	Number of males first born.	Percentage of such families where male children predominate.	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born.	Number of ships examined.
Kar Nikobar . . .	49	45.4	65	50	751	130
Central Group . . .	69	39.6	61	35.56	1,131	171

Size of Families by Religion.

Caste or Religion,	Number of Families,	Total number of children,	Average per family,	Number of children surviving,	Proportion of surviving to thousand born,	Number of families with wife married,				
						13-14	15-19	20-30	30 and over,	
Kar Nikobar.										
Tribal	92	302	3.2	237	785	3	39	41	6	
Church of England . . .	38	101	2.6	74	733	..	5	30	3	
Central Group.										
Tribal	177	421	2.37	311	739	17*	47*	79*	12*	

* Age at marriage not recorded for 22 families.

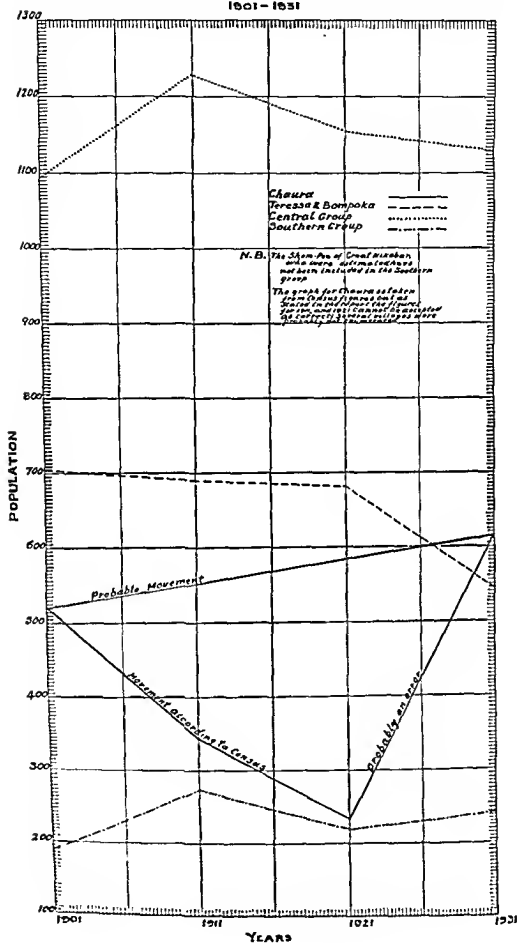
Unfortunately no figures were recorded of the number of boys and girls separately in the above families. The figures in the preceding table show that in the whole of the Nicobars there are 3,708 males against 3,474 females or an excess of males over females, whereas from table No. VII showing the age groups one may surmise that actually more females are born. Thus in Kar Nikobar in the age group 0-0 there are 1,035 females against 1,007 males and in the Central Group, excluding Chaura where ages were not recorded there are 118 females against 106 males. Although the Nicobarese do not know their age it is extremely likely that the estimate in the lower age group from 0-6 is the most correct of all the groups and may be accepted. Accepting this figure one further arrives at the conclusion that the sex of the first born probably affects the number of each sex born thereafter. For instance on Kar Nikobar where the females in the lower group only exceed the males in the same group by about 3 per cent. only 754 females are born to 1,000 males, whereas in the Central Group the excess of females of the same age to male is 13 per cent. and 1,131 females are first born to 1,000 males. These figures are however not analogous; in one case they are of a percentage of the population and in the other for the whole population.

These tables further bring out that the average number of children born per family of tribal religion is 3.2 whereas only 2.6 are born in those families which have been converted to Christianity and the number of surviving children is about 2.6 in the former case against 1.9 in the latter. While final conclusions cannot be drawn from these figures because the wives in Christian families have married on an average at a higher age and because of the introduction of Christianity only during the last few decades, the figures are perhaps significant and similar data in the future will require a careful analysis. With a survival rate of 1.9 per family the population would decrease. It must be taken into consideration that the introduction of Christianity has been held by some people to have had a similar effect in the Pacific Islands, various theories being ascribed to it. It may be that sex restraint of unmarried people which is universally insisted on by Christian missionaries affects a people who have been accustomed to unrestricted sexual intercourse and natural selection for perhaps thousands of years. Isolated cases are on record in the Nicobars where such restraint has created abnormal tendencies.

SUB-CASTES OF CASTES IN SELECTED CASTES—continued

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Gurú Nanak	S 71 18 M 123 17, 29		Háas	H 2,714 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, S 1,788 15, 44, 48, 50		Harrái	H 100 16, 48 S 56 18, 45 M 3,945 16, 17, 20, 27	
Hachhar	H 1 16 S 42 5, 16 M 6 28					Harrárá	H 1 19 S 16 5 M 96 18, 17	
Haddra	M 374 28, 29					Harsáhi	H 45 8, 24, 40, 48 S 27 1	
Hadol	H 487 11, 16, 25 S 652 6, 11, 12, 14, 16 M 69 12, 13, 14		Háns	M 981 29 H 54 4, 6, 9, 11 S 61 25		Harwád:	S 19 4, 5, 44 M 4 13	
Hadwál	H 3 5, 25, 46 S 45 25, 44 M 96 17, 21		Hansáhi	M 1,189 27, 28, 29, 51 H 3 14, 25 S 17 10, 25		Harwálá	M 6 16, 19 H 4 17, 19	
Hadl	M 2 21 H 12 6 S 75 12, 19, 20		Hansrá	M 111 9, 10, 19, 26, 29 H 1 25 S 448 6, 11, 12		Harwan	M 1,201 16, 24 H 76 46	
Halawat	H 65 1, 4, 8, 14 S 2 45 M 119 40, 28		Hanswál	M 263 27 H 78 8 S 152 12, 27		Hasni	M 1,075 46 S 461 20, 24, 26, 27 M 74 9, 25	
Haloh	M 61 23, 28		Hanswán:	H 78 8 S 152 12, 27		Hathár	M 285 9, 18, 28, 27, 48, S 51	
Haldar	M 255 26		Hará	M 571 9, 11, 44, 50 S 436 19, 48, 50 M 504 9, 11, 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 50		Hatnár	H 15 10 S 102 19, 25 M 681 19, 21, 27	
Halgarwál	H 38 4, 6, 19, 25 S 1,136 4, 12, 14, 16 M 157 18, 23, 28, 51		Harach	H 104 8, 9, 11 S 184 9, 11 M 42 28		Hatin	H 1 9 M 212 10, 27 H 38 9	
Háhi	M 181 11, 17, 26, 29 H 16 4, 34 S 4 12		Harápi	H 4 11 S 1 12 M 19 24		Hath	M 142 51 H 119 4, 8 S 102 1, 6, 8, 10	
Hahf	M 206 29 H 10 1 S 162 15		Harak	M 107 9, 18, 49 S 59 9 H 37 16, 19, 39		Hattá	M 118 4, 8 S 102 1, 6, 8, 10 M 681 11, 18, 20, 24, 25, 28	
Halla	M 107 19, 23 H 29 9, 44, 46 S 79 23, 29		Haráng	M 11 12, 25 H 548 19, 28, 29, 46 S 16 15		Hattol	H 99 6, 16 M 227 19, 20, 26, 51 H 528 2, 9	
Halwál	H 749 5, 8, 9, 10 S 170 4, 16 M 39 51		Harar	M 194 9, 17, 27, 29, 51 H 19 8 S 6 6, 9		Hawá	M 19 26 H 2 29 S 2 24	
Halwán	M 17 1, 25, 48 H 40 5, 19, 29 S 61 8		Hardawár	M 19 8 H 6 6, 9 S 606 12		Hawána	M 2 29 S 2 24 H 144 6	
Halyat	H 59 9 S 189 9		Hardul	M 1 19 H 55 46 S 1 18		Hazárá	M 144 6 H 2 23	
Hamdan:	H 92 11 S 1 12 M 1 10		Hardol	M 21 5 H 24 1, 13, 28 S 168 5, 9, 40, 45		Her	H 4,872 J 13, 17, 16, 25, 24, 38, 42, 45, 46, 49	
Hamman	M 119 1, 29 H 2 25 S 316 11, 23, 27, 28		Háro	M 11 5, 19, 25, 40 H 113 9, 19, 26, 40 S 2 48		Herr	S 6,801 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 25, 44, 46, 48, 49	
Hamolá	M 182 19		Hargan	M 2 48 H 29 48 S 19 23, 26		Herr	M 5,944 J L M 18, 19, 94, 44, 48	
Hamran	M 105 23		Hará	M 640 5, 9, 11, 12, 16, 44, 48 S 778 11, 12, 19, 48		Herr	H 90 1, 27, 38 S 90 20	
Hamshuráh	H 4 47 S 1 9 M 481 28, 50		Hará	M 262 11, 18, 28, 44, 48 H 18 8, 19, 35 S 258 15, 25, 46		Herr	M 271 24 H 45 2, 96 M 44 18, 19	
Hamza	M 14 27 H 5 9, 25 S 46 17		Hará	M 5,098 12, 13, 26, 27, 48 S 2 9 M 472 29		Herr	M 294 17, 23 M 105 19 H 27 1	
Hancham	M 123 27 S 64 9, 11, 12 M 62 13, 19, 24		Haráná	M 158 23 H 22 51 M 74 28, 29		Herr	S 49 25, 51 M 1,033 18, 26 H 14 9, 94	
Hand	M 195 5, 9, 12, 15, 19, 25, 48 S 678 12, 14, 27, 39, 48, 48		Harar	M 159 11, 18, 27 H 39 27 S 117 1, 11		Herr	H 48 11, 25 M 1,508 15, 23, 26, 29 H 11 10	
Handál	M 287 17, 21, 23, 24, 27 S 3 17 H 111 8, 50, 51		Hará	M 472 29 H 158 23 M 22 51		Herr	M 10 28, 45 S 3,797 9 H 33 10	
Handrá	M 13 50 S 50 43 M 1,478 11, 14, 17		Hará	M 159 11, 18, 27 H 39 27 S 117 1, 11		Herr	M 14 16 S 2 23 H 2 24	
Hanga	M 487 23, 24 H 4 9 S 53 12, 13		Hará	M 117 1, 11 H 384 11, 24, 28 S 19 9, 10, 46		Herr	M 12 9, 26 H 305 18, 27, 29 S 902 11, 12	
Hangel	M 162 18, 17 H 31 3, 17, 34 S 13 25, 44		Haráná	M 97 9, 23, 24, 28, 48 H 40 24, 29 S 9 10		Herr	M 1,588 9, 10 H 4,941 9, 13, 16, 17, 20 S 719 5, 9, 15, 16, 17, 25, 48, 49	
Hangú	M 2,889 12, 14, 18, 28 H 51 13, 14 S 80 28		Haráná	M 16 15 H 2 18 S 11 2, 21		Herr	M 1,017 9, 13, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 46, 48, 49 S 5,452 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 28, 26, 48, 49	
Hanhans	M 2 11 H 165 9, 21, 25 S 19 18		Haráná	M 145 1, 13 H 24 19 S 22 11, 17, 27		Herr	M 18 5, 9, 25, 27 S 268 25 H 33 19	
Hanj	M 2 11 H 165 9, 21, 25 S 19 18		Haráná	M 145 1, 13 H 24 19 S 22 11, 17, 27		Herr	M 18 5, 9, 25, 27 S 268 25 H 33 19	
Hanjul	M 51 13 S 127 27		Haráná	M 145 1, 13 H 24 19 S 22 11, 17, 27		Herr	M 18 5, 9, 25, 27 S 268 25 H 33 19	
Hauri	M 51 13 S 127 27		Haráná	M 145 1, 13 H 24 19 S 22 11, 17, 27		Herr	M 18 5, 9, 25, 27 S 268 25 H 33 19	

DIAGRAM SHOWING APPARENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION
OF
CHAURA—TERESSA & BOMPOKA— CENTRAL GROUP— SOUTHERN GROUP
1901—1931



not come across any other septs. It is however possible that the estimate is too low.

Nicobar Islands.

Total Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,240	
Tribal—									
(a) Shompen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	1.95%
(b) Other Tribal Nicobarese.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,281	90.63%
Christians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	338	3.30%
Muslims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	285	2.78%
Confucians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111	1.08%

Besides these are 15 Hindus and 10 Buddhists who have not been indicated by colour.

The following are the principal mother tongues of the population of the Nicobars :—

Language.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total population.
Nicobarese	9,835	96.53%
Others	355	3.46%

The indigenous languages of the Nicobars have been shown as one language. There are however distinct differences in dialect in the various groups, (Kar Nikobar, the Central Groups and the Southern Group) while the language of the Shompen differs altogether and is only understood by the Shompen and a few Great Nikobar coastal Nicobarese. The Nicobarese have a considerable gift for acquiring foreign languages and the following languages thus acquired from traders who visit the islands are recorded against the different groups :—

Island Groups.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Hindi.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Malay.	Number of Nicobarese who can speak Burmese.
Kar Nikobar	559	..	157
Central Group	5	372	1
Teressa and Bompoka	..	387	..
Southern Group	..	34	

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Kandoh	H 120	5, 9, 11, 44	Kara	H 198	1, 2, 16	Kasia	H 48	1, 46
Kandor	H 431	11, 51		S 1,790	14	Kaulundia	H 293	4
Kandn	H 11	2, 5, 19	Karach	M 130	10, 48	Kash	M 59	26
	S 1,838	1, 3, 4, 5		H 130	5	Kasnia	H 435	2, 6
	M 415	9, 11, 83	Karag	S 8	8		M 95	17
Kanera	M 20	14, 18	Karal	M 36	28	Kasur	M 486	19, 22, 25, 27, 51
	H 16	1, 6	Karal	M 126	13	Kasur	M 54	27
Kang	M 1,114	18, 28, 51	Karal	H 402	4, 49	Kasura	M 667	26
	H 2,057	6, 9, 10, 11, 16, 25, 39, 44		S 9	5, 25	Kasuran	H 5	6, 18
	S 9,781	J 5, 6, 13, 14, 16, 19, 25, 3d	Karangar	M 9	19		M 15	10, 11, 21
	M 2,457	J 8, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 44, 48	Karar	H 43	3	Kaswal	H 496	1, 2, 3, 5
Kangan	H 8	9, 24		S 11	48		S 2	13
	S 182	5, 9	Karawat	M 434	15, 19	Kaswan	H 1,882	1, 2, 51
	M 358	9, 11		S 562	12, 16, 19, 20, 26, 48		S 60	1, 24
Kangas	H 4	1, 6	Karbam	H 5	33	Kat	M 4	13, 25
	S 11	11, 19		S 9	9		H 7	4, 23
Kang Dogar	M 7	5	Karda	H 47	2, 14		M 14	10
Kanghu	M 11	18		M 36	6, 9	Katara	H 462	13, 14, 23, 28, 29
	S 17	1, 6	Karel	S 6	20		S 1,020	2, 5, 18
Kangori	H 3	9	Kareri	H 48	8, 10		S 48	13, 14, 18
	S 73	11		S 1	29	Katarián	M 230	11, 14, 18
	M 639	8, 9, 11, 16, 48	Kareri	S 193	14, 24		H 1,967	1, 3, 4, 9, 16, 48, 49
	S 1,180	6, 11, 12, 18, 44, 46, 48		M 375	26, 44, 51		S 110	6
Kangotre	H 226	6, 18, 19, 48	Kari	H 11	2, 4	Kathal	M 60	2, 29, 48
Kangra	H 16	16		S 109	48		H 35	38
	S 37	5	Karni	M 18	48		S 35	8
	M 595	12, 46	Karni	H 158	3, 13, 25	Kathia	M 393	28, 50
Kanbo	H 402	6, 11, 16		S 381	11, 13, 19		S 73	9, 10
Kani	H 12	11	Karnal	M 314	9, 16, 23, 26	Kathra	M 459	11, 26
	S 4	24		H 198	5, 6, 10, 13		H 81	1, 11
Kanial	M 56	5, 10	Karni	S 4	9	Katib	S 152	1
	H 3	2, 5		S 926	9, 13, 20, 27, 28		H 10	10, 19
	S 2	45	Karji	M 4	13		S 33	9, 25
Kanián	M 3,872	17, 19, 20	Kark	M 22	9, 19	Katál	M 399	25, 27
Kanit	H 28	2	Karkar	H 1,364	48		H 23	2, 3, 24
Kanita	M 31	11		M 49	48	Katán	M 843	6, 18, 27
Kanj	H 28	1	Karlu	M 14	1		S 1	6
	S 19	9		M 183	19, 26, 29	Katil	M 43	9
Kanjel	M 128	44	Karmán	H 139	2, 8, 15, 25	Katira	M 196	1, 5, 9
	S 118	16, 26		S 2	13		S 49	44
Kanjan	M 110	18	Karnáwal	M 299	20, 48	Katooh	M 185	23, 25, 47
	S 1,433	18		H 1	6, 51	Katpal	H 15	1
Kanjar	M 45	1	Karnadágur	M 83	27	Katni	M 766	27, 28, 29
	H 736	13, 23, 26	Karnas	H 123	1		S 76	1, 9
Kanjara	M 1	14	Karod	H 72	6, 9	Kattar	M 239	18, 48
Kanju	H 76	14, 18, 19	Karog	M 35	19	Kattu	M 195	9, 14, 26
	M 973	28	Karoiá	H 1	1	Katwál	H 303	19, 25, 26
	S 28	12, 41		S 203	11		H 92	46
Kanl	M 1	14	Karor	M 45	19		S 63	2, 12
	H 547	19, 23, 51		H 15	2, 42	Katwár	M 7	9, 10, 44
	S 22	6	Karori	M 74	2, 11, 17		M 305	9, 13, 21, 26
Kankar	M 262	10, 14, 20		S 2	19	Kawal	H 28	5, 51
	H 54	12, 14	Karpál	H 17	1, 10, 49		S 13	2, 6
	S 408	1, 2, 5, 9	Karsani	M 1	11	Kawala	M 512	2, 4, 12, 43
Kankara	M 3	10	Karu	M 230	51		S 9	48
	H 19	5		M 17	44	Káwan	M 1	13
Kankor	S 30	1, 33	Karabath	H 26	2, 11		H 204	1, 5, 21, 31
Kanotra	S 104	1	Kararsara	M 9	15, 19	Kawár	M 231	16, 10, 25
Kanp	S 108	9		H 43	6, 9, 11		H 11	5
Kács	M 12	11	Karwal	S 964	1, 11	Kawárá	S 96	28
	H 26	2, 8		H 101	1		H 14	2, 11, 24
Kána	M 15	13	Karwal	S 28	3, 8, 25	Kela	H 11	51
Kásonia	H 12	45		M 40	13, 25		H 30	16
Kannu	H 24	1	Káswan	M 398	27		S 122	14, 15, 16
	H 9	5, 8	Kas	H 16	1	Kelur	M 792	13, 14, 23, 26
Kannur	M 115	51		H 9	2, 49		H 62	9
Káwá	M 99	51	Kásano	M 330	19		S 1	13
Kauwál	M 20	9		H 21	1, 48	Kel	M 7	14
	H 5	9	Kasar	M 9	19, 26		H 273	9, 10
	S 29	5		H 3	49		S 435	6, 9, 10
Kauwan	M 1,325	27	Kashab	M 318	19, 20, 23	Kenjan	M 18	9, 10
	H 5	21		H 29	2, 5, 11, 46	Keora	M 1,555	23
Kauwár	M 760	14, 16, 19, 26		S 10	5		H 8	10
	H 7	2, 14	Kashl	M 7	12, 13		M 251	18
Kapál	M 191	61	Kashmira	M 44	26	Keri	H 66	9, 11
Kapra	M 246	23		S 4	12		S 1	9
Kapur	H 77	1, 6, 9	Kasi	M 535	11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 29, 49	Kernal	M 1	16
	S 5	12, 48		H 65	2, 9, 51	Kesur	M 120	23
	M 62	51	Kasa	M 967	1	Ket	M 48	13, 16
				M 1	6		M 260	9, 29

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Khorach	M	719 18	Koh	H	15 8	Lada	H	34 9, 11
Khoráná	M	140 25		S	5 12		S	28 8
	M	4 13		M	8 20		M	8 11
Khorá	M	1,307 1, 4, 50, 51	Kohár	M	20 11, 23	Ladial	M	84 13, 27, 51
	S	1,298 5, 11, 25, 50	Koloti	M	32 23	Ladiki	M	26 8
	M	1,616 16, 23, 28, 28, 50, 51	Kolrai	M	78 23		M	1 13
			Koluwáná	H	7 8	Ladkun	H	24 86
Khorwál	S	147 14		M	32 13		M	22 14
	M	5,288 19	Komár	S	8 51	Ladwál	S	30 9
	H	112 4, 9, 11, 48		M	57 20	Laga	H	12 16
Khosa	S	1,369 10, 11, 12, 25, 28, 33, 48, 51	Konar	H	795 3, 10, 11, 13		M	42 16, 29
	M	1 10		S	852 10	Laganda	M	44 17
	H	26 4, 48	Kondal	H	3 10, 11	Lágar	H	698 32, 48
Khosai	H	770 5, 30	Kondar	S	1,025 8, 9, 38		M	10 13, 17, 24
Khot	H	255 1, 5		M	41 12	Lághan	M	19 28
	M	773 12, 16, 26, 28	Konde	H	2 20	Láhal	M	69 6
Khotai	H	343 48		M	10 3	Láhan	H	21 16
	M	1,055 19	Konda	M	11 13, 22	Láhar	H	782 1, 2, 8, 13
Khoti	H	2 16	Konda	H	1,159 2, 33		S	345 3, 10, 12, 14, 44
	M	1,268 20, 27	Konjal	H	282 4		M	129 13, 13, 13, 24, 27
Khotre	H	89 30	Kont	H	1,687 46, 50	Lahot	H	20 18
	S	202 11		S	2 50	Lahotari	S	23 8
	M	204 14, 23	Kontar	M	23 10, 15	Lahná	H	144 3
Khudyal	M	205 23		S	100 11		M	37 17
Khullar	M	13 13	Kopra	M	282 3, 20	Lahr	H	398 48
Khunda	H	77 4, 14	Korá	H	115 2, 11		S	70 48
	M	5 11		S	276 2, 12, 13, 14, 46	Lahra	M	478 16
Khurásán	H	127 48, 50		M	110 10, 12, 13, 16	Lahra	H	201 8
	S	368 48			2,258 5, 12, 13, 20, 27	Lahra	S	235 8, 25
	M	62 48	Koral	M	28 51		S	23 6
Khusra	S	2 6	Korai	M	289 11, 13	Láhi	M	2 46
	M	58 14	Korai	M	181 21, 28, 51		H	40 1, 50
Khyrá	M	788 1, 17, 23	Kornal	H	2,087 1		S	1 50
Kiara	H	277 49		M	137 20	Lagár	M	178 10, 17, 13
	S	110 1	Korutáná	H	17 10, 16	Lagár	M	476 27
Kijhon	H	3 13		S	947 5, 12, 33	Lai	H	72 1
	M	72 5		M	1,217 11, 14, 16, 18, 13, 51		S	276 9
Kikali	H	934 1	Kosal	H	3 12, 47		M	181 6
	M	132 19		S	9 47	Lak	H	278 12, 24, 28, 37, 28
Kimu	H	186 2		M	2 2		M	14 2
	S	20 27	Kosai	M	40 48			3,128 1, 16, 18, 20, 22, 51
Kine	H	127 2, 3	Koswál	M	308 21, 27	Lakará	H	24 48
Kingrá	H	159 16	Kot	M	186 17, 20		M	49 24
	M	19 48	Kotar	H	348 6, 13, 31	Lálhá	M	2,189 13, 27, 28, 29, 51
	S	587 12, 17, 18, 20, 51		S	2 12, 20	Lakhanpál	S	68 1
Kira	H	1 12		M	353 9, 11, 13, 26, 27		M	164 12, 24
	S	1 10	Kothalá	H	31 4, 8	Lakhar	H	95 4
	M	25 14		S	1 8		M	46 17, 51
Kobal	M	261 29	Kothra	M	31 20	Lakhera	H	239 2
Kobár	M	456 51	Kroia	H	23 6		M	25 26
Kochar	H	18 19	Kuchála	H	1 12	Lakhi	S	1 49
	M	37 26, 51		M	120 23		M	22 11
Kochi	M	627 11, 44	Kuchra	M	160 10	Lakhial	M	26 24
Kodan	H	1 82	Kulawa	H	33 49	Lakhtwál	S	369 9
	M	27 26		M	785 27		M	944 51
Kodá	H	166 2, 3	Kular	M	85 16	Lakhola	M	567 51
	S	3 6	Kulár	H	105 9, 11	Lakhlan	H	801 1, 6, 49
	M	12 44		S	252 11		S	270 9, 25
Koháji	M	281 10, 50	Kunb	H	52 2		M	850 9, 15, 16, 24, 51
Kohál	H	183 1, 10, 16	Kunda	M	97 4	Lakhoh	M	235 27
	S	4 9	Kung	H	917 10, 39	Lakhráná	M	14 26
	M	249 27	Kurmi	H	72 11, 18	Lakhr	H	76 2
Kohára	H	1,595 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 33		M	550 25	Lakhwál	H	56 9
	S	400 10, 16, 22, 44	Labál	S	61 6, 20, 27	LáLn	H	329 4
	M	2,157 6, 16, 45, 51	Labána	H	42 17, 18, 48, 48		M	42 29
Kohawár	H	149 1		S	260 1, 8, 13, 24, 48	Lál	H	48 3, 11, 14, 25
	S	202 6	Lábar	M	234 9, 10, 13, 28		S	165 13, 28, 51
	M	6 13	Lachn	M	14 27	Lalal	M	428 27
Kola	M	21 6		H	738 4, 16, 48	Lalar	H	30 16
Kola	M	265 27		S	157 48		S	142 14, 16, 51
Kojál	H	24 6	Lachar	M	9 48		M	80 9, 16, 17, 44
	M	7 51		S	628 9, 10	Leli	H	307 10, 44
Kojár	M	149 9	Lád	H	64 4, 8, 38, 38		S	1,954 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 44
Kokar	H	175 9, 12		S	167 9, 15		M	4,352 1, 2, 3, 24, 26, 27, 33
	S	50 3	Ladé	H	6 1			
	M	632 27		M	57 5, 17	Lalhar	H	14 49
Kokara	S	632 26	Ládan	M	23 2, 11	Laliwál	H	13 3
	M	89 16, 27, 28, 46	Ladná	H	40 18		M	49 19
Kokarti	H	123 1, 9		S	6 14, 17	Lamurá	H	124 4, 6
	M	440 12, 13, 25	Ladnána	M	47 27		M	337 15, 16
Kokeri	M	68 15, 51	Ladhar	H	764 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 50	Lanbe	H	9,160 4, 6, 12, 20, 46
Kokram	H	3 51		S	1,771 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 25, 50		S	957 6, 9, 18, 43
	M	23 12, 14		M	2,774 1, 23, 29, 44, 40, 51		M	65 46
Kolár	H	58 11				Landá	H	1 1
	S	277 10, 11, 14					S	263 8 14
	M	125 17, 23, 44						

The length of the bark used by the women as a skirt is from 6 ft. to 8 ft. long and from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. broad.—(*Women of the Mintira Gunong Burmen, Jour. Indian Archipelago, 1847, page 253*). The holes of the ear are pierced and enormously distended, as strips of bamboo as much as 5" in circumference are inserted, and act as a receptacle for betel leaf and other odds and ends. Bead necklets and armlets are also much worn. A spathe band or piece of cloth is bound round the head to keep the hair in position.

Cultivation.—Cultivation is of an extremely crude and primitive type, reminiscent of that of the Tapiros of New Guinea. A sharp stake with the point hardened in the fire, serves as the sole agricultural implement.* Yams, edible roots, a coconut tree or two, pandanus, areca and plantain trees are planted, small fences being erected around the yams and edible roots to protect them from the depredations of both wild and tame pig. Betel is much chewed by both sexes, causing a prognathic deformation and blackening of the teeth. Lime is obtained by burning shells collected on the sea-shore.

Death.—The dead are buried in a sitting posture with the hands lashed together near the mouth in which pulp of pandanus is placed. The body is not subsequently disinterred as among other Nicobarese. According to Anderson, a year later a large feast accompanied by dancing is held, lasting some six to eight days to which all neighbouring septa are invited. The camp is immediately deserted and never occupied again, all septa being informed of the fact, it is however re-visited so that any ripe fruit from the plantations may be collected.

Marriage.—Very little is known about customs relating to marriage, religion and death. Anderson mentions the existence of a 'meluana' or witch doctor, which he ascribes to the influence of the coast people. Marriage as a rule is arranged by the parents, and the girl is handed over to the parents-in-law after she is weaned. This lends great support to information gathered by the Census party that the Shom-Pen sell their children to the coast people for a dah and three fathoms of cloth per child. The child grows up with the family but assumes the position of a servant and in most cases subsequently marries into the family.

Canoes.—The Shom-Pen have small canoes made by themselves from 6 to 10 ft. in length but they only use them on the rivers and never venture out to sea. Occasionally they help the coast people in the construction of a canoe. The canoes are roughly made possessing neither the technique nor the finish of those made by the coast people.

Weapons.—Neither the bow nor the Nicobarese cross-bow is known amongst the Shom-Pen. The only weapon is a wooden pointed spear (*kin-guan*) of areca wood which is notched on the upper parts to serve as barbs. Of late years iron has been obtained to make these spear heads, and dahs are also obtained by trading. The chief diet of the Shom-Pen is turtle, snakes, frogs, birds, lizards, crocodiles, fresh-water fish, shell-fish, honey, yams, bulbs of the *caladium*, spathes of the areca, fruit of the nipa palm, plantain, pandanus, coconut and above all wild pig. Pigs are either staked and speared or hunted down with dogs, while birds such as the megapode are snared. Fish are either speared or caught by means of a network of bamboo placed across the stream at low tide, enabling the fish to be easily secured. Another very common method is to poison the water with the bruised bark of a forest climber, thus stupefying the fish. Anderson was told that bird-lime was used for catching birds.

Relations with the Coast tribes.—As has been said the constant feuds between the Shom-Pen and the coast tribes have caused the latter to evacuate the east coast of Great Nikobar; of recent years however no attacks have come to the notice of the Administration, although the inland tribes are to be trusted at no time. The aggressive party were always the Shom-Pen who came to the coast in search of iron and cloth, attacking any village when the menfolk were away, killing the remaining inhabitants, and plundering the huts. Each village is however on friendly terms with some sept of the Shom-Pen with whom they barter for rattan and obtain permission to make canoes in the jungle.

In this they are often helped by the inland sept who expect both payment for their labour and an extra present for the permission to make the canoe, this present being a form of royalty. The rattan is purchased in bundles from the Shom-Pen and forms the chief export of Great Nikobar not only to the rest of the Nicobars but to Penang and Singapore where it commands a high price. The practice of selling their children has caused the tribe to come much more in contact with the coast people of recent years, and it is not unusual to find several Shom-Pen at Konyul and in the coast villages of Great Nikobar. The children appeared to be quite happy and beyond having to perform numerous domestic duties are treated as one of the family. There is however a danger of their being exploited, as the Chinese captain of a junk at Nankauri said he could easily procure them.

Conclusion.—So far there is very little known either of the economic prospects of Great Nikobar or of the anthropology of its inland tribe. An untouched field of research awaits the future investigator, who, by staying among the people for many months, might be able to learn their language and record a great deal of valuable anthropological data.

* Note by Census Commissioner for India.—This is also the case with some of the (?) proto-Australoid tribes in the hills of Northern India, whose only long-knived tool is a digging stick with its point hardened in the fire.—J. H. H.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Mahlá	H 1,672	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 32	Malák	H 691	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 19, 25, 31, 51	Mand	H 105	9, 10, 12, 17, 25, 34
	S 170	12, 25		S 11	12, 46		S 850	6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 25
	M 755	1, 17, 18, 20, 23, 51		M 5,144	2, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 23, 51		M 1,163	6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 25, 28
Máhlón	H 574	1, 5, 45, 48, 49	Malalhá	H 2	12	Mandá	H 691	J except (8), 5, 50
	S 418	6, 10, 45, 46		M 44	17		S 371	5, 15, 50
	M 484	10, 13, 17, 26, 28, 48	Malán	H 312	1, 2, 5, 49		M 804	14, 24, 24, 50, 51
Mahmá	H 9	48		S 10	5, 48		M 495	1, 8, 11, 12, 44, 46
	S 27	8, 10	Malánn	H 217	10, 11	Mandábar	H 2,588	12, 48, 48
Mahmwál	S 6	12		S 199	6, 48		M 909	11, 17, 18, 25, 48
	H 4	17	Malang	M 7,237	6, 26, 27, 28, 26, 26		M 497	2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 48
Maho	H 67	13, 24, 25		S 184	8, 10, 44	Mandal	S 1,432	6, 6, 14, 43
Máholia	S 22	1		M 379	3		M 1,037	5, 18, 17, 19, 23, 24, 48
	S 2	6	Maláwat	H 12	19	Mandar	H 1,059	5, 8, 18, 42, 48
Máhot	S 362	48	Malgo	H 1,359	2, 10, 39		S 2,594	1, 8, 9, 11, 26, 48, 48
	S 1,252	48	Malhan	S 9	26		M 644	2, 13, 15, 24, 25, 28, 44, 48
Mábotrá	S 66	15		M 782	8, 16, 19		S 242	48
Mabráñ	H 211	1, 2, 48	Malhar	S 11	16		M 3	48
	S 77	25	Malhu	H 1,663	5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 27	Manderná	M 1,034	2, 5, 6, 11, 34, 47, 49
Mahre	H 356	1, 2, 6, 5, 12, 24, 32		S 2,977	L 6, 10, 11, 21, 18, 23, 49	Mandhán	M 385	28, 51
	S 107	8, 14, 15, 18		M 1,655	8, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 17, 24, 25	Mandhare	H 950	2, 5, 6, 11, 40, 45
Mabta	H 2,726	13, 16, 23, 47, 51	Malhot	S 108	44		S 1,850	1, 5, 6
	S 24	2, 8, 11, 24, 48		M 185	13, 17		M 640	6, 18, 17, 19, 20, 28, 47
	S 489	13, 48	Máhi	H 542	1, 6, 12, 15, 25, 44	Mandi	H 1,106	5, 6, 9, 11, 18, 25, 45, 48
	M 1,161	2, 4, 15, 18, 18, 24, 44		S 3,258	J except (8), 6, 14, 15, 17, 24, 45		S 1,580	8, 15, 44, 49
Maham	M 33	17		M 892	14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 28, 48, 44	Mandial	H 114	10, 25, 28, 49, 51
Mabton	S 429	10, 12, 13, 24, 25	Mabán	H 197	1, 3, 5, 11		S 90	48
	M 34	48		S 37	10, 17, 20	Mandiar	H 152	23, 24
Mahman	S 412	4, 25, 41	Mahár	H 113	11, 18, 18		S 127	1, 25, 30, 39, 42
Markan	H 212	12, 13, 27		M 798	19, 20, 24, 23, 23		S 989	6, 10, 11, 25, 44, 45
Mains	S 681	14, 17, 18, 24, 25	Málpotrú	M 68	51		M 241	10, 11, 25
	M 11	14	Malbhán	H 10	11, 48		S 24	18
Majahade	H 964	1, 4, 5, 3, 25		S 22	1, 46, 48	Mandmá	H 230	6, 11, 49
Májar	S 131	8	Maloi	H 158	11, 12, 48	Mando	S 3	48
	M 117	9, 17, 25, 28		S 10	24, 36	Mandori	M 180	17, 29
Mujhiál	H 14	6, 25	Malorkhu	M 2	1		S 126	50
	S 7	5, 10		M 48	23, 26		S 915	50
Májlá	M 252	18, 19, 20	Malot	H 15	6, 9, 10, 68	Mandotre	M 58	50
	S 3	1		S 11	6, 9		S 39	16
Majlan	H 16	1, 5	Malrá	M 39	1, 9	Mandwán	H 32	5, 48
	M 107	5, 23		H 6	4, 12		S 30	5
Majotre	H 641	18	Malra	H 125	23, 25, 29, 28	Mángá	H 379	4, 6, 11, 12, 16
	S 10	16		S 28	12		S 44	10, 13
Majuka	M 108	1, 2, 5, 6	Mami	H 348	15, 34, 51		S 195	18, 28, 51
Majun	H 276	14, 25, 45		M 223	10, 12, 15, 24, 25	Mangálá	H 94	1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 29
	S 684	13, 23, 25, 28	Mamri	S 45	48		S 340	1, 9, 10, 11, 14
Mako	S 61	8, 14		M 5	48		M 1,771	14, 18, 20, 26, 29, 51
	M 318	14, 51	Mamri	M 12,587	D J except (6), L 18, 25, 30, 39, 48, 49, 50	Mángar	H 412	4, 8, 11, 12, 3, 25
Mathal	S 612	16, 23, 25, 51	Mán	S 37,492	J except (8), L 6, 25, 43, 49, 50		S 767	1, 2, 12, 14, 11, 25, 48
	M 2	3		M 5,261	J except (6), L except (13), 6, 25, 49	Mangarál	M 10,53	16, 19, 25, 26, 51
Makhan	S 2	18	Mának	H 46	10, 13, 44	Mangat	H 595	J except (5), 2, 6, 18, 45, 46, 48, 50
	M 470	9, 17, 23, 24, 26, 51		S 211	8, 33, 44		S 6,833	J except (8), 1, 20, 25, 44, 50
Makhar	H 180	4, 10, 25, 48	Mauan	M 2,208	13, 21, 27, 29		M 3,743	L except (14), 6, 10, 11, 12, 18, 21, 25, 26, 44, 51
	S 113	6, 14, 25, 48		H 17	8	Mángi	H 250	2, 49
Makhdum	M 631	6, 17, 51	Manar	H 22	5		S 171	8, 44, 48
Makbnu	H 47	17, 18, 18, 20		M 3-6	14, 15, 24, 28	Manglor	M 52	9, 28, 51
	S 111	1, 6	Manat	H 62	2, 43		M 23	24, 25
Makrá	H 29	8		S 4	39	Mengori	M 78	19, 51
	M 513	23, 24	Manchari	H 74	1, 5		M 18	1, 46
Makrwál	S 9	36		S 11	0	Mangotrú	H 112	13, 18, 51
	M 2,306	23, 51		M 102	9, 17	Mangu	H 163	16
Makore	H 46	2, 5, 48, 49					S 152	5, 9, 11, 12
	S 47	6, 10					S 42	4, 6, 49
Maku	M 16	6, 10, 18					M 688	24, 29, 51
	H 1	11						
Mal	H 37	12, 29						
	S 128	5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 25, 26, 47, 48						
	S 385	6, 8, 14, 25, 28, 44						
	M 217	6, 13, 15, 28, 51						
Malá	H 344	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9						
	S 172	10, 14						
	M 1,095	2, 4, 5, 10, 28, 27, 25						
Malábar	M 54	48						

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Nadisar S	18	14	Nangara S	288	6, 12, 19	Nikka M	1,084	17, 51
Nadmál S	18	4	Nangra M	32	13	Nil H	29	5
Nág M	87	14, 19	Nangra S	5	44	Niler S	297	10
Nágai H	62	18, 26	Nangra M	123	16, 17	Nili S	34	15
Nágai S	495	1, 2, 30, 31, 44, 49	Nangra H	2	51	Nili H	19	48
Nágai M	2	44	Nangpál M	44	21	Nili S	545	10
Nágai H	17	25	Nangpál H	1	27	Nili M	265	16, 17, 18, 28, 48
Nágai S	2,511	5, 8, 9, 10, 50	Nangra M	14	51	Nimbar H	27	49
Nágai M	2,454	10, 11, 14, 18, 50	Nangra H	65	17, 19	Ningra H	7	10, 39
Nagarál M	528	1, 10, 11, 18, 20	Nangra S	677	12, 16	Nirbas M	89	23
Nagarpál H	550	19, 20, 24	Nangra M	150	14, 15, 25	Nirbas H	351	1
Nagarpál S	8	18, 19	Nangra H	78	16, 17, 19	Nirbas H	6	5
Nagarpál M	1	19	Nangra S	289	16, 19, 33	Nirbas S	12	38
Nágauri H	86	16, 17, 18	Nangra M	66	26	Nirbas M	505	19
Nágauri S	7	47	Nangra H	187	17	Nirbas H	514	1, 2, 12
Nágauri M	19	25	Nangra S	1,650	1, 2, 5, 6, 21, 48, 53	Nirbas M	3,372	18, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27
Naggáh H	14	2, 20	Nangra M	64	2, 5, 13, 49	Nirbas H	4	5
Naggáh S	21	2	Nangra S	290	2, 18, 18, 19, 20, 28	Nirbas M	18	12
Naggáh M	56	2, 14, 17	Nangra H	368	5, 6, 11, 12, 48	Nirbas S	9,384	17, 18, 20, 51
Naggáh H	59	19, 18	Nangra M	1,868	6, 19, 45, 48	Nirbas H	9	12
Naggáh S	1,938	20, 25, 28	Nangra S	184	1, 5	Nirbas M	5,125	12, 24, 25, 26, 29, 51
Naggáh M	577	4, 9, 27	Nangra H	358	17, 23, 25, 27	Nirbas S	9	20
Nághra M	1,857	16, 18	Nangra M	23	8	Nirbas M	21	20
Nágráná M	144	19, 23	Nangra H	68	6	Nirbas M	976	25, 27
Nágráná H	85	4, 48	Nangra S	74	10, 12, 14	Nirbas M	411	18
Nágráná S	9	10, 24, 48	Nangra M	28	24	Nirbas H	186	9
Náhal H	127	10, 44	Nangra H	649	4	Nirbas S	12	1
Náhal S	1,104	10, 19, 24	Nangra M	1,804	1, 5, 6, 9, 48	Nirbas H	1,247	27
Náhal M	85	10, 12, 16	Nangra S	28	48	Nirbas M	287	8
Náhar H	372	5, 29, 44	Nangra H	1,562	12, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28	Nirbas M	1,239	23, 51
Náhar S	331	5, 11, 25	Nangra M	853	3, 4, 5, 31, 48, 49	Nirbas H	38	16
Náhar M	1,271	17, 19, 25, 28, 27, 51	Nangra S	663	6, 10	Nirbas M	1	16
Náhra H	1,924	1, 2, 48, 49, 51	Nangra H	237	12, 20, 29	Nirbas M	1	19
Náhra S	120	12, 48, 49	Nangra M	358	5, 48, 49	Nirbas M	180	28
Náhra M	3,484	18, 21, 23, 26, 28, 48, 51	Nangra S	2,797	1, 4, 5, 6, 48, 49	Nirbas H	22	2, 2
Nahrán H	3	38	Nangra M	100	1, 5, 10, 11, 48, 49	Nirbas H	598	11, 12
Nahrán M	66	19	Nangra H	123	27	Nirbas H	51	51
Nahráná H	148	2, 4, 6, 12	Nangra M	1,052	2, 3, 4, 44, 48	Nirbas S	65	51
Nahráná S	33	1, 17	Nangra H	587	28	Nirbas M	64	14, 29
Nahráná M	1	51	Nangra S	658	10, 13, 15, 17, 33, 39, 40, 43	Nirbas H	28	4, 35, 49
Nahra H	575	23, 26, 29, 51	Nangra M	1,917	12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 48, 49	Nirbas S	3	17, 48
Nahra M	2,331	1, 11	Nangra H	1,731	15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 44, 48	Nirbas M	52	30
Nahra S	98	1, 6, 17	Nangra S	57	9, 48	Nirbas H	39	6
Nahra M	265	17, 24, 28	Nangra M	6	5	Nirbas S	108	15
Nahra H	296	6, 48	Nangra H	4,093	61	Nirbas S	46	32, 39
Nahra S	95	10, 19	Nangra M	85	3, 14, 16	Nirbas H	64	15
Nahra M	18	14, 16	Nangra S	2	8	Nirbas H	25	3
Nahra H	12	19	Nangra M	10	25	Nirbas S	27	17
Nahra S	570	3, 8, 44	Nangra H	64	14	Nirbas H	11	12
Nahra M	942	9, 14, 44, 49	Nangra S	144	16, 17, 18, 20, 23	Nirbas H	7	12
Nahra H	376	14, 16, 19	Nangra M	330	9	Nirbas S	1,397	5, 6, 44, 45
Nahra S	235	16	Nangra H	3	14	Nirbas M	2,058	10, 45
Nahra M	3	51	Nangra S	55	13, 19	Nirbas M	8,152	16, 45
Nahra H	95	14, 51	Nangra M	65	3	Nirbas S	42	8
Nahra S	82	1	Nangra H	48	10, 49	Nirbas M	32	39
Nahra M	3	19	Nangra S	18	49	Nirbas H	652	1, 4, 12, 30, 32
Nahra S	115	9	Nangra M	28	9	Nirbas M	620	10, 11, 38
Nahra M	135	27	Nangra H	4	4	Nirbas H	2	14
Nahra S	13	48	Nangra S	158	17, 48	Nirbas H	53	9
Nahra M	2	48	Nangra M	138	29	Nirbas S	98	2
Nahra H	228	8	Nangra H	108	11	Nirbas S	42	1, 10
Nahra S	370	5, 8, 48	Nangra S	58	12, 48	Nirbas M	73	1
Nahra M	7	3	Nangra M	31	29	Nirbas H	92	28
Nahra S	123	2, 16, 48	Nangra H	14	5, 33, 48	Nirbas M	107	9
Nahra H	28	8	Nangra M	789	14, 23, 26, 29	Nirbas M	65	19
Nahra S	349	44, 48	Nangra H	186	2, 5	Nirbas M	373	29
Nahra M	42	50	Nangra S	359	19, 24, 26	Nirbas H	247	28
Nahra S	935	10, 25, 44, 50	Nangra M	6,448	2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 44, 48, 49	Nirbas S	1,841	2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 45, 48, 20, 22, 23, 45, 48, 50, 51
Nahra M	159	50	Nangra H	1,880	11, 13, 48, 49	Nirbas M	1,037	1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 25, 50
Nahra S	24	2, 8, 33	Nangra S	1,770	1, 4, 14, 27, 28	Nirbas H	130	13, 27
Nahra H	47	12	Nangra M	14	13, 29	Nirbas H	1	39
Nahra S	2,803	2, 4, 5, 31, 48	Nangra H	23	10, 17	Nirbas S	262	10
Nahra M	18	48	Nangra M	135	13, 29	Nirbas H	325	16, 25
Nahra S	548	26, 27	Nangra H	33	8, 16	Nirbas S	241	10, 14, 16
Nahra H	39	5, 12, 49	Nangra M	70	3, 9	Nirbas M	951	13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24, 26, 29
Nahra S	9	45, 49	Nangra S	16	17	Nirbas S	78	1
Nahra M	6	24, 26	Nangra H	101	11, 48	Nirbas M	2	10
Nahra S	214	27	Nangra S	32	32, 48	Nirbas H	110	1, 5, 7
Nahra H	25	6	Nangra M			Nirbas S	28	1
Nahra S	1	20	Nangra H			Nirbas M		
Nahra M	36	5, 10, 16	Nangra S			Nirbas H		
Nahra S	5	13	Nangra M			Nirbas S		
Nahra H	118	14, 27	Nangra H			Nirbas M		
Nahra S	32	2, 3	Nangra S			Nirbas H		
Nahra M	48	8, 15, 16, 19	Nangra M			Nirbas S		
Nahra S	61	21	Nangra H			Nirbas M		

Nowadays some of the richer people have coffins for their dead relatives, an imitation of European custom and sometimes the body is carried to the burial ground in a canoe, which is said to be an old custom at the burial of rich people. The canoe is afterwards cut up and broken to pieces.

After the burial ceremony the name of the deceased is not mentioned and if another man in the same village has the same name as deceased he will change it, or if the deceased bore a name like fire or water the relatives will henceforth use a synonym for this when mentioning it.

Feast for the Dead.—Once in 3 or 4 years a feast for the departed is held in a village. The villagers some ten months beforehand have agreed on the time about which it will be held and preliminary invitations are sent out to other villages. After these invitations are sent out, a tree of about 60 feet high is cut down and holes are bored at intervals all along the stem after the branches have been removed, and pegs are driven into the holes. When this has been done the post is set up in an arranged spot, with posts fixed alongside it, to which it is tied in order to steady it. A man climbs the post with the end of a rope in his hand. Fruit, baskets of pork, etc. are drawn up by this rope and fastened on the pegs, until sometimes there is a great array of food.

If the villagers are poor this post may not be set up. Bamboo cages able to hold about a dozen pigs are made in the village about the same time. Canoes are decorated and set up in front of their own houses. The graveyard on *el-panam* and part of the beach around it are tidied up and kept tidy. All this takes about three months and during that time no pigs may be killed in the village. Then the date is definitely fixed and special invitations are sent out saying that on the day after tomorrow the houses will be decorated, on the third day the pigs will be put into the cages and on the fourth day they will be killed.

This date may fall at any time of the year except that for convenience's sake the wet season is avoided and the months of November and December are chosen which are cold.

Pigs are brought into the village from outside having their legs tied to a pole and they are carried round the village before being put into the cages.

Soon after the special invitations are sent out the nearest visitors begin to arrive. These visitors will dance all night by the group of houses where the post with the food on it has been erected. Next morning the post is cut down and the food, putrid or fresh, is thrown into the jungle. A pig is taken and sacrificed and the intestines and some of the flesh are placed on coconut leaves over the place where the post stood.

Then the pigs for the feast are slaughtered near the village and singed over the flames of palm leaf torches. After a mid-day feast the visitors all receive a portion of pork. Every part of a pig except the lungs and lower jaw bone is given away. After this distribution some of the visitors return home, though many wait for the pig-wrestling.* Some of the most savage pigs are let out of the cages in the late afternoon and men who are skilled in the sport seize three pigs by the ears and hold them. Sometimes a man is bitten or gored by the tusks of the pigs; any pig that injures a man is speared at once. Young folk may not eat the flesh of such a pig, say the older people. No reason is given for this except that it is the custom. After this is over more of the guests will return home.

Next day the fat pigs are reduced to lard, which is stored in coconut shells. There will be dancing through the night by the villagers and any visitors who have stayed on.

On the following days preparations are made for digging up the bones by the deceased's friends. Water is drawn from wells and covered over with leaves. The women squat by the memorial posts at the graves and lament. A fence of palm leaves is made right round the burial ground, except for one exit near the unclean place in the jungle where the bones are thrown away.

Then the bones of those who have been dead for two years or more are dug up, a witch doctor standing by each grave and keeping evil spirits away by waving a bunch of the leaves that keep away evil spirits. If by chance the bones are found to have flesh on them they are put back and covered over again to await the next festival. Otherwise the skulls are wiped clean by hand, wrapped in white calico and placed on a spathe of palm. The other bones are taken out one by one and placed on the same spathe. This is then carried to the Dead House on *el-panam* and placed on top of big yams that are scattered under the Dead House for this purpose.

Then this spathe containing all the bones is wrapped round with white and red calico. When all the digging is completed and the bones wrapped up, the bundles containing the bones of more important people are re-interred in the grave from which they were taken, the others are carried to the unclean place in the jungle and the bones are scattered there and the cloth torn to rags.

After all this the grave diggers go down to the sea and wash their hands and legs or bathe.

Witch Doctors.—In Kar Nicobar only of these islands is there a novice to the School of Witch Doctors. These novices are called *ma-fai* and they may be of either sex, though female applicants are very rare. If a man or boy is of a sickly nature the witch doctors usually want him as a novice and at night will throw into the house where he resides some leaves such as they use for their charms and perhaps one or two chickens with their legs tied together. When these are found the sickly man's friend is known that the spirits are calling him and he must become a novice. A day is fixed for his name to be laid. Before sunrise the witch doctors and friends of the man or boy thump the ground under the house with stems of the coconut leaf, each one looking in his hand a bunch of evil spirit-exPELLING leaves.

* Similarly the Ao Naga of Assam wrestle with the mithan (gayal) bulls which are to be sacrificed.

APPENDIX C.

Nicobars.

ABSTRACT FROM A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF PORT BLAIR ON 13TH FEBRUARY 1932.

Yaws in the Nicobar Islands by Major A. J. D'Souza, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

Incidence of Yaws in the Nicobar Islands is not mentioned in standard books on Tropical Medicine (Manson and Castellani). I have received reports from time to time, since my arrival in Port Blair, that syphilis is very prevalent in the Nicobars, causing severe disfiguration of the inhabitants and threatening the extinction of the race. Two typical cases of yaws in the secondary stage were noticed by me among Nicobarese who were sent to Port Blair for a trial for murder and were cured with 2 injections of N. A. B. (O. 6 & O. 9 Grms.) in 1930; and it transpired that the cases reported to be suffering from syphilis in the Nicobars may be cases of yaws. I understand that Lt.-Col. Barker, I.M.S., F. M. O. in Port Blair, in 1924 brought a case of yaws from the Nicobars and demonstrated the lesions at a meeting of the Clinical Society, but I fail to find any record of the prevalence of this disease in the Nicobars. An opportunity occurred for investigation, when the Census Superintendent for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands required the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to record the anthropological measurements of the Andamanese and Nicobarese in connection with his report for these islands. Dr. Naidu was deputed for this work, and after receiving preliminary instructions in the use of instruments for taking these measurements in Calcutta, he proceeded to Nicobars on 7th February 1931. I sent him well equipped with what I considered an adequate supply of N. A. B. in the hope of temporarily ameliorating the condition of people and awaiting a report from him as to any further steps to be taken to combat the disease. I may mention that the Andaman Islands are free from yaws, while syphilis and gonorrhoea are common and are principally responsible for undermining the fertility of the Andamanese. Dr. Naidu worked under difficult conditions with regard to language and time limit and the discomfort of a camp life from 7th February 1931 to 18th March 1931. From his report it would appear that an interesting study of tropical diseases could be made in these islands. His time was limited for a study of the local conditions, as well as of the diseases prevalent among the inhabitants living in the various villages. The principal diseases prevalent in both the Great and Little Nicobar as well as the Central Group are yaws and elephantiasis. Altogether he treated 60 cases of yaws:—

	No.
Little Nicobar.—Pulo Milo	1
Great Nicobar.—Kondul	2
Pulobabi	3
Shompen camp Alexandra river	1
Central Group.—Bompoka	4
Nankauri	7
Chaura	9
Teressa	33
Total	60

He also noticed that at Chaura, out of a total population of about 600, 35 were showing visible signs of elephantiasis. During the course of his whole journey he came across only two cases of syphilis—one contracted at Nankauri and the other at Kar Nikobar—both trading centres for the outside world with a floating population of eastern nationals. He had a large out-patients' attendance wherever he camped. The people from different islands appreciated the treatment given and expressed a desire to Mr. Bonington, Census Superintendent, and to Dr. Naidu that they wanted the whole-time services of a doctor for the island. If a doctor could be appointed for them, Teressa or Camorta would be a central place for a hospital or dispensary. As regards medical facilities for the Nicobars, a doctor appointed by the Kar Nikobar Mission (subsidised by the local Government) is stationed at Kar Nikobar in charge of a hospital and a small dispensary in charge of a compounder is established at Nankauri; but there are no amenities for treatment at any of the other islands, unless the inhabitants can go in fine weather to either of these centres. Dr. Naidu exhausted his stock of N. A. B. in treating cases of yaws before he returned. On receiving his report I proceeded to the Nicobars with Dr. Naidu in April 1931 with a plentiful supply of N. A. B. We took the opportunity of examining some of the cases that had received an injection two months previously. The inhabitants were so

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Rohan	H 133 M 179	6, 49 1, 23	Sades	H 4 M 974	19 27	Sáho	H 181 S 4	1, 2, 8, 51 19, 27
Rohoj	H 11	12	Sadhánu	M 4,715	25, 45	Sahojí	M 2,045	18, 24, 28, 29
Rohná	S 1	51	Sadhár	M 1,090	26, 27	Sabolat	H 20 S 250	25 48
Rohubár	M 18	25	Sadhár	H 4	9	Sabolat	H 36 S 250	48 48
Rohlá	M 31	12	Sadhún	M 428	12, 17, 19, 20, 24	Sáhon	M 119	48
Rohlá	H 19	9	Sadhún	H 1	46	Sáhon	H 21	10, 46
Rohra	M 158	23, 28, 29	Sadhún	S 27	12	Sáhon	S 77	48
Rohra	H 5	11	Sadhún	M 153	16, 44	Sáhore	M 317	28, 51
Rojáká	M 58	28	Sadhún	H 1	9	Sáhore	S 11	48
Rojhá	M 43	28	Sadhún	S 163	25	Sáhore	M 218	24
Rojhá	H 354	1, 2, 49	Sadhún	M 94	20	Sabota	H 2,243	1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 18, 30
Rojhá	S 1	13	Sadhún	H 224	8	Sabota	S 8,311	8, 10, 11, 18, 25, 27, 44, 50
Rojhárá	H 33	2, 80, 49	Sadhún	M 10	20, 24	Sabota	M 717	6, 10, 11, 18, 18, 44
Rojhárá	S 28	49	Sadhún	H 1	6	Sabota	H 439	8, 9, 13, 17, 25
Rojhárá	H 45	51	Sadhún	M 16	9, 16	Sabota	S 19	8, 13, 15, 18
Rojhárá	S 10	51	Sadhún	M 94	16, 19	Sabota	M 1,072	10, 11, 18, 17, 26, 28
Rojhárá	M 28	24	Sadhún	M 648	19, 27, 29	Sabota	M 23	10
Rojhárá	H 91	1	Sadhún	M 52	17, 27	Sabota	H 6,549	2, 6, 4, 48
Rokh	M 24	29	Sadhún	H 676	2, 6, 6	Sabota	S 378	48
Rokhan	H 6	2, 14	Sadhún	S 1	9	Sabota	H 84	4, 12, 19
Rokhan	S 424	11, 29	Sadhún	M 378	10, 23, 24, 27	Sabota	M 254	11, 26
Rolá	H 75	1	Sadhún	S 126	14	Sabota	H 1	19
Rolá	M 4	25	Sadhún	M 109	26, 28	Sabota	S 12	21, 26, 27
Rolan	H 27	61, 49	Sadhún	H 79	5, 25, 30	Sabota	M 552	24, 28, 27, 28
Rolá	M 15	12, 17	Sadhún	S 240	12, 15, 25	Sabota	H 1,007	1, 2, 9, 14, 49
Rolá	S 7	10	Sadhún	M 1,124	12, 24, 26, 27	Sabota	S 172	9, 12, 49
Rolá	M 4	10	Sadhún	H 24	17, 25, 46	Sabota	M 1,751	19, 23, 28, 49, 51
Ronk	S 9	10	Sadhún	S 133	48	Sabota	H 37	1
Ronk	M 2	14	Sadhún	S 2	48	Sabota	S 1	19
Roprá	H 15	61, 48	Sadhún	M 38	27	Sabota	M 205	28, 27, 28
Roprá	M 99	25, 50	Sadhún	H 40	2, 8, 12	Sabota	H 7	1, 8, 50
Ror	H 39	1, 12, 48	Sadhún	S 6	10, 49	Sabota	S 9	5
Ror	M 1	49	Sadhún	M 92	10, 11, 16, 24, 27	Sabota	M 71	26
Ror	S 31	28	Sadhún	S 21	12, 51	Sabota	H 181	6, 10, 12
Rorá	H 10	2	Sadhún	H 1	3	Sabota	S 127	12, 16, 17
Rorá	S 12	43, 51	Sadhún	S 22	12	Sabota	M 22	24
Rorá	M 5	14, 29	Sadhún	H 4	9, 10	Sabota	H 5	9
Rorá	S 38	1	Sadhún	S 805	9, 12	Sabota	M 58	46
Rorá	H 6	8	Sadhún	M 85	24, 26, 29	Sabota	M 73	20, 23
Rorá	M 215	18, 25	Sadhún	H 19	24	Sabota	M 432	17, 18, 51
Rorá	H 8	30, 48	Sadhún	M 43	2, 12	Sabota	H 217	1, 8, 48
Rorá	S 19	13	Sadhún	S 280	8, 16, 25	Sabota	M 5	48
Rorá	M 5	46	Sadhún	M 1,215	19, 27, 28, 29	Sabota	H 50	17
Rorá	M 14	12, 17	Sadhún	H 84	18, 21, 26, 29	Sabota	H 99	2, 8, 12
Rorá	M 165	10	Sadhún	M 1,514	2, 5, 9, 21, 48	Sabota	S 198	9, 10, 14
Rorá	S 118	14, 20	Sadhún	H 768	14, 48	Sabota	M 438	17, 18, 24, 27
Rorá	M 3	12	Sadhún	M 248	26	Sabota	H 3	10
Rorá	H 8	8	Sadhún	H 182	11, 19	Sabota	M 557	12, 51
Rorá	M 88	1, 38	Sadhún	M 488	20	Sabota	H 1	28
Rorá	S 10	19	Sadhún	H 15	2	Sabota	S 811	12
Rorá	M 51	28	Sadhún	M 6	11	Sabota	M 110	51
Rorá	H 26	1	Sadhún	M 21	23	Sabota	H 7	12
Rorá	M 4	25	Sadhún	H 169	2, 9, 14, 19	Sabota	M 112	15
Rorá	M 129	19	Sadhún	M 284	15, 16, 25	Sabota	M 174	6, 17, 21, 44
Rorá	H 37	1	Sadhún	S 263	14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28	Sabota	H 211	1, 8
Rorá	M 1	9	Sadhún	H 1	18	Sabota	S 12	10, 14, 25
Rorá	H 747	9, 11	Sadhún	S 251	10, 12, 51	Sabota	M 62	11, 26, 51
Rorá	M 85	11, 13, 15, 26	Sadhún	M 906	26, 27	Sabota	H 14	3
Rorá	H 28	2, 11, 18, 46	Sadhún	H 5,768	1, 2, 5, 9, 12, 13, 30, 46	Sabota	M 2	18
Rorá	S 2	9	Sadhún	S 4	9, 48	Sabota	M 2	16
Rorá	M 56	11, 18, 28	Sadhún	M 988	11, 18, 17, 19, 28, 29, 48	Sabota	H 223	10, 11, 17, 25, 44
Rorá	H 217	6, 9, 44	Sadhún	H 17	10, 17	Sabota	S 1,010	10, 17, 26, 44
Rorá	S 7	44	Sadhún	S 571	9, 10	Sabota	M 97	10, 17, 26
Rorá	M 20	18	Sadhún	M 197	9, 10	Sabota	S 167	9, 10
Rorá	S 6,498	46, 51	Sadhún	H 221	8, 10, 18, 17, 19	Sabota	M 27	10, 18
Rorá	M 8	6	Sadhún	S 1,121	8, 10, 12, 18, 20, 25	Sabota	H 8	9
Rorá	H 20	11, 16	Sadhún	M 4,999	10, 12, 16, 18, 23, 25, 29	Sabota	M 32	10
Rorá	S 11	14, 27	Sadhún	H 14	4, 14, 19	Sabota	S 1,972	18, 19, 20, 22, 27, 28, 51
Rorá	M 185	8	Sadhún	S 35	13	Sabota	M 2	12
Rorá	M 42	27	Sadhún	M 287	11, 12, 24	Sabota	M 30	26, 27
Rorá	S 47	5	Sadhún	S 18	12	Sabota	H 20	9
Rorá	M 31	19	Sadhún	M 1	17	Sabota	H 464	4, 8
Rorá	H 388	1, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14	Sadhún	S 2	51	Sabota	S 29	5
Rorá	S 2,505	14	Sadhún	M 74	10, 16, 28	Sabota	H 67	3, 14
Rorá	M 898	11, 26, 27	Sadhún	H 527	3, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17, 44	Sabota	S 117	25
Rorá	H 76	9	Sadhún	S 2,768	6, 8, 10, 25, 46	Sabota	M 7	2
Rorá	M 148	6, 14, 25	Sadhún	M 729	8, 10, 16, 17, 23, 26	Sabota	H 218	2, 6, 9, 44
Rorá	S 175	21	Sadhún	H 14	4, 14, 19	Sabota	S 156	6, 44
Rorá	H 68	9	Sadhún	S 35	13	Sabota	M 38	2, 17
Rorá	S 24	9	Sadhún	M 287	11, 12, 24	Sabota	H 106	10, 11, 14
Rorá	M 7	18	Sadhún	S 18	12	Sabota		
Rorá	M 158	16, 17	Sadhún	M 1	17	Sabota		
Rorá	H 31	6, 14	Sadhún	S 2	51	Sabota		
Rorá	S 1	10	Sadhún	M 74	10, 16, 28	Sabota		

Secondary stage or stage of generalized eruptions.—The onset of this stage corresponds with the decline of constitutional symptoms and most of our cases treated were well advanced in the secondary stage. Generalised eruption is ushered in as follows:—Minute roundish papules of the size of a pin head are seen with a yellow crust at the apex usually three months after the primary lesion, lasting a few weeks and leaving when they disappear scurfy patches; these patches are circular and show a fine sand-colored desquamation as if the skin has been dusted over with flour oratta. This condition was only noticed in one of our cases. Some papules coalesce enlarge and skin gets proliferated or hyperkeratoid.

Tertiary stage.—This is a stage of gummatous nodules and deep ulcerative processes. The transition period between secondary and tertiary stages differs widely from that of syphilis. Instead of getting absorbed and healing, yaws may spread marginally as well as deeply and leading to extensive ulcers which may last for years. Such ulcers may involve deep structures producing necrosis of bone or cartilage or give rise to cicatricial contractures in the process of healing or from immobility of joints, and it is said that in such cases (8 per cent. according to Manson) typical lesions of yaws disappear and the ulcer is non-infective.

Feet, Crab Yaws and Claws.—Yaws in the soles of feet is limited by thick skin. Like an abscess in this region, it is under high tension. It attains a large size before it bursts and is therefore very painful. When the thick epidermis gives way, yaws is converted into a fungating ulcer and although painful to the touch is not painful to the same degree as it was before it burst through skin. This ulcer, after the pent up secretion oozes out, appears like the section of a pomagranate cut through with a knife.

"Gangosa"—This is a destructive disfiguring process with deep ulceration of the nose and pharynx and is said to commence as an ulcer of the soft palate. It spreads slowly and leads to complete destruction of hard palate, soft parts, cartilage and bones of nose; in some cases sparing the upper lip as a bridge, in other cases leading to its partial destruction. A great cavity is left with the tongue as the floor, which remains unaffected.

Bone Lesions.—These are common in the tertiary stage. As in syphilis painful nodes on the anterior surfaces of long bones such as tibia, radius, ulna and clavicle, hard, tender and painful in the beginning remain as thickenings when acuteness subsides.

The characteristic sabre-shaped deformity of long bones affecting tibia, forearms, arms, and clavicle and digits was noticed in the case which is photographed.

General Health.—Yaws is a chronic disease which does not appear to incapacitate its victims from carrying on their vocation or occupation so far as the Nicobar Islands are concerned. Perhaps the early constitutional disturbances may restrict their movements, although from the information gathered not to any appreciable extent.

In spite of their animistic ideas of religion, they appear to be grateful for western methods of treatment and need no persuasion to be injected, as they have gained faith after the first course of injections given as to the efficiency of our means of curing the disease.

They believe that it is a chronic disease but not fatal disease. Although at Teressa many adults are reported to have died of the disease, only 3 children under 10 have died at Chaura from yaws within the last 3 years. We have to take into consideration an outbreak of small-pox which may have been responsible for the large number of deaths reported at Teressa.

Treatment.—With limited time at our disposal the only treatment tried was injections of Novarsenobillon,

0.9 grms. for adults.

0.6 grms. for young adults.

0.3 grms. for children up to 10 years of age.

One injection appears to have cured most of the cases, although this needs confirmation by a second visit to the islands to examine the cases that have been injected.

Treatment adopted by the Nicobarese.—At Chaura, application of certain leaves (*rafab*) according to them appears to check the disease. At Teressa the ulcers are rubbed with sand and then washed in sea water, which is supposed to irritate the ulcers and assist cleaning, and a paste of leaves (*ramintho*) made by boiling and grinding is then applied. Ulcers are said to disappear in a few cases after a series of applications. The inhabitants appear healthy and well nourished and yaws did not affect their general health, so that the prescription of tonics, good food as general treatment was not necessary in them.

Prophylaxis.—To prevent contagion and spread of this disease, it would be necessary to isolate and segregate infected cases and give them N. A. D. injections—our, two or three according to the response and keep them under observation. House infection cannot be eliminated unless the thatched houses are burnt down, and sanitation in and around inhabited houses improved, but such measures are impracticable in an uncivilized country. In my opinion the only way of adopting prophylactic measures for the eradication of the disease is to appoint a medical officer with a steam launch at his disposal for one year so that he can visit all islands in turn periodically and give appropriate treatment where necessary. Each endemic area needs to be visited at least once in three months.

In concluding this lecture I wish to express my thanks to Dr. D. Naidu for his loyal co-operation and help in collecting statistics and local information and in treating cases under adverse conditions.

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

JAT.

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Sarāni	H 28	25, 30, 44	Satā	H 1	15	Shāl	H 100	1, 44
	S 244	4, 33		S 8	48		M 113	13, 14
	M 38	10		M 33	18, 21	Shāni	H 80	33
Sarār	H 17	33	Satār	H 743	1, 9, 44	Shamār	S 9	27
	S 1,012	6, 10, 14, 33		S 5	25		M 12	3, 11
	M 8	29, 33		M 88	12, 19, 23	Shodī	S 48	13, 27
Saras	H 927	43, 50	Saton	H 6	48	Shohar	H 111	2
	S 3,738	18, 48, 49		S 2	48		S 12	5, 10
	M 17	2, 50		M 18	10, 44		M 261	23, 25
Sārātā	H 41	8, 48	Sawāg	H 347	2, 31	Shohār	M 723	13, 27
	S 11	12		M 27	12	Shoh	H 12	15
	M 145	12, 29, 48	Sawāī	H 35	4		M 718	19, 23
Sarāwā	S 31	5	Sawāīh	H 1,898	1, 11	Shorā	H 79	1, 51
	M 3	24		M 80	10, 11		M 7	25
Sarawāl	H 34	1, 30	Sawāhak	H 401	2	Shorān	H 6,561	1, 2, 3, 49
	S 44	5		H 172	2, 6, 9		S 289	14
Sarāwān	H 348	4, 31	Sawāl	S 33	8, 12, 25		M 174	1, 3, 11
	S 34	12, 19		M 989	20, 23, 26, 29, 51	Snag	H 1,234	2, 15, 25
Sarhal	S 122	44, 45	Sāwan	H 89	1, 2, 12, 31		S 15	4
	M 12	10		S 2	51	Shahl	H 39	1
Sardārī	H 82	5		M 875	5, 12, 25, 27, 28, 29		M 99	23
Sardī	H 185	11				Shāl	M 36	15, 44
	S 32	11, 25	Sāwārā	H 114	1, 15		H 49	12, 19
	M 25	12, 15, 29		S 193	13, 25		M 15,271	8, 9, 11, 15, 19, 12, 25, 26, 28, 29, 44, 48, 51
Sardu	H 5,482	3, 5, 44		M 2,080	14, 17, 20, 22, 28, 29			
Sardūl	H 10	1	Sedhā	H 268	5, 11, 14	Shān	H 519	1, 2
	M 79	13		S 84	5, 8, 10		S 53	10, 42
Sardwārī	H 15	4, 30		M 282	13, 28		M 273	13, 44
	M 8	8	Sedrā	M 292	11, 16, 50	Shār	H 15	11, 13
Sarorī	S 4	19, 45	Sedrā	H 305	50		S 28	18, 33
	M 588	15		M 64	19		M 183	2, 11
Sargandī	M 308	18, 19, 24, 25	Sekhūn	H 89	11, 19	Shibā	H 2	11
Sargoj	H 32	30, 49		S 2,583	8, 11, 13		S 54	49
	S 5	19		M 508	11, 23, 25, 28	Shch	H 15	49
Sarhāī	H 37	43	Sekrī	M 23	29		S 53	10, 49
	S 21	5, 48	Self	M 223	22, 50		M 175	15, 18, 26, 27
	M 7	48	Selre	H 11	9	Sidān	H 7	1, 8
Sarhān	H 29	4		M 3	18		M 184	27
Sarī	H 29	5, 6, 25	Sen	H 3	12	Sidhā	H 4,286	2, 5, 10 to 12, 15, 18, 45, 48, 49, 49
	M 80	37, 44		M 90	11, 48		S 123,328	5, 9 to 12, 14, 18, 45, 48, 49
	M 142	15, 29	Senof	S 182	13, 24		M 32,885	11, 12, 18, 26, 44, 48, 49, 49
Sarīn	H 19	8, 10, 18		M 74	49			
	S 13	10	Ser	S 74	25, 49			
Sarīr	M 151	25		M 88	28, 29, 49	Sidā	H 20	10, 11
Sarkorā	M 101	27, 43	Sorā	H 402	2	Sigāl	H 188	1
Sarkīlā	H 5	48		M 9	19, 50		M 237	23
	S 55	48	Sorī	S 11	13	Sigārī	H 198	1, 2, 5, 6
Sarmār	H 262	4, 13, 19		M 232	10, 25, 45	Sighrā	H 1,888	1, 5
	S 13	44	Sarwāl	M 27	13	Shāhā	S 12	13
	M 5	20	Set	H 8	1		H 52	4, 8, 15, 26
Sarnī	S 315	48		M 52	28		M 181	3, 8, 19, 20, 21, 49
	M 4	44	Sethī	H 10	12		M 198	13, 19, 28
Sarodā	H 258	1, 11		S 11	12, 28	Sakhā	M 692	5, 12, 25, 33
Sarohē	H 897	1, 10, 48		M 240	11, 27		M 41	19
	S 7,758	10, 13, 48	Sewā	H 182	1, 48	Sakhāl	H 2	13
	M 714	10, 13, 19, 24		S 21	14, 48		S 46	5, 24
Saroj	H 19	8, 10	Sewī	M 35	10, 51	Sukor	S 311	16
	S 4	19	Sewkī	H 1	10	Sukū	H 295	14
	M 190	20, 23, 29, 51		M 85	28, 48		S 20	5, 13
Sarol	M 224	10, 21, 28	Sewrag	H 451	49		M 100	18
Sarowā	H 155	1, 8, 13, 44		M 18	13	Sul	H 16	9, 12
	S 11	8	Shāhā	H 8	13		S 105	10, 25, 49
	M 114	15, 25		M 56	9		M 535	14, 15, 13
Sarolāh	M 157	27	Shāhā	S 118	14, 29	Shāl	H 12	2
Sarū	H 35	1		M 2	11	Shākhān	H 982	3, 49
	S 174	3, 25	Shahāni	M 389	11, 18, 13, 28		S 1	49
Sarūt	H 199	8, 4		M 217	25, 51		M 3	49
Sarwāl	H 83	5, 12, 13	Shāhī	S 1	20	Silwāl	H 30	1
	S 53	6, 25	Shāhpura	M 51	16, 28	Sin	M 20	15, 25
	M 238	10, 24, 27		H 59	51	Simār	H 284	3
Sarwānā	S 8	8	Shajrā	M 1,872	25, 27, 28, 29		S 1	49
	M 70	3, 15, 20		M 1,428	14, 18, 29	Simī	H 890	29
Sarware	S 11	7, 13	Shakārī	M 84	27		S 37	13
	M 145	12, 18	Shakorā	M 38	18	Simos	M 344	10, 29
Sarwarī	H 827	48	Shāl	M 205	1		H 734	4, 13, 46
	M 909	48, 49	Shāmf	H 71	10		S 6	5
	M 259	18, 24, 48	Shamrā	M 447	13, 26, 28, 50	Sin	H 129	50
Sāf	M 498	13, 15	Shamrā	M 182	2, 14, 31		M 152	18, 25
Saswāl	H 289	1, 4	Sharal	S 11	13, 16	Sinamar	M 56	1
	M 802	2, 11, 19		M 304	18, 19, 28, 29		M 14	28
Satar	H 14	13	Shelk	M 122	27		H 8,117	5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 18, 39, 40, 44
	S 2	10	Shekhūkī	M 235	10, 12, 46, 48		S 96,210	10, 12, 14, 15, 23
Saterī	M 834	19, 28	Shorgī	H 1,194	10, 11, 12, 13, 48		M 54,640	8, 10, 12, 15, 19, 44, 46
Sāthī	M 50	27		M 355	11, 18, 23, 43			
	H 15	1, 25	Shergur	M 24	26			
	S 287	20, 27	Shērā	H 111	2			
	M 202	22, 26, 29, 51						
Sathān	M 30	12						

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

JAT

Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes	Persons	Locality
Tandial	H 3 9 S 28 18, 25 M 142 10		Tatie	H 47 11 S 918 11, 12 M 12 8		Thandwal	H 18 6 H 183 8, 4 M 97 51	
Tandian	H 20 2, 30 M 100 9, 29		Tattf	H 94 9, 15 M 549 28, 28, 29		Thapal	M 4 8 S 287 10	
Tanhad	S 49 1		Tawal	H 388 8, 12 S 15 6, 9		Thapran	H 40 4, 48 H 78 4, 9, 10, 15	
Tani	H 18 4 S 12 8		Tawari	H 385 2, 8, 28, 48 S 988 6, 48		Tharai	H 77 12, 28, 48 M 308 28, 27	
Tanial	M 105 20, 29 H 81 18 M 4 28		Tefi	M 581 1, 13, 17, 18, 19, 24, 28, 48		Tharawal	M 59 1, 10, 12 S 2 48	
Tanki	H 1,848 2, 4, 5, 9, 8, 17 M 275 15, 29		Teja	M 187 51 H 12 1, 10, 19 S 29 4, 12		Tharpar	M 81 18, 20 H 18 10, 12 S 8 48	
Tank Pawar	H 846 4, 41 M 12 25		Tejor	M 613 10, 11, 15, 25, 29		Thata	M 38 18, 28 H 152 9	
Tanna	H 15 4, 11 M 218 17, 51		Teli	M 80 18 H 883 10, 25, 48 S 186 12, 25, 48		Thati	M 180 8, 48 N 508 15, 16, 17, 19	
Tanori	H 258 8, 4, 88, 48 S 882 8, 88, 48		Telori	M 808 8, 8, 11, 16, 48, 51		Thati	H 8 17 M 1,276 18, 20	
Tanwar	M 1,088 1, 8, 25, 27 H 1,515 2, 8 S 64 5, 14, 17 M 68 5, 17, 27		Ter	M 274 18, 51 H 4 10 S 27 48		Thati	M 608 8, 11 M 230 10, 25	
Taparwal	H 1 12 M 1,691 51		Teri	M 237 48, 50 H 6 18, 19		Thati	M 84 18, 28 H 8 8, 48	
Tar	H 208 1, 5, 18 S 281 5, 8, 10, 12, 18, 33, 48		Tetia	M 180 16 H 74 12		Thethi	M 121 18 S 24 10, 48	
	M 189 1, 10, 12, '5, 18, 27		Tetri	M 2,547 11, 14, 16 S 184 11		Thian	M 251 27 H 149 1, 9, 16, 46	
Tarag	M 18 28		Thabal	M 11 61 S 12 16		Thoki	M 18 8, 10 S 87 2, 10, 28	
Tarash	H 112 1, 5, 8, 13 S 817 9, 25, 50		Thabral	M 459 18, 18 H 71 48		Tholar	M 4 12 H 82 48	
Taral	H 777 11, 12, 13, 17, 29 S 8 8, 9 M 8 38		Thachar	M 7 19, 48 H 3 48		Tholat	M 52 48 H 18 12	
Taran	M 7 25 H 85 6 S 108 8		Thago	M 348 2, 48 H 58 15		Tholi	M 2 48 H 381 1, 18	
Taradomi	M 4 51 S 8 83		Thagri	M 123 11, 16 H 165 12		Thori	M 20 12, 18, 17 S 1 48	
Tarar	M 28 28 H 567 1, 2, 12, 17, 19 S 115 12, 17		Thaban	M 13 8, 44 H 424 1, 8, 12, 25		Thoran	M 90 10, 12 H 80 8, 4, 12, 18	
	M 11,104 9, 14, 15, 19, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28		Thal	M 90 10, 12 H 80 8, 4, 12, 18		Thoth	M 5 48 H 38 28	
Tard	M 186 12, 28		Thakpal	M 248 25 H 19 8, 12, 16		Thoth	M 127 14, 25, 48 S 22 19, 28, 29	
Targar	S 9 18 M 5,858 17, 18, 20, 28, 24, 28, 27, 28		Thakran	M 9 25 H 57 4, 27, 29		Thothua	M 588 4 S 182 17, 25	
Taral	H 5 7, 18 S 81 12, 25 M 2 2		Thakra	M 1 19 H 20 8, 18, 25		Thothu	M 7 9 H 14 5	
Tarochar	M 802 51		Thala	M 270 1, 2, 8, 10, 25, 39 H 279 17, 19		Thothu	M 28 9, 18 S 77 10, 48	
Tarin	H 3 5 S 5 25 M 6 18, 27		Thal	M 828 11, 12, 18, 25, 28 H 18 1, 3, 25		Tiaj	M 1 9 H 22 14, 49	
Tarj	M 194 18, 28, 27 H 1,572 4, 5, 8, 38 S 1,222 5, 8, 25		Thalwal	M 122 50 H 1 9		Tila	M 20 8 H 14 16, 48	
Tarka	M 681 5, 8, 28, 29 H 255 23 M 4 24		Thalo	M 117 1, 48 H 45 8, 12, 19, 24		Tili	M 898 17, 20 H 17 8, 10	
Taribel	M 243 28, 27, 28, 51 H 163 48 M 2 19		Thalod	M 223 1, 2, 12, 48 H 1 9, 18		Tilodi	M 7 48 S 389 11, 27, 48	
Tarmal	M 2 19 S 8 11		Thamal	M 87 8, 10 H 279 16, 17		Tunde	M 559 48 H 576 18, 27, 48	
Taro	M 120 17 H 1,404 4, 30, 49		Thami	M 248 9 H 1 27		Tiwana	M 1 18 S 81 18, 19	
Tarok	S 1 14 M 287 5, 9, 17, 24, 25		Thamni	M 5 18, 17 H 108 9		Todha	M 120 48 S 175 27, 29	
Taror	M 421 1 H 9,784 10, 13, 18, 24, 51		Thamna	M 2 5 H 14 9		Todhi	M 8 9, 51 S 85 6, 9, 25	
Tasar	H 88 16 M 108 27, 28		Thana	M 588 1, 5, 8, 10, 50 H 2,581 6, 9, 10, 11, 19, 25, 50		Toni	M 207 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 28	
Tashal	H 8 48 M 57 18		Thand	M 1,481 10, 11, 18, 24, 28, 27, 28		Tob	M 139 18 H 25 12	
Tat	H 4 9 S 245 10, 15, 17, 25 M 118 16, 18, 19		Thandar	M 289 2, 9, 48 H 131 9		Toban	M 24 48 S 2 11	
Tatar	H 31 8 S 43 17		Thandi	M 720 1, 5, 16 H 2,767 14, 38 M 613 14, 25, 27		Tongar	M 376 12, 48 M 108 11, 18, 27	
Tathal	M 4,448 18, 28, 28 S 237 25, 48 M 1,208 8, 18, 19					Toni	M 1 48 S 81 13 M 270 12, 27	

KHATRI.

* DETAIL OF MINOR

Khatra	432 787	H	342,024	Abluwahé	H	31	9, 12, 14, 15 17, 25	Angrás	H	332	3, 9, 25 27 28, 34, 30, 44
		S	90,428		S	23	17, 21, 25, 27		S	120	9, 10, 14 44
		M	232	Ail	H	2	24	Aplashdari	H	18	11, 18 28, 44
		J	45		S	28	24	Arand	S	20	21, 27
Abarwál	H	103	8 10, 12, 15, 19	Ailás	H	29	9 39	Arol	H	25	18
Abbi	H	21	9, 14, 15, 21	Ajásu	H	34	20, 25 28	Arora	H	335	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 15, 18, 21, 25, 29 34, 40
Ablas	H	15	9, 10 11, 14, 44	Alal	H	15	25				
	S	12	11, 14	Alasmobla	H	224	17, 23, 26, 27 39				
Abrás	H	2	12 25	Amrás	H	12	8				
	S	68	4, 14, 19, 20	Amrol	H	30	8 9	Arya	H	14	4, 27, 29
Abról	H	185	1, 16, 21, 25, 44	Anand	H	63	15, 18, 28, 47		S	17	1, 14, 25
	S	12	21, 25		S	150	17, 21	Asal	H	5	14
Adurá	H	31	9	Anant	M	5	8	Astra	H	58	9, 14, 25
Agarwal	H	41	8, 9, 11, 14, 25, 28, 44	4nb	H	14	28	Atal	H	10	11
				And	H	23	15		S	1	25
Agrás	H	64	11		S	551	L R 16	Atank	H	69	8, 9
Abal	H	3	24	Andogor	H	10	9 14, 15		S	1	24
	S	8	13	Andras	H	20	16	Atcora	H	15	17
Ahir	H	68	11, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25 27	Andwál	H	32	6	Atlas	H	11	6
	S	11	11, 19, 21, 25	Anglash	H	29	13	Atra	H	182	1, 23, 24, 25, 29, 29
						57	4 21				

Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub-Castes			Persons	Locality
Dhan	H	S	168	11, 14, 42, 47	Gai	H	S	81	42	Jamth	H	S	57	11, 12, 25, 28, 44
Dhandhar	H	S	48	13	Ghoman	H	S	11	14	Jochahal	H	S	13	9
Dhandi	H	S	142	11	Gobinds	H	S	40	18	Johar	H	S	12	47
Dhandola	H	S	80	13, 14, 15	Gochar	H	S	65	18		H	S	43	3, 4, 14, 17, 19
Dhandwala	H	S	11	14	Goad	H	S	37	17, 27		H	S	33	14, 19, 20, 24, 27
Dhanni	H	S	18	12	Gondwala	H	S	16	14	Jomar	H	S	5	11
	H	S	120	13	Gorath	H	S	69	24		H	S	7	19
	H	S	8	21, 27	Gori	H	S	85	13, 17	Jongi	H	S	38	8
Dhansi	H	S	4	9	Gorkha	H	S	48	7, 21	Kabar	H	S	20	25
	H	S	12	11, 12	Gosain	H	S	118	7, 14, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29	Kad	H	S	1, 24	14, 15
Dhar	H	S	200	7, 14, 15, 21, 25, 27, 33	Gosala	H	S	12	11, 12	Kahai	H	S	18	11, 25, 28
	H	S	2	11	Gotam	H	S	126	2, 3, 14, 15, 34	Kahan	H	S	4	11
Dhare	H	S	9	18, 19, 26	Guyral	H	S	42	12, 25, 27, 44	Kath	H	S	29	8, 14
	H	S	2	11		H	S	107	12, 13, 18, 21, 24, 25, 27		H	S	231	14, 17, 42
Dharmi	H	S	18	11, 39	Gurupari	H	S	1	25	Kalkan	H	S	1	27
	H	S	22	17, 18		H	S	18	18	Kakkar	H	S	2, 74	22
Dharan	H	S	2	19	Had	H	S	87	11, 42		H	S	572	M 4, 11, 12, 41, 15, 17, 19, 21, 47, 51
Dher	H	S	25	27	Hadun	H	S	2	8, 48		H	S	31	12, 14, 20
	H	S	548	1, 5, 11, 12, 27, 28, 44	Hala	H	S	102	9, 10, 18	Kakko	H	S	49	1, 15
Dhatra	H	S	80	12, 28	Halsi	H	S	41	9, 10	Kakra	H	S	41	24
Dholi	H	S	50	14	Hamri	H	S	4	19		H	S	15	15
	H	S	54	9, 12, 27		H	S	16	17, 41	Kakran	H	S	43	8, 17, 18, 20, 24
Dhon	H	S	7	23	Handa	H	S	3	14	Kalal	H	S	3, 41	13, 18, 25, 28
	H	S	1, 105	L except (18), 8, 21, 25, 27, 42	Handi	H	S	701	10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 24, 43, 47, 5, 8, 14, 15, 17, 45	Katarbana	H	S	123	1
	H	S	74	12, 19, 24		H	S	224	5, 8, 14, 15, 17, 45	Katka	H	S	13	27
Dhondi	H	S	113	12, 24, 28, 47	Handir	H	S	52	9	Kale	H	S	94	9, 11
	H	S	4	12	Handon	H	S	19	14, 20		H	S	15	12
Dhopar	H	S	14	12, 19, 24	Hans	H	S	132	4, 5, 11, 14, 44	Kalb	H	S	28	1, 26
Dhora	H	S	14	8, 14, 17	Hariya	H	S	15	26		H	S	54	1
Dhoi	H	S	28	8, 9, 14, 15	Hariya	H	S	205	19, 25, 28	Kalotre	H	S	1	10
	H	S	11	9, 18		H	S	5	19, 25	Kambo	H	S	45	42
Dhural	H	S	12	11	Harotia	H	S	68	28		H	S	29	14, 15
Dodi	H	S	180	9, 11	Has	H	S	15	10	Kambhar	H	S	12	4, 17, 19
Dogal	H	S	4, 110	11, 12, 14, 15, 22	Hatwala	H	S	2	14	Kamra	H	S	41	42
	H	S	58	12, 16, 19, 21	Homi	H	S	50	42		H	S	54	11, 14, 44
Dogar	H	S	241	14, 15, 16, 23	Jabbal	H	S	24	14	Kamra	H	S	9	14, 44
Dohai	H	S	2, 81	18, 25	Jadam	H	S	44	9, 19, 29	Kamri	H	S	118	13, 14, 42
	H	S	7	13, 19	Jaddi	H	S	33	12		H	S	4	44
Dohra	H	S	102	18	Jadon	H	S	49	9, 45	Kan	H	S	12	5, 11
	H	S	22	19, 25, 27, 33	Jadrath	H	S	21	12		H	S	15	5
Dombir	H	S	1, 92	18, 29, 47	Jaggana	H	S	28	42, 43, 48	Kanab	H	S	98	7, 8, 28
	H	S	5	19	Jaggi	H	S	20	45	Kanari	H	S	119	9, 47
Dong	H	S	27	14, 28	Jagga	H	S	58	20, 21, 25	Kanaso	H	S	43	9
Dora	H	S	19	1, 6, 14, 19	Jajwala	H	S	13	14, 43		H	S	10	9
Dosa	H	S	1	8	Jagote	H	S	11	27	Kand	H	S	62	41
	H	S	18	13	Jaitli	H	S	22	8		H	S	5	5
Gadu	H	S	48	15, 19, 26	Jaiwala	H	S	15	11	Kaneri	H	S	14	19, 26
	H	S	43	18, 21, 27	Jaloti	H	S	59	12	Kanet	H	S	27	5, 10, 14
Gaddi	H	S	70	8, 11	Jalwa	H	S	360	14, 17	Kangar	H	S	12	38
	H	S	26	21	Jali	H	S	60	8, 10, 14, 15, 21	Kangar	H	S	183	27
Gahi	H	S	354	9, 11, 12, 14, 29, 44	Jalka	H	S	13	14, 19, 21, 27	Kanai	H	S	81	10
	H	S	924	11, 12, 14, 19, 23		H	S	79	14, 15, 16, 44	Kanai	H	S	19	4, 18, 24
Gahndi	H	S	33	1, 12, 21, 22, 47	Jalota	H	S	3	14	Kanjan	H	S	17	14
	H	S	75	21	Jame	H	S	71	44	Kanwal	H	S	19	27
Gakri	H	S	88	39, 43	Jambol	H	S	11	11	Kanochia	H	S	20	9, 15
Galghotu	H	S	20	25, 51	Jamon	H	S	14	10, 14, 42	Kanochre	H	S	13	8
Galon	H	S	2	25	Jand	H	S	12	11	Kanaso	H	S	13	42
	H	S	34	18	Jandak	H	S	30	10, 21	Kant	H	S	98	11, 14, 15, 26, 48
Galotia	H	S	197	15, 16	Janj Bazi	H	S	68	11	Kap	H	S	67	1, 15, 41
Gandotra	H	S	84	9	Jare	H	S	59	9, 29	Kappal	H	S	10, 54	J L except (18), R except (22), M 4, 5, 6, 7, 34, 39, 42, 47
Gangah	H	S	23	8, 45	Jaswal	H	S	44	9		H	S	698	J except (10), L 1, 4, 5, 8, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 44, 48
Gari	H	S	11	13, 28	Jat	H	S	15	25, 34	Karar	H	S	62	0, 8
	H	S	295	1, 20, 25, 39	Jatani	H	S	15	11		H	S	15	45
Garhok	H	S	7	12	Jathi	H	S	85	5, 14, 25, 45	Kari	H	S	13	14, 17
	H	S	39	9, 10, 14, 41		H	S	20	12		H	S	52	1, 14, 25
Gatti	H	S	4	13, 25	Jatho	H	S	11	11, 14		H	S	11	14
	H	S	15	11	Jatori	H	S	12	19	Karir	H	S	12	44, 45
Gaur	H	S	42	4, 5, 18, 45	Jeh	H	S	108	12, 41	Kas	H	S	40	5, 9
Gawal	H	S	49	29	Jetaki	H	S	51	9	Kasal	H	S	257	1, 4, 6, 24
Gawli Mohia	H	S	13	18, 18	Jhal	H	S	15	15, 19	Kasar	H	S	37	14
Ghalri	H	S	21	15	Jhals	H	S	12	51	Kashab	H	S	475	1, 4, 6, 14, 17, 25, 34, 39, 40, 41, 47
Gharj	H	S	94	5, 9, 11, 12, 18	Jhamran	H	S	19	11		H	S	31	4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 19, 44
Ghet	H	S	21	25, 28, 29	Jhandi	H	S	33	33		H	S		
	H	S	58	14	Jhami	H	S	15	8		H	S		
Girath	H	S	1	13	Jhat pathe	H	S	108	5, 11		H	S		
	H	S	8	45	Jhoka	H	S	117	12		H	S		
Ghoro	H	S	12	29		H	S				H	S		
	H	S	17	0		H	S				H	S		
Ghoti Ghori	H	S	13	14, 17, 27		H	S				H	S		
Gidar	H	S	24	11		H	S				H	S		
Gildia	H	S	24	9, 13, 18, 19, 24, 25		H	S				H	S		
Gilo	H	S	11	42		H	S				H	S		
Giri	H	S	11	42		H	S				H	S		

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I									
Total Population	22,463	10,702	9,761	19,223	14,258	4,965	10,240	6,414	4,700
A--BORN IN INDIA	24,973	10,241	9,732	18,845	13,002	4,943	10,128	5,359	4,789
(a) BORN WITHIN THE PROVINCE	14,718	7,761	6,956	1,204	2,519	2,185	10,011	6,235	4,779
(b) PROVINCE OF OUR STATE IN INDIA BEYOND THE ANDAMAN AND NICHOLAR	13,552	10,914	2,638	12,442	10,413	2,029	110	101	9
Upper Burma	24	21	3	24	21	3			
Assam	152	131	21	152	134	18			
Buckharia	20	20	0	20	20	0			
Bengal	967	815	152	949	797	152	18	17	1
Bihar and Orissa	650	565	85	619	561	58	31	42	4
Bombay	537	477	60	495	435	60	42	11	1
Borneo	2,911	2,423	518	2,553	2,129	424	18	11	7
Central Provinces and Berar	433	373	60	426	366	60	7	7	
Coorg	7	7	0	7	7	0			
Cutch	8	8	0	8	8	0			
Madras including Larachive	2,747	1,896	851	2,727	1,880	847	20	10	4
North West Frontier Province	304	335	63	397	324	63	1	1	
Punjab	1,953	1,693	265	1,983	1,698	285			
United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh)	2,431	2,010	421	2,431	2,007	424	3	3	
Bombay State	19	17	2	19	17	2			
British India Agency	74	39	35	54	39	15			
Gwalior State	34	32	2	34	32	2			
Hydrabad State	7	6	1	7	6	1			
Jaipur and Rajasthan State	14	11	3	14	11	3			
Madras State	15	8	7	15	8	7			
Mysore State	12	8	4	12	8	4			
Panjab Agency	52	22	30	52	22	30			
Rajputana Agency	67	58	9	67	58	9			
(c) INDIA UNINCORPORATED	703	673	130	699	570	129	4	3	1
B--BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	555	317	237	217	213	4	141	101	7
Ceylon	8	8	0	8	8	0			
China	179	168	11	73	69	4	106	90	7
Hankow	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Japan	135	125	10	135	125	10			
Nepal	3	3	0	3	3	0			
Siam	2	2	0	2	2	0			
C--BORN IN EUROPE	148	134	14	147	132	15	2	2	
United Kingdom	145	133	12	147	132	15	1	1	
Germany	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Netherlands	2	2	0	2	2	0			
D--BORN IN AFRICA	3	3	0	3	3	0			
E--BORN IN AMERICA	3	3	0	3	3	0			
F--BORN IN AUSTRALASIA	8	6	2	8	6	2			
(1) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)	8	6	2	8	6	2			

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

KHATRI.

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Patphā	H	84	15	Sarnā	H	190	14, 18, 21, 23, 44	Sugh	H	459	19, 25, 28, 27
Pattā	H	108	12		S	3	28, 27	Suri	H	11	4, 15
	S	13	16	Sajjal	H	28	3, 13, 44		S	6	25
Petre	H	17	8	Sajrā	H	12	11, 23	Surmāl	H	28	4
Phal	H	24	8, 14, 27	Sālāi	H	27	19	Sutā	H	124	14, 15, 45
Phaladh	H	20	39		S	4	27	Sodhhans	H	64	19
Phalog	H	11	6	Sale	H	25	19, 25		S	209	19, 21
Phargā	H	11	28	Salhān	H	18	8, 27	Sodhi	H	805	1, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 21
Pharok	H	43	24	Salhrī	H	29	9, 14, 15, 44		S	987	5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22, 27
Phārā	H	96	43	Sālāh	H	42	29				
Phātā	H	23	12, 26	Salhol	H	35	14, 27				
Phedū	H	32	44	Salhotre	H	12	12	Sodri	H	14	8
Phol	H	13	14	Sali	H	37	10, 28	Sofi	H	13	25
Phular	H	21	9, 15	Salolf	H	18	9, 39	Sohāi	H	66	11
Phuman	H	19	14	Salone	H	18	9	Sohal	H	116	9, 39
Pole	H	87	4, 14, 42	Salori	H	18	11		S	38	9, 15
	S	5	14		S	18	14, 21		S	13	14
Pujyā	H	98	39	Sāmān	H	30	8, 12, 21	Sohan	H	111	3, 11, 14, 25, 45
Purbā	H	18	25		S	14	14	Sor	H	5	17, 25
Pūri	H	2,531	D J L 18 24, 42, 47	Same	H	221	8, 25 to 28	Soybatā	H	22	1
	S	117	L 24, 48		S	2	26	Somun	H	28	9
Qandhār	H	290	8, 11, 13 to 16, 21 44	Samra	H	69	19, 41, 44	Sona	H	1,090	5, 8, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 27, 29, 34
Rāi	H	66	8, 13, 20, 21	Sānan	H	35	39		S	169	14, 15, 17, 20
Rām Jhān	H	193	28	Sāntān	H	43	44		S	153	10, 14, 21
Rajhwān	H	42	39	Sāndā	H	37	11, 17, 25 41	Sondhi	H	11	15
Rājput	H	204	11, 14, 17, 20, 25 to 27, 51	Sandī	H	104	8, 11, 15		S	11	5
	S	68	12, 13, 14, 20	Sangal	H	7	24	Soti	H	264	2, 5, 12, 14, 15, 25
Rāmdas	H	33	23	Sangar	H	180	9, 12, 15, 17, 18, 28, 44	Sud	H	5	19
	S	18	12, 20, 26		S	17	1, 12, 14	Sudhann	H	223	19, 21
Rāmgari	H	12	14 21	Sanjra	H	14	45		S	23	1, 9, 15
Ramī	H	12	11	Sapālok	H	146	19, 26, 29	Sundrānī	H	50	14, 27
Rānd	H	37	9, 11, 24		S	1	19	Sunār	H	35	14, 15, 18, 27
Rang	H	18	21	Sapnā	H	35	9 41	Suraj Band	H	14	14, 17
Rangras	H	7	8, 9	Sappal	H	35	14		S	277	10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 21, 28, 47
	S	18	9	Sapparwāl	H	6	24		S	50	16, 17
Raphāl	H	18	11		S	18	16	Suthrā	H	16	12
Rāre	H	14	11	Sarhān	H	1,148	3, 9, 11, 15, 45		S	19	21, 27
	S	44	10, 14 21, 24	Sario	H	50,514	B except (7,22), 38, 44, 48, 43, 50	Tābok	H	22	12
Rasūn	H	15	13		S	8,518	8, 10, 14, 18, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 44, 48, 50	Tāgrī	H	29	15, 41
Rasle	H	18	13					Takhāl	H	13	44
Ratan	H	42	89, 47					Talār	H	29	8, 9, 15
Ratangot	H	16	14					Tālār	H	1	19
Rathwāl	H	153	39					Tāle	H	55	14, 17, 27
Ratrā	H	41	8, 28	Sarin Dār	H	194	9		S	703	2, 7, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 26, 27, 44
Ratti	H	20	14 to 18	Sarin Khokhar	H	32	9	Tan	H	63	8, 9, 18
Rūhān	H	45	9, 10, 44	Sarin Tej	H	28	9	Tānbe	H	80	28
Rorā	H	205	3, 9, 15, 39, 41, 43, 43	Saroi	H	1,070	8, 9, 10, 14, 21, 27	Tācan	H	380	9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 24, 25, 27
	S	19	5, 17, 47		S	249	15, 20, 21		S	35	9, 13, 14, 17, 27
Sabārī	H	317	9, 14, 17, 19, 28, 34, 35, 44	Saromāl	H	72	8, 11, 18		S	68	8, 9, 18
Sabharwāl	H			Sarotre	H	6	27, 44	Tarbat	H	29	10, 27
	S	21	10, 13, 14, 24	Sarpal	H	164	8, 14, 15, 26	Tarbat	H	29	14
Sabhi	H	25	2 17		S	2	14	Tarbat	H	6	25
	S	2	14	Sārut	H	11	9, 11, 14	Tarbat	H	18	13, 18
Sachdev	H	127	5, 15, 21, 25, 27	Saru	H	23	5, 14	Tarkhān	H	29	8, 11
Sādwal	H	18	14	Sarwāl	H	23	5, 15, 20		H	8	41, 47
Sagal	H	12	5 8, 9, 11, 19, 28		S	7	4, 25	Tarwār	H	19	11
	S	58	11	Satgajrā	H	18	23	Teli	H	139	15, 26
Sagar	H	21	9, 12, 24	Sathā	H	185	21, 23	Thālre	H	80	9, 11, 14, 25, 27
Sagharī	H	43	9, 10, 12, 14		S	9	14	Thaman	H	129	8, 9, 11, 25, 47
Sagū	H	6	21, 27	Satpati	H	11	25	Thau	H	46	8, 11, 15
	S	11	10	Sawā	H	8	21		S	1	9
Sahāran	H	10	14, 15		S	3	25	Thān	H	43	17
Sāhdf	H	19	9	Selho	H	72	11, 12	Thāpar	H	462	1, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 27
Sahgal	H	2,705	L M 4, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 41, 47	Seth	H	341	4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 38		S	1	11
	S	255	14, 17, 13, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27	Sethi	H	851	8, 9, 12, 14, 17, 21, 26	Thappāle	H	12	10, 12, 19
Sāhī	H	42	12, 14, 25, 27, 38		S	181	14, 17 to 21, 25, 27		H	18	12
	S	4	9, 25	Shāhi Koshal	H	12	3		H	25	14, 26
Sāhu	H	243	12, 15, 19	Shamas	H	50	3		H	14	9, 11, 39
	S	2	23	Shām dām	H	95	5		H	13	10
Sāhus	H	19	5	Shāi	H	11	3		S	143	15, 16, 17, 27
Sabjari	H	69	9	Sial	H	544	11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 29		S	32	15, 16
	S	2	23		S	19	14, 20, 21		S	44	20
Sāhni	H	7,238	3 to 17, 19 to 21, 45	Sibal	H	22	15, 17, 29		S		
	S	171	14, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27		S	14	27		S		
	M	5	9	Sikar	H	48	9, 26, 39, 43		S		
Sahota	H	61	3, 45, 47	Simsān	H	27	23		S		
Sahwāle	H	15	27	Sinā	H	4	15, 27, 37		S		
				Sindhū	H	71	14, 15		S		
					S	10	13, 29		S		
				Singur	H	24	9		S		

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes			Names of Sub Castes			Names of Sub Castes		
Persons	Locality		Persons	Locality		Persons	Locality	
Agrá H	38 2		Aushán H	9 13		Balkhokhar H	41 8, 10, 11, 40	
Agrán M	38 1		Aushán S	34 15, 18, 17, 27		Balkhokhar S	4 10, 25	
Agwán M	14 49		Aushán M	85 12, 14, 17, 18		Balkhokhar M	34 14, 44	
Abangar H	14 42, 47		Awán M	2,582 R 18,15,18, 17, 24, 25, 27		Balotre H	1 16	
Abur M	25 13, 25		Awán Qutab M	69 20, 21		Balotre M	15 15, 18	
Ahur H	24 39		Awán Sháhr			Bálrá H	18 6	
Ahl M	67 17, 25, 27		Babrá H	38 1, 9, 10, 15		Bálrá M	75 14	
Ahl S	2 45		Babre H	44 9, 10, 15		Bálrá M	424 10, 15 to 18, 20, 23	
Ahn M	9 9, 15		Babre S	229 9, 14, 15, 17		Bamrá H	59 1, 9, 15	
Ahrá M	18 13, 27		Babre M	318 14, 13, 17, 19 to 20, 23, 44		Bamrá S	325 9, 12, 15, 18, 19, 25	
Ajrá M	14 10		Babru M	38 18		Bamrá M	49 1, 13 to 16, 25	
Ajmal H	11 17, 19		Bachhu H	4 13		Bamrá H	16 13, 48	
Ajmal S	45 17, 19		Bachhu S	7 13		Bamrá S	352 10 to 15, 18, 25, 44, 48	
Alom M	24 9, 9, 10		Badal H	49 15, 42, 48		Bams V	6 19	
Akrásh H	95 8		Badal S	52 9, 11, 14, 48		Bams M	17 10	
Akrásh M	18 9, 19		Badal M	95 10, 11, 14 to 17, 21		Bams S	29 10	
Alwál H	15 14		Badan H	12 49		Bams M	2 25	
Alwál M	47 20		Badan S	16 49		Bams H	9 11	
Alráb H	30 13		Badguyar H	214 2, 3, 4		Bams M	91 3, 10, 18, 16, 17, 44	
Alrol H	48 9		Badguyar M	211 3		Bandhal H	8 3	
Alsar H	39 8		Badhwán H	236 9, 15		Bandhal M	215 L 12, 25	
Alsar S	99 8, 9, 12, 48		Badhwán M	46 21, 25		Bandhyál H	39 39	
Alsar M	52 9		Bádial H	43 2, 9, 9, 47		Bandoi M	533 14	
Alserá H	121 13, 14, 15		Bádial M	64 21, 22		Bandoi H	233 9	
Alserá M	2 51		Bádla H	29 49		Bandoi M	590 L except (14), 9, 12	
Alserá S	13 22		Bádla M	2 12		Bángá H	6 8, 10	
Alserá M	29 9		Sadolí H	13 19		Bángá S	1 11	
Alserá S	4 48		Sadolí M	22 5, 8, 94		Bángá M	35 49	
Alserá M	1 49		Bagar H	22 14, 13, 20		Bángá H	17 15	
Amari M	68 22, 51		Bagar M	11 15		Bángá S	44 8, 12, 15	
Amin S	13 15		Bagar Badwál M	95 5, 8		Bángá M	74 18, 16	
And M	174 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25		Bágar H	15 15		Bángá H	60 10, 45	
And S	13 15		Bágar M	55 5, 16, 44		Bángá S	14 25, 45	
And M	85 8		Bágar H	39 39		Bángá M	43 2, 19, 18, 17, 25	
And S	11 44		Bágar M	10 14		Bángá H	21 5, 9, 39	
Angotra H	65 16, 19		Bágar S	281 3, 9, 15, 48		Bángá M	24 10, 14, 21	
Angotra M	41 3, 10, 28, 37		Bágar H	20 5, 44, 48		Bángá S	12 15	
Aphial H	9 39		Bágar M	31 15, 49, 49		Bángá H	6 15	
Aphial S	55 11		Bahalar H	4 11		Bángá M	599 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 38, 40, 44, 45, 48	
Aphial M	1 22		Bahalar S	12 9		Bángá S	489 6, 8, 10, 11, 25, 44, 45, 48	
Aphial M	5 24		Bahalar M	39 13, 15, 25		Bángá H	24 10	
Aphial S	2 45		Bahalar M	31 2, 13, 44, 47		Bángá S	192 4, 3, 8, 9, 11, 89	
Aphial M	28 44		Bábrá H	21 9, 11, 25, 48		Bángá M	24 10 15	
Aphial M	1020 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 25, 26		Bábrá M	2 13		Bángá S	134 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 25, 44	
Arán M	33 13		Bábrá S	408 11		Bángá H	97 49	
Arán M	73 10, 11, 15, 25, 27, 38		Bábrá H	47 15, 18		Bángá S	15 48	
Arán H	268 4, 13, 48		Bábrá M	49 49		Bángá M	18 3	
Arán S	104 10, 14, 15, 19, 27, 43		Bábrá H	10 8		Bángá H	62 2, 94	
Arán M	207 3, 13, 14, 15, 19, 17, 25, 27, 48		Bábrá S	1 3		Bángá S	11 6	
Arán M	100 13, 15, 25, 44		Bábrá M	13 5		Bángá H	258 D 11, 15, 25, 48	
Arán H	339 9, 97, 43		Bábrá S	7 5, 94		Bángá M	8 11, 19	
Arán S	6 3		Bábrá M	3 48		Bángá H	20 47	
Arán M	63 14		Bábrá S	97 20, 49		Bángá M	8 13	
Arán S	27 10, 25		Bábrá M	10 9, 43		Bángá H	320 2 to 5, 49	
Arán M	18 44		Bábrá S	2 10		Bángá S	19 49	
Arán S	1 1		Bábrá M	204 9, 10, 12, 19, 44		Bángá H	1 43	
Arán M	3 8		Bábrá H	25 6		Bángá S	88 14, 49	
Arán S	245 17, 25, 48		Bábrá M	5 17		Bángá H	104 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 48	
Arán S	63 9, 10		Bábrá S	7 13		Bángá S	272 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 25, 45	
Arán H	10 48		Bábrá M	25 13, 27		Bángá M	54 3, 13, 25, 48	
Arán M	84 18, 19		Bábrá S	12 15		Bángá H	22 25	
Arán H	2 48		Bábrá M	503 5, 13, 14 to 19, 25		Bángá S	4 14, 48	
Arán M	23 48		Bábrá H	458 1, 12 19, 25, 45		Bángá M	136 5, 9, 33, 48	
Arán S	152 9, 9, 15, 47		Bábrá S	21 15, 25		Bángá H	313 9	
Arán H	3 15		Bábrá M	30 10, 12, 25		Bángá S	186 1, 2, 0, 42, 47	
Athwán M	55 14, 25		Bábrá S	7 25		Bángá M	30 13	
Athwán M	18 48		Bábrá H	115 9, 13, 14, 16, 25, 93 44		Bángá S	1 19	
Athwán H	6 49		Bábrá M	97 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 19		Bángá H	36 9	
Athwán S	19 14		Bábrá S	92 9, 10		Bángá S	50 9	
Athwán M	3 48		Bábrá M	14 21		Bángá H	63 1, 8, 9, 48	
Athwán H	17 39		Bábrá S	85 5, 49		Bángá S	21 3, 48	
Athwán S	25 15		Bábrá M	114 18, 44, 48		Bángá M	319 8, 10, 11, 13 45	
Attar M	7 10, 19		Bábrá H	31 9		Bángá S	48 49	
Attar S	20 42, 47		Bábrá M	17 49		Bángá H	34 42, 19	
Attar M	87 17		Bábrá S	25 39		Bángá M	16 2	
Attar H	24 4		Bábrá M	29 6				
Attar S	2 9		Bábrá H	3 9				
Attar M	35 9, 10		Bábrá S	17 48				
Attar H	44 9, 11, 12, 17, 20		Bábrá M	5 49				
Attar S	25 4, 10 25		Bábrá H	82 2				
Attar M	1,882 8, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24		Bábrá S					

No.	Description	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										Andaman.										Nicobar.									
		As principal occupation.					As Working Dependents.					As subsidiary to other occupation.					As principal occupation.					As Working Dependents.					As subsidiary to other occupation.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
1	Total Population	11,273	4,754	114	8,369	2,672	113	5	2,855	2,634	94	42	104	113	5	8,471	2,217	60	3,326	2,668	..	..	..	..			
2	Total Working Dependents	11,424	4,821	114	2,366	2,672	113	5	2,952	2,524	54	42	404	110	5	8,471	2,217	60	3,326	2,668	..	..	..	..			
3	Total Non-working Dependents	11,210	4,708	114	3,349	2,672	105	5	2,574	2,568	54	42	104	108	0	8,471	2,217	60	4,326	2,668	..	..	..	..			
4	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Total Non-working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Total Population	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Total Working Dependents	12,744	5,219	42	40	194	44	2	2,791	2,529	42	49	161																		

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes			Persons	Locality
Chamá	M	27	25		Chodf	H	74	8		Datarf	M	42	6, 18	
Chammár	H	11				S	24	9		Dawáro	H	2	16	
	S	18				M	20	13, 15, 17			S	1	44	
Chamnár	M	157	18, 25		Choghattá	M	1,024	L, M 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 45		Degan	M	10	15	
Chaz	M	187	18			M	48	5			H	68	8, 11, 47	
	S	14	48		Chohal	M	128	8, 45			H	77	9, 11, 14, 44	
Chána	M	18	14, 18		Chohánar	H	168	13, 45		Demán	H	9	45	
	H	60	11, 45			M	13	2			S	10	45	
	S	180	10, 11, 12, 19		Chohándí	H	84	16, 18		Deogan	M	8	51	
Chanchab	M	105	16			M	20	1			H	13	48	
	H	11	45		Chof	H	1	25		Deorá	S	74	48	
	S	8	45			S	20	14			H	53	10, 50	
Chancha	M	24	11		Chojal	M	18	18, 19			S	4	10, 50	
Chand	H	178	8, 15, 16		Chonj Sarai	M	12	15		Deori	M	28	16, 50	
	S	24	16, 25		Choprá	H	18	48, 49			H	15	2, 45	
	M	1,051	6, 9, 10, 15, 18, 17, 18, 19, 25, 44			M	23	48		Deaf	M	122	8, 14, 16	
Chandá	H	644	8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 17, 18, 25, 48		Chori	H	32	8, 47			S	51	4, 5	
	S	20	11, 44			S	15	8, 14			M	17	25	
	M	692	L, 4, 12, 18, 21, 25, 26, 51		Chote	M	7	12, 17		Deawál	H	651	2, 4, 12, 18, 49	
Chandar	H	14	14, 32, 45			S	1	6			S	138	2, 4, 5, 6, 49	
	S	1	11		Chotwál	M	28	1			M	7	5	
	M	208	8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 44		Chuhá	H	19	51		Deawálí	H	487	4, 6, 39, 48, 49	
Chandesar	M	67	13, 17		Chuhre	S	31	1, 10			S	188	2, 6, 8, 25, 33	
Chandari	M	75	18		Chund	M	105	12, 13, 17, 25		Dewáns	H	11	5, 6	
Chandí	H	25	6, 9		Dabal	H	25	6, 9			M	598	4, 5, 6, 30	
	S	17	45, 9			S	1	6		Dewa	M	12	48	
	M	392	18, 17, 19, 26		Dabrá	M	28	1		Dewr	H	9	17	
Chandál	H	22	38, 40, 47			S	2	9			S	28	6	
	M	16	16		Dadálí	H	11	18, 18		Dewrf	H	18	9	
Chandú	H	16	10, 44			S	84	14, 15			S	4	17	
	M	10	33		Daffá	H	85	15, 16, 17, 25		Dhábri	M	219	13, 17, 19, 25	
Chang	H	7	9		Dafaul	S	23	10, 45, 48			S	25	44, 46	
Changar	M	91	15, 16, 44		Dágar	H	29	8, 38		Dhaddi	H	17	13, 16	
	H	2	8, 11		Dághán	H	118	2, 3, 4, 48			M	318	8	
	S	14	44		Daghotra	H	28	4, 15		Dhaddhálí	S	194	4, 12, 17, 26, 27, 28	
Changotrá	M	807	9, 10, 18, 14, 15		Dágrí	H	121	15, 16		Dhagatrf	H	34	8, 14	
Chánggrú	H	46	15, 16			M	7	5, 8			S	64	15, 17	
Chání	H	187	8		Dáhlí	M	34	21		Dhák	H	6	26	
	S	81	6, 12, 15, 44			H	48	8			S	1	2	
	S	312	9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 25, 41, 45		Dáhm	M	1	27		Dhákí	M	41	15	
Chánir	M	240	6, 11, 12, 49			S	301	1, 2, 4		Dhakú	S	18	5, 6	
Chavotrá	M	28	13, 21, 25		Dálál	M	48	2, 6, 18			S	105	18, 14	
Cháprái	H	16	47			H	56	9, 15		Dhálíwál	M	4	24	
	M	28	21, 45		Dalál	S	8	14			H	82	6, 12, 42	
Chará	M	11	21		Dalanger	M	2	14		Dhallu	M	23	12, 25	
Cháral	H	30	14		Dalpi	H	17	3			H	60	6, 8, 41	
	M	24	8			M	7	34			S	15	14	
Charand	H	2	24		Dalwal	H	231	3, 4, 6, 9, 49		Dhamán	M	35	17, 18, 25	
	M	2	2		Dandhál	H	17	2, 6, 8			H	1,177	J 5, 6, 7, 25, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 48, 48, 50	
Charbe	M	288	L, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25			M	49	1, 4, 8, 14			S	1,810	J 8, 14, 25, 41, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51	
Charál	H	18	10		Dandí	M	22	10		Dhámial	H	387	1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 48, 50	
Charál	H	21	3		Dáng	H	21	2, 48			M	2	6	
Chatrál	H	22	6, 15			M	1,078	1, 2, 4, 48, 49		Dhammal	M	128	2, 15, 21	
Chatwán	H	278	8, 38		Dángal	H	41	2, 6, 47			H	25	8, 41	
Chauhán	H	2,758	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 84, 87, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 1, 12, 14, 15, 48, 50		Dangan	H	16	11			S	17	11	
	S	86	1, 12, 14, 15, 48, 50		Dangar	H	18	12		Dhammar	M	85	12, 14	
	M	2,003	D 14, 16, 18, 24, 27, 48, 49, 50, 51			M	18	3			H	24	5, 27	
Chawál	H	43	8, 15		Dángi	H	1,435	D 83, 48, 49		Dhamun	M	30	5, 15	
	M	4	7			S	23	5, 6, 48			H	210	8, 49	
Chhadde	M	198	16, 18		Dangwál	M	112	48			S	10	16	
Chhán	H	10	30		Danjil	H	48	2, 8		Dhan	M	49	11, 25	
	M	68	14, 18, 30			S	18	15, 47			H	49	11, 37	
Chhárand	M	24	18		Danmand	M	3	48		Dhaní	N	6	48	
Chhari	H	14	40			H	6	25			H	128	1, 32, 34	
	M	16	15		Dár	M	54	48		Dhanaulá	M	1	5	
Chharkalot	M	11	3			M	19	2			M	18	25	
Chhatrf	M	17	14, 25		Dáraj	H	3	20		Dhand	H	4	49	
Chhatte	H	46	10, 42		Dardi	H	12	3, 38		Dhándal	M	10	10	
	S	28	10			S	5	15			H	1	49	
	M	153	13, 16, 18, 20		Darhál	M	18	10, 13		Dhandi	S	17	15, 48	
Chhbbar	M	220	16, 18, 19, 20			H	4	15			M	34	14, 48	
Chhimbá	M	97	10, 18, 18, 20		Darhál	M	1	44		Dhandí	M	44	10, 15, 25, 44	
Chhokar	H	24	3			S	4	13			S	119	8	
Chhunpr	M	28	16		Darí	M	1	3			M	15	12	
Chima	M	70	16, 17			H	20	26		Dhandore	M	49	6, 13	
Chiri	H	5	9		Daria	M	9	14		Dhandwál	M	13	14	
	M	8	17		Darwál	M	11	11, 14			H	18	5	
Chishtí	S	8	12			S	86	6, 13, 18		Dhang	M	43	3, 5, 44	
	H	25	12		Darwi	M	7	14, 15		Dhangwál	H	21	3	
	M	70	13, 20, 27, 44			M	29	23, 44			M	1	13	

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Hangá	M	17 18	Jakar	S	43 8, 15, 48	Jasrál	H	27 8, 39
Háns	H	2 5, 48	Jalálf	M	32 12, 25	Jastar	M	127 13, 18
Hánsa	M	59 13, 17	Jalhotre	H	90 15	Ját	M	40 15, 18
Hánsari	M	31 13, 15	Jálf	M	9 14	Ját	H	88 4
Hánsari	H	8 40	Jálf	H	3 83	Ját	M	184 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20
Hánsari	M	29 17	Jálf	S	9 17, 44	Jaton	H	78 2, 3
Hánsari	H	3 6	Jálf	M	8 12	Jaton	M	21 12, 48
Hánsari	S	135 14, 15, 17, 25	Jálf	H	3 45	Jatoka	H	20 3
Harakah	H	56 18, 48	Jálf	S	3 15	Jatoka	H	12 25, 44
Harakah	M	102 13, 15, 17	Jálf	M	8 15	Jatoka	S	49 10
Harakah	H	6 15, 41	Jálf	H	18 4 8, 45	Jatoka	M	38 11, 18, 44
Harakah	S	1 48	Jálf	M	22 15	Jatoka	H	15 2
Harakah	M	43 10, 14, 17, 44	Jálf	H	62 7, 8, 42	Jatoka	M	78 4
Hari	H	1 5	Jálf	H	30 48	Jatoka	H	35 17, 18, 27
Hari	M	84 13, 14	Jálf	S	20 48	Jatoka	M	54 48
Hari	H	3 5, 15	Jálf	M	348 12, 48	Jatoka	H	6 48
Hari	S	3 48	Jálf	H	108 8	Jatoka	M	24 1, 26
Hari	M	65 13, 17, 44	Jálf	M	15 12, 15	Jatoka	H	4 44
Hari	H	4 47	Jálf	H	3 7	Jatoka	S	12 25
Hari	S	13 14	Jálf	M	11 24	Jatoka	M	58 3, 14
Hari	M	31 18	Jálf	H	34 15	Jatoka	H	29 8, 39
Hari	M	989 1, 25, 44	Jálf	S	26 11	Jatoka	M	23 16
Hari	H	11 4, 44	Jálf	M	150 14, 15, 18, 44	Jatoka	H	68 9, 18
Hari	S	14 44	Jálf	H	13 6	Jatoka	S	4 10
Hari	M	6 15, 28	Jálf	S	39 12, 25	Jatoka	H	83 5, 9, 15, 48
Hasan Khel	H	20 15	Jálf	M	162 14 15, 18	Jatoka	S	68 9, 48, 49
Hasan	H	1 41	Jálf	H	38 7, 37, 49	Jatoka	M	30 5, 17, 18, 48
Hasan	M	97 21	Jálf	S	10 11, 14	Jatoka	H	32 25, 51
Hasan	H	7 2	Jálf	M	29 14, 18, 18	Jatoka	M	18 9
Hasan	S	1 4	Jálf	H	28 8, 25	Jatoka	H	181 12, 13, 17, 25
Hasan	M	25 21, 41	Jálf	S	8 10	Jatoka	M	8 12
Hasan	H	3 8	Jálf	M	85 5, 14, 15, 44	Jatoka	H	3 14
Hasan	S	21 9, 10, 11	Jálf	H	21 7	Jatoka	M	108 18, 17
Hasan	M	33 17	Jálf	M	106 12, 16, 18, 20, 25	Jatoka	H	5 11
Hasan	H	14 2, 44	Jálf	S	15 13, 49	Jatoka	M	305 13
Hasan	M	2 12	Jálf	H	14 48	Jatoka	H	15 13
Hasan	S	5 12 14	Jálf	M	62 6, 15	Jatoka	S	1 48
Hasan	M	47 12, 18, 25	Jálf	H	130 10, 11, 18	Jatoka	M	1 25
Hasan	H	93 17, 18, 21	Jálf	S	8 10, 13	Jatoka	H	28 10, 16, 25
Hasan	M	2 17	Jálf	M	7 5, 9	Jatoka	M	13 25
Hasan	S	32 17	Jálf	H	29 8, 15	Jatoka	H	8 6, 47
Hasan	M	531 18, 17	Jálf	S	10 15, 47	Jatoka	M	5 14
Hasan	H	41 11, 13	Jálf	M	2 15	Jatoka	H	374 10, 12, 14, 16, 24
Hasan	M	45 13, 18	Jálf	S	41 15, 18	Jatoka	M	2 7
Hasan	H	18 15	Jálf	H	125 3, 8	Jatoka	H	11 24
Hasan	S	9 6, 10, 41	Jálf	M	20 44, 45	Jatoka	M	11 7
Hasan	M	32 20	Jálf	H	11 11	Jatoka	H	237 1, 48
Hasan	H	340 2 5, 8	Jálf	M	108 18, 25	Jatoka	M	18 4
Hasan	S	7 25	Jálf	S	282 12, 13, 14, 44	Jatoka	H	44 17, 25
Hasan	M	18 16	Jálf	H	342 8, 9, 15, 18	Jatoka	M	1 9
Hasan	H	29 12, 13, 44	Jálf	S	32 18	Jatoka	S	3 0
Hasan	M	45 9, 12, 44	Jálf	M	5,006 13, 14, 16, 18, 21, 25, 51	Jatoka	M	91 8, 9, 17
Hasan	S	138 10, 14, 15, 41	Jálf	H	1 9	Jatoka	H	18 8
Hasan	M	16 48	Jálf	S	2,345 8, 17, 18, 20, 25, 24, 25, 27	Jatoka	M	9 6
Hasan	H	29 25, 44	Jálf	M	91 8	Jatoka	H	38 21, 22
Hasan	S	49 14, 15, 13	Jálf	H	48 10	Jatoka	M	19 21
Hasan	M	9 2	Jálf	S	558 19, 25, 28	Jatoka	H	19 1, 5
Hasan	H	2 14	Jálf	M	19 15, 47	Jatoka	M	1,018 1, 12 17, 19, 24, 25, 27, 22, 48, 48, 50, 51
Hasan	S	51 18	Jálf	H	127 12, 15, 25	Jatoka	H	388 13, 14, 15, 18, 25
Hasan	M	9 2, 48	Jálf	M	14 1	Jatoka	M	58 14
Hasan	H	58 12, 18	Jálf	S	125 8 9	Jatoka	H	1 25
Hasan	M	11 5, 48	Jálf	H	1 25	Jatoka	M	54 14 19, 26
Hasan	S	3 13	Jálf	M	12 15, 51	Jatoka	S	13 17
Hasan	H	1 19	Jálf	H	58 13, 20	Jatoka	M	11 18
Hasan	M	15 12	Jálf	S	93 10, 15, 48	Jatoka	H	4 2
Hasan	S	56 5, 39	Jálf	M	117 2, 18, 47, 48	Jatoka	M	54 14, 18
Hasan	M	151 11, 14, 17, 25, 46	Jálf	H	10 5 8, 48	Jatoka	H	71 8
Hasan	S	124 10, 11, 48	Jálf	M	4 47	Jatoka	V	7 12 14
Hasan	M	80 9, 18, 20	Jálf	H	25 25, 27, 48	Jatoka	S	1 17
Hasan	H	42 3	Jálf	S	5 13	Jatoka	M	138 14, 18, 21, 25
Hasan	M	28 15	Jálf	H	2 4	Jatoka	H	1 12
Hasan	S	4 12	Jálf	M	9 15 18	Jatoka	M	22 14, 25
Hasan	M	19 17	Jálf	H	19 5, 84	Jatoka	H	9 47
Hasan	H	182 9, 33, 44, 48	Jálf	S	2 11	Jatoka	M	19 18
Hasan	S	148 5, 8, 9, 11 13, 45, 46, 48	Jálf	M	72 14 25	Jatoka	H	10 40
Hasan	M	26 10, 18	Jálf	H	173 1, 8, 34	Jatoka	S	19 25
Hasan	H	1 14	Jálf	M	12 18	Jatoka	M	63 11
Hasan	M	12 44	Jálf	H	67 20, 22	Jatoka	H	10 8
Hasan	S	14 15	Jálf	M	79 5, 6, 8	Jatoka	S	26 9, 11, 12
Hasan	M	544 20, 22, 25, 27, 25	Jálf	H	271 5, 8, 49	Jatoka	M	3 13, 15
Hasan	H	28 13	Jálf	S	1 1	Jatoka	M	18 5, 49
Hasan	M	18 1, 9, 48	Jálf	H	220 2, 5	Jatoka	S	163 11
Hasan	S	5 48	Jálf	M		Jatoka	H	9 25
Hasan	M	48 19, 24 25	Jálf	H		Jatoka	M	8 24
Hasan	S	1 25	Jálf	S		Jatoka	H	
Hasan	M	51 14, 17 25	Jálf	M		Jatoka	S	

SUB-CASTES OF CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES—continued.

LOHAR.

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Laddubans	H	95	8, 39	Losan	M	222	18, 21	Malotre	H	53	15
Laddubbárat	S	2	4	Lota	H	1,347	2, 5, 6, 11, 25, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50		S	2	16
Laddumán	H	78	9		S	372	5, 8, 11, 14, 25, 45, 48, 49, 50	Malotra	H	63	12, 15
Láde	H	75	8, 15	Loháwár	S	15	12		S	211	8, 15, 16
	M	28	9		M	20	27	Málm	M	10	15
Láde	S	6	47	Lnne	S	30	14	Malwá	H	67	9, 10, 44
	M	21	13, 18	Mabábalá	H	23	13		M	158	1, 14
Ladhar	M	75	10, 12, 13, 16, 27	Madábar	S	30	10, 48	Mamara	H	5	15
Ladhari	M	14	8		M	32	5, 48	Mamun	M	13	27
Lagwál	H	39	8, 42	Nádi	H	20	2, 11, 47, 48		S	20	44
Lábel	S	14	11		M	12	48	Mamráh	M	1	2
	M	7	18	Mádi	S	9	11		S	21	10
Lábur	S	32	11	Mádi	S	11	11	Manak	M	16	15
	M	17	14, 25	Nagbari	H	5	6, 42		H	5	48
Láboriá	S	20	44		M	28	13, 15	Manaru	M	10	14
	M	17	8, 12	Máhal	M	15	13, 23		H	4	15
Lakhan	H	10	2, 10	Mahán	M	20	25, 28	Mánd	M	96	14, 15
	M	1	15	Mahand	M	28	13		H	36	11, 16, 45
Lakhaupál	H	2	2	Máhandu	H	37	9		S	1	12
	S	19	14, 15	Máhar	H	37	4, 5	Mandak	M	130	13, 21
	M	7	12		M	264	1, 20, 27, 28, 29, 51	Mandai	M	21	48
Lakher	M	408	1, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29	Mahdwal	M	18	15		S	13	15, 34, 47
Lakbirá	M	92	17, 18, 27, 51	Máhu	M	132	16, 22, 25		M	9	14
Lákur	M	53	25	Máhlón	M	94	13, 16, 17, 18	Mandial	H	64	15, 20, 25, 27
Laknar	H	2	2	Mahorá	H	18	2, 18		M	38	8, 41
	M	708	5, 19, 24	Máhora	H	3	25, 45	Mandíár	H	5	10
Lál	H	134	9, 10, 11, 12, 40, 47		M	21	16		S	48	3, 6, 31, 39
	S	218	10, 25	Mábrá	H	9	49		M	20	10, 15
	M	3	10, 25		S	4	14	Mandri	H	12	12, 17, 18
Láli	H	44	9, 14, 15, 47	Máhu	M	7	1, 5		S	19	9, 11
	S	9	9		H	3	5, 48		M	30	10, 44
	M	79	14, 15, 48	Máhu	M	47	48	Mandru	M	68	12, 44
Lamrá	H	98	17		M	104	6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 48	Mang	H	82	14, 14
Lamsári	H	13	6, 48	Máhu	M	1	48		S	23	42
	M	9	49		M	252	5, 13, 16, 18, 22, 48	Mangé	M	30	11
Landáwál	M	17	3	Mahul	M	54	13		S	23	10, 44
Langáh	H	8	16	Máhu	M	12	15, 16	Mangal	M	93	13, 17, 18
	S	26	11		M	407	18	Mangar	M	30	5, 8
	M	1,048	1, 3, 16, 17, 23, 28, 29, 44	Mau	H	12	6, 25	Mángat	M	28	21, 22, 25
Langar	M	32	22, 28		S	3	9	Mangot	H	129	17, 25
Langariá	M	18	18		M	93	12, 13, 17, 16	Mangotro	M	22	6
Lange	H	9	45	Maur	H	7	48		S	68	15, 19, 21, 25
	M	3	14		M	14	15	Mangotri	H	41	15, 16
Lasthar	H	38	27, 38	Makhan	S	1	25		M	11	5, 9
	S	1	9		M	15	14	Mangral	M	38	15
	M	5	9	Makhanpál	H	5	25	Mangwál	M	95	31
Lawár	H	1	14		S	17	14		M	38	22
	S	20	48	Makhtam	H	7	14	Manhari	H	13	9, 14, 41
	M	2	12		M	8	9	Manhás	H	171	8, 15
Lel	S	5	11	Makál	M	16	17		S	33	8, 15
	M	8	19, 26		H	2	9		M	808	L R 8, 8, 10, 12, 25
Lelh	H	5	11	Makur	M	128	21	Manbotre	H	21	16
	M	198	8, 13, 15, 19, 17, 25	Makrá	M	12	28, 29	Manál	S	32	9
Ler	M	68	48		H	4	39		M	9	20
Lodi	H	79	8	Makrar	M	57	6, 15, 16	Manlobbi	H	34	8, 15
	S	7	12	Mál	H	20	11, 16, 25	Manlu	S	23	4, 33, 34, 45
	M	28	1, 8, 20, 25		M	28	14		M	214	8, 10, 11, 12, 45
Lodri	H	1	49	Makabe	M	15	14	Manotri	H	26	8, 12, 14
	S	2	49	Mala	M	25	15		M	43	15
	M	13	1, 18, 51	Malak	M	32	14	Mánu	H	1	10
Logal	M	55	13, 15, 18, 48		H	27	48		M	47	14
Lohárawán	M	72	25, 51	Makál	M	102	5, 49, 49	Mará	S	9	18
Lohári	S	2	2	Makál	M	82	2, 25		M	9	44
	M	256	25	Makáná	H	9	5	Maras	H	35	13, 19, 26
Lohi	S	40	5, 25		M	274	2, 3, 4, 5, 25, 28, 48		M	1	7
	M	2	18, 25	Malau Hans	H	12	5	Mardí	H	43	6
Lohiá	H	117	3, 5, 13		M	10	19		S	2	25
Lohi	M	11	25, 46	Malotra	H	92	15	Marhattá	M	10	12
Lokur	M	4	25		S	18	16		H	28	9
Loká	M	33	8, 24, 28		M	15	15	Maru	S	20	10, 25
Loláná	M	12	43	Nal Kalo	H	5	10		M	15	13, 17, 24
Lohi	H	1	1		S	9	10	Marmál	M	20	1, 15
	S	8	14	Mal Kotre	H	1	15	Maroi	S	89	9, 15, 44
	M	19	44, 14		M	1	12, 17	Marote	H	1	43
Lou	H	10	48	Nalori	S	11	15		S	83	9, 10, 49
	S	7	11, 48		H	12	44	Máru	M	2	9
	M	5	21		S	11	15	Máru	M	58	12, 14, 19
Lougar	H	63	9		S	8	12, 14	Máru	M	10	23
	M	21	2		S	21	48	Marwabe	H	17	6
Lor	H	15	15		M				S	2	11
	M	23	11, 15						H	4	15
	M	1	25						S	27	8, 44

TABLE XV.—LANGUAGE.

Language.	Total Andamans and Nicobars.			Andamans.			Nicobars.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA	28,533	19,158	9,675	18,706	13,919	4,888	10,127	5,310	4,789
Niebarrese	9,887	5,103	4,777	10	8	2	9,875	5,100	4,775
Munda (unspecified)	73	70	3	73	70	3	..	..	..
Burmese	2,745	2,315	430	2,730	2,304	426	15	11	..
Kareu (unspecified)	263	133	130	263	133	130	..	..	..
Tamil	769	535	234	743	520	223	21	15	..
Malayalam	2,073	1,333	740	2,066	1,325	740	7	7	..
Kannarese	175	153	20	175	153	20	..	..	..
Oran	140	127	13	140	127	13	..	..	..
Telugu	435	309	126	435	309	126	..	..	..
Pakho	441	372	69	441	372	69	..	..	..
Balochi	29	28	1	29	28	1	..	..	..
Sindhi	83	83	..	83	83	..	..	..	..
Marathi	352	283	69	352	283	69	..	..	..
Orisa	191	163	28	191	163	28	..	..	..
Bengali	1,171	969	202	1,151	950	201	20	10	..
Assamese	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
Hindustani	6,929	4,914	2,115	6,908	4,794	2,114	21	20	..
Hindi	4,615	3,452	1,166	4,605	3,449	1,155	10	10	..
Urdu	2,311	1,462	849	2,303	1,345	958	8	8	..
Gujarati	159	122	37	153	118	35	36	36	..
Panjabi	2,232	1,719	513	2,231	1,718	513	1	1	..
Pahari (unspecified)	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Nagpuri	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Andamanese	466	231	235	466	231	235	..	..	..
Other languages	223	222	1	91	91	3	131	131	..
B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES									
Chinese languages (other than Mandarin)	329	316	13	218	213	5	111	103	..
Chinese languages (other than Mandarin)	199	187	12	88	81	7	111	106	..
Arabic	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Japanese	129	129	..	129	129	..	..	..	..
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES									
French	361	329	32	299	257	42	2	1	..
English	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
English	298	223	75	296	224	72	2	1	..
Portuguese	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
German	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVII.—CASTE AND RELIGION.

Caste and Religion.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.			Andamans.			Nicobars.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL POPULATION.	29,462	19,702	9,761	19,223	14,358	4,865	10,210	5,144
Hindus:—	7,513	5,455	2,058	7,603	5,442	2,161	15	13
Agarwal	23	17	12	29	17	12	..	..
Ahir	416	290	126	416	290	126	..	..
Anazi	8	5	3	8	5	3	..	..
Bhandi	29	23	6	29	23	6	..	..
Bhuti	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..
Brahman	524	399	125	524	399	125	..	..
Chamar	204	139	65	204	139	65	..	..
Chetty	23	15	8	23	15	8	..	..
Gond	90	66	24	90	66	24	..	..
Jat	59	42	17	59	42	17	..	..
Kacchi	112	80	32	112	80	32	..	..
Kalar	126	76	47	126	79	47	..	..
Kayastha	183	118	67	183	118	67	..	..
Khasi	63	34	31	63	34	31	..	..
Khatri	169	107	62	169	107	62	..	..
Kori	47	33	12	47	35	12	..	..
Kumbi	66	42	24	66	42	24	..	..
Kurmi	491	308	183	491	304	183	..	..
Lodha	44	35	6	44	35	9	..	..
Mudaliar	122	67	55	122	67	55	..	..
Naik	71	42	29	71	42	29	..	..
Nayar	29	24	5	29	21	5	..	..
Pasi	232	167	65	232	167	65	..	..
Rajput	257	212	45	257	212	45	..	..
Samar	23	15	13	24	15	13	..	..
Teli	99	67	41	94	67	41	..	..
Arja Samajists	90	45	45	90	45	45	..	..
Other Hindus	4,010	2,979	1,031	3,095	2,066	1,029	15	13
Sikhs	649	503	146	619	503	116	..	..
Buddhists	2,912	2,510	402	2,502	2,202	400	10	8
Zoroastrian	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Muslims:—	6,719	4,966	1,753	6,134	4,722	1,712	795	244
Pathan	510	365	142	510	364	142	..	..
Mogul	60	33	17	60	33	17	..	..
Mugh	3,273	2,097	1,175	2,947	1,553	1,334	245	244
Pathan	144	126	62	144	126	62	..	..
Muslims (unspecified)	2,829	2,342	357	2,829	2,342	357	..	..
Christians	1,161	941	477	1,123	797	326	234	147
Tribal	9,945	8,144	4,801	474	255	219	9,444	4,899
Others	144	139	9	27	26	1	111	103

Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes	Persons	Locality
Srohi	H	14 48	Tarā	S	8 15	Ture	H	34 1, 2, 5
Sud	H	44 8, 9, 15	Tarānd	M	6 26		S	4 5
	S	16 10	Tarkhān	M	17 13		M	42 15, 18
	M	1 11		H	60 7, 42, 47	Turk	M	27 5
Sufi	H	2 15		S	18 14	Vadhā	S	4 17
	S	5 15		M	232 3, 13, 14, 25		M	10 20
	M	10 15, 48	Tarka	H	19 1, 4, 15	Vadhāle	M	81 15, 17
Sulehi	H	18 9		M	1 6	Vadhān	M	79 12, 16
Sultān	H	7 12, 45	Tarpāl	H	16 6, 47	Vaghomāl	M	121 27
	M	22 5	Tārthā	H	11 15	Vāhā	H	4 14
Sultānapurā	H	29 50	Tatāl	H	54 8, 9, 15		M	29 15
Samrā	H	4 44		M	32 15, 20, 25	Vāhle	H	14 15, 18
	S	52 11, 12	Tatā	H	164 6, 8, 15, 40, 42		S	7 15
	M	91 17, 28, 28		M	10 13	Vatne	H	9 25
Sand	H	43 9, 10	Tāwari	H	843 3, 5		M	83 10, 13, 14, 21
	S	20 3		S	19 15	Valde	S	14 15
Sur	H	288 3, 10, 12, 15	Teli	H	128 4, 5, 7, 87	Valur	M	55 15
	S	298 3, 14, 15, 25		S	3 10	Vanyāl	M	77 13, 16
	M	25 10, 15		M	980 L except (16), 18, 13, 25, 33, 45	Vanyāh	H	62 4 5
Suraj Banu	H	13 7, 15, 41	Terrā	H	61 2, 12		M	215 12, 14, 24
	S	1 47	Thade	H	32 8	Varfāh	M	208 17, 20
Surajmukha	H	20 7, 48		S	4 14	Varayā	M	215 12, 13, 13, 25
Sur	H	12 2, 18	Thakke	H	80 8	Vardi	H	2 3, 15
Surjan	H	31 3, 25	Thakru	H	50 8, 43		S	565 L except (16), 11, 27
	S	1 14		M	51 13, 23, 44		M	878 L except (17), 11, 12, 25
	M	3 11	Thāl	S	4 11	Varhāl	S	18 25, 44
Tadara	H	13 31		M	83 13, 15, 20, 21		M	20 18, 14, 28
Tahum	S	32 13	Thāll	S	2 9	Var	H	16 5
	M	334 14, 17, 18		M	17 17		S	3 16
Takāie	H	8 8	Thalrā	H	31 43		M	2 14
	M	35 15, 18		M	17 25	Varāh	S	24 44
Takālhi	H	530 8, 8, 47	Thamāl	H	6 10		M	580 L except (16), 1, 24, 25, 27, 33, 46
	S	9 47		M	43 13, 27	Varāl	M	92 13, 14, 16, 17, 25, 45
Takshā	M	23 44	Thandiāl	M	11 2, 13, 51	Varj	M	302 12, 14, 15, 16, 44
Talar	H	224 3, 17, 18, 20	Thār	H	21 5, 18	Varju	S	39 12
Tāllān	S	3 2		M	4 25	Varne	S	14 15
	M	149 11, 25	Thāru	H	19 44, 50		M	8 16
Talobri	H	4 12		S	16 10	Vāsh	H	9 8
	M	27 18	Thata	M	38 13, 24		S	4 17
Tanbār	S	15 11		H	12 8, 10	Vasā	M	25 20
Taundi	M	13 13	Theti	S	231 12, 13, 14, 15		H	1 10
Taudā	H	115 3, 8, 45		M	15 10, 43	Vasur	M	302 L 25
	S	3 25	Thodi	M	27 12, 43		M	304 13, 14, 17, 24, 28, 29
Tāngar	S	2 9	Thorā	H	41 3	Vattu	M	84 12, 17, 24
	M	37 4	Th	H	22 47	Vaur	M	12 12
Tāugri	H	22 1, 5		S	1 10	Vesur	H	4 17
	S	3 25	Titarā	M	84 13, 18, 47		M	36 18, 13, 15
Tanjāl	S	1 11		H	20 48	Vesrā	M	24 18, 19
	M	43 14, 15	Tite	S	5 48	Virk	S	12 14, 16
Tāuk	H	160 4, 5, 41, 43		S	25 12, 15		M	207 1, 13, 17, 25, 48
	S	5 17	Titru	H	3 5	Yusafzai	M	61 13, 43
	M	27 12, 18		S	8 11	Yunas	S	45 15
Tanor	H	68 2, 4, 7, 49	Tolh	H	5 15, 43		M	24 17, 25
	M	80 1, 5, 33		M	5 48	Minor	H	642
Tanari	S	14 14	Tol	M	73 10, 11, 16, 18		S	305
Tapalwasur	M	15 3, 29	Tolā	H	442 3, 14, 35, 39, 41	Unspecified	H	887
Tārā	M	18 20, 25		M	11 18, 43		S	15, 447
Tarā	H	17 5, 15	Torāt	H	16 42		M	7, 548
	S	1 5	Ton	H	1 48		B	42, 861
	M	2 5		S	5 11			892
Tarar	M	80 14, 19		M	49 1, 48			
Tarori	H	3 2	Tur	H	104 2, 3, 17			
	M	124 17, 28		S	8 1, 5, 10			
Tārhal	H	2 14		M	278 8, 11, 18, 18, 24, 25, 45			
	M	31 18						

* DETAIL OF MINOR

Abargat 10, Abdān 5, Abhi 8, Abir 2, Abto 4, Admal 7, Afghān 1, Agestāne 2, Aghan 5, Agwāhī 1, Ajli 2, Alosar 1, Alwan 8, Alyās 2, Amrā 4, Andān 5, Andli 7, Ando 9, Andri 1, Anoli 10, Arag 2, Arhān 8, Arhār 8, Ashiāl 8, Ashāmkhel 1, Anjāl 4, Anjari 8, Ankhā 2, Aurhā 10, Bahādar 4, Bahāl 5, Bahman 4, Bākan 1, Bāla 5, Balranā 3, Bālo 7, Balranā 2, Banerā 3, Bangol 4, Baneri 4, Banlōg 1, Bānkri 10, Barān 2, Bariko 1, Barwan 8, Basāwāl 10, Baslhan 3, Batsarā, Bawānā 2, Bawāri 2, Behan 9, Bhāgāl 5, Bhanattal, Bharorā 0, Bhedī 7, Botate 1, Chajjar 8, Chāndāl 7, Chāndoli 1, Chāndaur 7, Chāngal 2, Chāngli 5, Chantak 1, Charandī 8, Chatta 2, Chhāman 3, Chhānbal 8, Chhāndi 3, Chhānāl 2, Chhāwri 7, Chhū 4, Chhte 9, Choghtte Kabli 1, Chohādā 1, Chokhā 2, Chondi 6, Chomi 8, Chundā 1, Chunn 3, Dahgar 5, Dadh 4, Dadhi Khālō 8, Dadhānā 10, Dagā 10, Degaryāl 1, Dai 8, Dāj 8, Daloro 2, Dāit 8, Dālān 1, Damāl 2, Danna 8, Darwānā 7, Darānā 2, Darlāh 3, Darman 6, Daroi 3, Darotire 4, Darwesh 8, Darsāl 1, Dewal 10, Dhal 5, Dhamā 2, Dhandar 2, Dhamnān 1, Dhanātār 7, Dhārā 1, Dhatoyā 8, Dher 1, Dhilwān 4, Dholānā 2, Dholānā 5, Dholānā 7, Dhomi 2, Dhosar 3, Dhotar 8, Dim 5, Dū 1, Dipu 2, Drwari 3, Dod 5, Dodahādī 1, Dohar 3, Dohāl 8, Dohā 8, Dohā 6, Falas 2, Faqir Gadarā 4, Gad 2, Gadai 3, Gāo 8, Gāgāl 1, Gahotri 7, Gajjan 10, Galbis 1, Galdeo 4, Galehri 3, Galren 3, Gavarā 1, Gandhān 7, Gandik 1, Ganesh 8, Ganse 4, Ganahā 6, Ganatal 2, Gatarurkhu 1, Gawār 7, Gedā 7, Genti 7, Ghag 2, Ghā 2, Ghālun 3, Ghāmli 1, Ghatpāl 9, Gholāl 1, Ghurānā 1, Gobli 8, Gogi 1, Guler 6, Hab 2, Hālan 6, Hallu 8, Hamalo 1, Hamdal 3, Hamrās 3, Han 1, Hān 1, Hantar 2, Harmāl 1, Hartāl 2, Harwā 1, Hasti 3, Hem 5, Hindal 0, Hūrā 4, Hosan 8, Ithān 8, Jādī 7, Jādī 1, Jāl 7, Jām 1, Jandone 3, Janki 1, Jari 2, Jarmāl 4, Jari 9, Jatani 5, Jatoni 3, Jeswāl 7, Joti 2, Jewari 1, Jhawāl 8, Jhami 2, Jharid 1, Jharwā 5, Jhū 7, Jōhā 4, Johari 4, Jōhāl 5, Jōhā 8, Jōli 3, Jor 1, Jotta 5, Jūlān 1, Kahr 3, Kāhri 5, Kāhū 4, Kājoi 2, Kākhe 2, Kandoli 1, Kanwāl 1, Kanrūt 9, Katādī 1, Katwādī 6, Khabāl 8, Khāhī 5, Khāhī 6, Khāhī 1, Khāhī 3, Khāhī 5, Khāhī 5, Khāhī 10, Khatak 4, Khatar 7, Khodare 4, Khor 4, Khokhar patte 0, Kodan 2, Kokno 6, Korolotr 7, Kotān 1, Ladri 4, Lakhtāl 4, Lambe 1, Lambares 3, Lamānā 3, Langori 10, Langrāl 5, Lasa 6, Len 10, Lobal 5, Lochga 1, Lodhar 2, Logan 6,

TABLE XX.—SUMMARY FIGURES FOR ISLAND GROUPS.

Island Groups.	Population, 1921.										Hindus.												Sikhs.		Buddhists.		Muslims.		Christians.		Tribes.		Others.
	Area in square miles.		Males.		Females.		1921-31.		1921.		1931.		1931.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.				
	Area	Population	Males	Females	1921-31	1921	1931	1931	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
Andaman	2,804	10,223	11,238	4,365	17,814	+ 7 9	+ 96	7-66	7-1	5-442	2-101	503	146	2,502	400	4,722	1,712	797	526	205	210	37	1										
Great Andaman	..	11,923	11,038	4,337	17,351	+ 9-05	+ 25 7	..	..	6-712	2-101	503	146	2,502	400	4,722	1,712	797	526	205	210	37	1								
Little Andaman	..	250	117	103	346	- 27-7	- 45 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Sentinel Island.	..	80	23	25	137	- 57-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicobars..	635	10,240	5,444	4,796	9,272	+ 10-44	+ 3-14	10-12	14-6	13	2	..	..	8	2	211	41	187	151	4,840	4,893	103	8								
Kar Nicobar	49	7,452	3,950	3,542	6,332	+ 17-9	+ 60-68	123	29-6	13	2	..	..	8	2	221	32	187	151	3,521	3,365	..	..								
Chitaur	3	615	346	273	231	+ 162 8	- 22-7	205	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Group	150	1,615	927	761	3,335	- 5-02	- 1-0	8-8	6-6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Group	303	415	225	222	633	- 47-7	+ 33-6	3-1	2-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality	Names of Sub Castes		Persons	Locality
Johi	M	47	1, 19	Manjari	M	102	20	Sakrat	M	23	26
Joni	M	408	12, 24, 25, 27, 51	Manale	M	23	15, 25	Sahga	M	62	27
Jokhe	M	36	51	Mará	M	45	27, 51	Sámand	M	36	26
Kadhar	M	49	19	Markán	M	30	17	Sámpa	M	93	51
Káhar	M	12	19, 25	Máráth	M	12	19	Samor	M	325	17, 26
Káhlón	M	32	16	Marháa	M	203	13, 18, 19, 25, 44	Samrá	M	49	12, 16, 18
Káth	M	32	18	Mashki	M	17, 228	J. L. R. M.	Sárai	M	31	17
Káley	M	25	12	Máasu	M	22	13, 26	Sandhu	M	18	25, 44
Kaler	M	18	26	Mathri	M	23	13	Sandrá	M	111	15, 18
Kaloi	M	15	17, 20	Matoná	M	170	17, 18, 25	Sandráich	M	83	13, 17
Kaloti	M	59	12, 44	Math	M	11	16, 25	Sandráit	M	26	24
Kamboh	M	22	12, 20	Man	M	93	12, 17, 24	Sandráj	M	56	17, 26
Kandán	M	23	24, 25	Mimbáa	M	1, 778	13 to 15, 17 to 19, 23, 26, 28, 44	Sange	M	112	13, 17, 25, 26, 28
Kandela	M	253	27	Mirdáh	M	37	20	Sangohá	M	175	26
Kangá	M	27	51	Murháns	M	156	17, 18	Sangráich	M	19	13, 17
Kangrá	M	11	13	Mohi	M	34	25, 29	Sangri	M	113	12, 14, 17, 25, 44
Kanerá	M	123	51	Mokhá	M	17	14, 27, 51	Sanyrá	M	13	48
Kaniál	M	14	25	Monglá	M	17	51	Saprá	M	1, 200	17, 18, 24 to 26
Kanne	M	53	13, 25	Mothá	M	101	51	Saqqa	M	34, 338	1, 2, 4, 6, 12 to 14, 25, 49, 60
Karolá	M	98	24, 27	Mughal	M	628	12, 13, 16 to 20, 24, 25, 27, 44	Sarí	M	14	25
Karichá	M	97	28, 51	Mukhrámar	M	12	23	Sarsh	M	54	13, 23
Karrá	M	133	25, 27, 44	Mullám	M	87	13	Sarshat	M	18	17, 44
Katál	M	23	18, 27	Nághu	M	28	13, 19, 22, 24, 25	Saríe	M	134	12, 13, 15 to 17, 24, 25
Katpál	M	124	12, 13, 16, 25, 28	Náru	M	177	12, 13, 25, 27, 29	Sarach	M	567	13, 17, 44
Káwán	M	57	16	Nonári	M	31	27	Saraj	M	39	29
Kelá	M	60	24, 45, 51	Nori	M	111	25	Sárang	M	19	20, 51
Khagá	M	30	16, 27	Otar	M	16	51	Sarát	M	20	14
Khaga	M	14	25	Pandál	M	149	13, 17	Sardár	M	22	13
Khákhod	M	41	19	Pamál	M	28	12, 14, 25 to 27	Sarou	M	79	17, 51
Khákhe	M	25	17, 27, 51	Pamár	M	104	25, 26, 27	Sarra	M	11	15
Khanná	M	248	15, 24, 27	Panwár	M	1, 123	11 to 13, 23 to 25, 27, 48, 51	Sarwáh	M	96	29, 51
Khari	M	32	24, 25, 33	Parhá	M	27	17, 25	Sáthan	M	41	27
Khárai	M	16	25, 51	Parhár	M	119	19, 27, 51	Satrat	M	100	27
Kharaí	M	672	12, 17, 19, 26, 27, 51	Pathán	M	468	M 13, 13 to 19, 51	Sáwind	M	139	23, 27
Kháre	M	174	12	Pathará	M	40	12, 17	Sabra	M	22	13, 17
Kharkash	M	353	19, 25	Patoke	M	51	12	Sengro	M	48	44
Khathe	M	61	51	Patrá	M	43	12	Será	M	22	17
Khichu	M	18	24, 27	Patri	M	11	12, 13, 44	Sethu	M	16	16
Khohi	M	34	51	Pawár	M	89	13, 17, 24, 25, 27, 38	Rhaprá	M	60	27
Khohará	M	519	15 to 17	Phul	M	103	12, 13, 24	Sheikh	M	159	12, 14, 13, 18, 20, 21, 44
Khokhar	M	60, 286	L. R. M. 1, 10, 12, 44, 51	Phulron	M	148	17, 18	Sial	M	4, 267	1, 12, 13 to 15 to 18, 22, 25, 27, 28, 41, 51
Khomu	M	43	16, 44	Pál	M	71	12	Sian	M	11	18, 27
Khosar	M	116	25	Pori	M	45	12, 23, 44	Sidhu	M	100	1, 12, 17
Khot	M	44	17, 18, 21, 25	Qureshi	M	55	12, 15, 17, 18, 51	Siláich	M	143	16, 20
Kokári	M	138	7, 24	Rabán	M	1, 044	12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24 to 26	Sumá	M	39	13
Kondar	M	27	25	Rái	M	60	13, 16 to 18, 25	Sumdhá	M	46	13, 27
Kori	M	79	18, 25	Rájá	M	27	17, 19, 25	Sundhá	M	473	12, 16 to 18, 25
Lak	M	52	19	Rájpút	M	274	R. 11 to 13, 25, 51	Sochul	M	217	13, 51
Lakhanpál	M	14	12, 44	Ráju	M	183	16, 19, 25, 27	Sokhu	M	52	17
Lakherá	M	191	10, 51	Rán	M	182	12, 16, 18, 25, 27	Solgi	M	14, 787	12, 13, 17, 27, 29, 51
Lallar	M	18	13	Randháwá	M	103	12, 13, 18, 25	Somare	M	160	25, 27, 51
Lambáb	M	17	19	Rangrá	M	13	1, 13, 17	Sond	M	65	16, 44
Lang	M	30	20, 27, 44	Rám	M	16	17	Sont	M	24	44
Langáh	M	976	12, 13, 16 to 19, 24, 25, 27, 28, 51	Ranjá	M	548	12, 17 to 19, 25	Tahum	M	2, 056	1, 12, 13 to 19, 23 to 25, 27, 28, 44, 51
Láwámar	M	14	18	Ratan	M	47	12, 16, 44, 51	Tallá	M	32	19
Lodhán	M	213	13, 24, 51	Rathal	M	324	27, 51	Tandi	M	49	12, 15, 17, 28
Lodi	M	43	13, 18, 20, 26	Ráthor	M	14	12, 13, 27	Támk	M	127	3, 13, 14, 17
Lohre	M	20	13	Rath Khokhar	M	20	18	Tanori	M	78	1, 13, 51
Machherá	M	13	18, 19	Reu	M	23	13, 13, 44	Tarar	M	29	16, 17
Madrá	M	53	12, 24, 27	Rind	M	44	13, 26, 51	Tarikhán	M	30	12, 13, 28
Madráj	M	23	18, 15	Rondan	M	14	11	Tárlán	M	13	13
Máhar	M	72	12, 16, 27	Sadhu	M	44	1, 19	Tárlari	M	130	1, 13, 16, 18
Máhu	M	100	16, 17, 26, 27, 44	Sadhráich	M	2, 092	12, 13, 17, 25, 28, 43	Tatráu	M	12	13
Máhu	M	1, 073	1, 10, 13, 15, 24, 25	Sadhráj	M	533	20, 23 to 25, 27, 51	Thamná	M	54	16
Máhu	M	16	13, 44	Sadra	M	87	12, 13, 13	Thathár	M	11	13
Máhu	M	33	13, 15, 17	Sadrábat	M	57	25	Thud	M	11	48
Máhu	M	235	15 to 17, 27, 44	Sadrechho	M	207	13, 17	Tolába	M	16	1, 12
Máhu	M	73	12, 13, 24, 27	Sagál	M	236	26	Tore	M	41	15, 16, 27
Máhu	M	75	17 to 19, 27, 26	Saghará	M	84	44	Tot	M	127	1, 44
Máhu	M	99	12, 17, 51	Saghotre	M	29	17, 44	Tur	M	305	11, 13, 14, 13 to 19, 21, 27, 44
Máhu	M	317	12, 13, 25 to 27, 51	Sahi	M	40	12, 13, 16, 25	Vadhan	M	901	16, 17, 18, 19
Máhu	M	20	18, 24	Sahul	M	116	12, 16, 44, 51	Vadhar	M	114	13, 27
Máhu	M	11	12, 25	Sahnu	M	23	17, 25	Vágan	M	401	12, 13, 16 to 19, 23, 24, 26, 28
Máhu	M	479	14, 17, 19, 51	Sahotri	M	217	13, 13 to 13, 23, 25	Vauns	M	16	15, 19
Máhu	M	79	13, 17, 24	Sajra	M	20	13, 23	Vajun	M	263	14, 24, 44
Máhu	M	99	13	Sajrat	M	68	13, 16, 17, 25, 27	Vahm	M	23	16, 24
Máhu	M	18	10, 18	Sakhráná	M	15	23	Ván	M	25	17
Máhu	M	283	13, 16, 27	Sakhrá	M	19	12, 17, 27				
Máhu	M	279	17, 24, 27								
Máhu	M	794	12, 16, 25								
Máhu	M	38	16, 25, 44								
Máhu	M	35	16, 29								